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Sunday, October 26, 1913

A PUBLIC MARKET

A great deal of interest has been expressed in what The Colonist has said regarding a public market. A correspondent suggested yesterday that the Mayor and Aldermen to be elected in January should take the question up. Mr. T. C. Sorby writes us a letter today in which he expresses the opinion that the city ought not to establish a market because it would be against the interests of the shop-keepers, who pay taxes. We are not impressed with this reason; neither do we think a market would be opposed to the interest of the shop-keepers. If it were, that would not be a conclusive argument against it. In the greatest good to the greatest number ought to be the governing principle in such matters; but to our way of thinking nothing better could happen to the shop-keepers than to have this community surrounded by market gardeners selling direct to the consumers. If the producer gets more for what he raises he has more money to spend; if the consumer gets his produce more cheaply he has more money to spend in something else.

It has been objected to us that the middleman makes many losses on fruit and vegetables, which reduce his profits to a figure that is not at all unreasonable. Granting that this is so, is it not also true that by the custom of sales to the consumer direct from the producer this chance of loss would be largely eliminated? The more we consider this question, the more we are satisfied of the great necessity for a public market.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Let it be granted that, when it is possible, all public utilities should be owned by the public. But it is not always possible. Take, for example, the interurban electric railway to Deep Cove. Does anyone suggest that this line would have been built by the public? Certainly no one will. Other instances could readily be given where private enterprise has provided utilities that the public would not have thought of installing at the time they were installed. Victoria was the second, if not the first, city in America to have electric street cars. The public-spirited men who originated the system lost every dollar they put in it, but the city benefited. We would not have had a rail laid if we had waited for the city to build the road. There is not a public service that ever was installed that was not a subject of complaint by the time it had got fully to work. When we want a railway, or a street car service, or an electric light system, or a telephone, we are all ready with open arms to welcome the "capitalist" who proposes to take his chances of establishing them and making a profit. When he gets his money invested we begin to belabor him because he wants to earn reasonable interest on it. We do not stop to think of his lean years; we do not know, and we do not want to know, what his cost of operation is; we dismiss from our minds all considerations of the need of money to keep the equipment up to date and make good losses when they occur. The railway train is a little late; the steamer displeases us in some way; we have to stand for a few blocks in a street car; central gives us the wrong number; the electric light is not as bright as we think it ought to be; something else happens that we do not like; thereupon we become indignant; we forget all about the hundreds of times these privately-owned services have been of the greatest use to us, and we denounce the owners as an aggregation of bloated capitalists, who are imposing on the public, although we do not know that they are making a dollar on their investment. Is not this perfectly true? Is not the history of all these things somewhat as follows: First, we call on all and sundry people to observe what a fine opening there is for investment; then we complain that no one is enterprising enough to take advantage of it; then someone does so, and we tell him what a fine fellow he is; then the "capitalist," who is looked upon as a large creature with dollar marks all over him, but is usually a group of people with small savings to invest, puts up the necessary money; then the work begins, and likewise the complaints; then the work is finished, and there is more or less rejoicing; then the service begins, and from that time forward complaint follows complaint, the "capitalist" is abused as an extortioner, the management is abused as incapable, and we begin to talk about how much better it would have been if the public had instulled the service and public officials had managed it? The average City Council cannot run a dog pound without getting into trouble; but everyone knows that it could handle the Solar System without a hitch.

Really, it is almost impossible to treat seriously most of these perpetual complaints. That there are details of management in every public service in which mistakes are made, everyone knows, but can any sane citizen of Victoria look back over the history of this city and honestly say that its affairs have been managed in such a way as would have secured better management of, say, the street car services, than the B. C. Electric is giving us? Let us, as a community, get down out of the clouds and look at the situation as sensible men would look at a business proposition.

There is another serious aspect of this case, and this has a local application. We need a great deal of money for public works in this city, and apparently we must borrow it in London. Are we likely to improve our chances of getting it if we seek to impair the value of investments already made by London here? Great capitalists do not own the money that ultimately pays for what our public utilities cost or that purchases our city debentures. A financial agent, call him what you will, broker, or banker, or capitalist, undertakes to find the money, and, having connection with some financial institution, is able to place the stock or bonds or other securities and get money on them when it is needed. Then these securities are sold to investors, who are not brokers or bankers or capitalists, but persons who have a little money, from which they wish to earn an income. If a community undertakes something that looks like confiscation, it is not going to hurt some great capitalist. It is going to deprive some hundreds of persons of their small savings. We often hear the banks assailed. Of what does bank capital consist? Simply of the accumulation of hundreds of people, in some cases of thousands, who have for the most part only a few hundred dollars of bank stock. If we could see a list of the shareholders of almost any public company we would be surprised to see how few names of persons of the capitalist class there are upon it.

Therefore, when we talk of what we will do with companies, let us be careful that we do not make capital shy of us, and let us remember that it is not the rich man with millions to invest who gets shy. He is usually strong enough to fight his way. It is the person with small savings who becomes alarmed. These are the birds who lay the golden eggs which pay for our great municipal improvements and privately-owned public utilities.

THE DOUKHOBORS

The full report of the Royal Commission which inquired into matters relating to the Doukhobors in British Columbia has just been issued from the Government printing office. It is a very searching treatise. It goes into the origin and history of this Russian sect, giving details of their life in their own country and in Canada. The story of their settlement in Saskatchewan and ultimately in British Columbia is told in an illuminating way. Other chapters of the publication deal with the organization of the sect, their communal system and land tenure, their habits, customs and practices, their religious, moral and intellectual life and their behavior in their trading relations. A single chapter is devoted to the problem of Peter Verigin, the leader. A remarkable tribute is paid to this man. "His personality," the report says, "is attractive and impressive. He is a big man in every sense of the word—tall, broad, muscular, massive, with a fine head, great natural dignity and carriage, and the very atmosphere of strength exuding from every pore. His every movement is marked by a natural courtesy and simple dignity that would signal him out for notice anywhere. His whole expression is that of a man who has suffered much, and has triumphed over everything through the force of courage and constancy. . . . . He has fought before against persecution; he is fighting now against environment, and against the other disintegrating forces which have already made serious inroads on his community, and which threaten to overwhelm it." In concluding its treatment of his personality, the report states: "The real problem before the Government of British Columbia is not the Doukhobors but their leader, Peter Verigin."

The recommendations of the Commissioner, Mr. William Blakemore, were published several months ago. In brief they were:

(a) That no drastic steps should be taken to force their immediate compliance with the registration laws and the "Schools Act," but that the determination of the Government to insist on compliance should be represented to Peter Verigin. If prosecution is undertaken and conviction ensues, fines should be the penalty, not imprisonment.

(b) That the Government should adopt a policy of patience with the people, putting pressure on their leaders.

(c) That in respect to the registration of births, deaths and marriages, a responsible member of the Doukhobor Community might be appointed sub-registrar.

(d) That compliance with the Public Schools Act should be insisted upon. Some working arrangement might be made under which Russian teachers could be employed in conjunction with Canadian teachers and the curriculum modified so as to include only elementary subjects.

(e) That it would be a good policy to appoint a permanent Doukhobor Agent on somewhat similar lines to the Indian Agents.

(f) That the Order-in-Council granting exemption from military service should be canceled.

(g) That it is not desirable that any more Doukhobors should be admitted to Canada except with the clear understanding that no exemptions of any kind will be allowed in the matter of observance of laws.

HUMOR

Thackeray says that humor is a mixture of love and wit. It might be described as an appreciation of the incongruities of life, tempered by a broad sympathy with human foibles. It is less intellectual than mere wit, and is a half-sister of pathos, for there are as many sighs as smiles in real humor. The humorist nascitur non fit, but, like the Christian virtues, its embryo may be cultivated by personal contact with the trivialities of this work-a-day world.

The innate seed is worth developing, for, while all the Christian virtues may go to make an Admiral Crichton, they will not protect him from priggishness, and may even tend to advance man to this state. Humor will alone lend the human touch that, by disclosing the absurdities of life, saves a man from that state of mind so tiresome to his fellows of a "rare conceit of himself."

The annals of history record few cases of genuine humor among ancient peoples. In biblical times the great apostle Paul was too fervent and fiery a messenger of a new creed, too deeply inoculated with the zeal of the convert to have much time for humor. The golden age of Rome has left us few examples of humor. The pioneering races of the world knew nothing of it, and Rome, with her militancy, her wide path to hew in the conquest of the world, had little time for sympathy with the weaknesses of human nature, and, until her glory was departing, she was in no mood to cultivate the frame of mind in which humor is born. Horace, the incomparable, who plays on every string of the upper register of human nature, gives us an occasional flash of humor, but Juvenal is too coarse and too bitter a satirist to be a humorist. It is among the Greeks, with their love of culture and their introspective philosophy, that we find true humor. Perhaps Aristophanes was too witty to be styled a humorist, but his close observance of nature has given us that very essence of humor, the appreciation of the absurdities of man in the guise of the denizens of the animal world. But in Plato the humorist bubbles and sparkles in every line. The very strength of his philosophy lies in his humor, his broad sympathies with human weaknesses give him an appreciation of the tone values of the things that are worth while in the world, the chords on which the humorist plays.

The intervening centuries were successive ages of strife and battling for supremacy. Can we couple the daring voyages of the Vikings or the stern battlefields of the Normans with humor? Can we expect humor among the fanatic zealots of the Crusades or the misguided patriots who bled in the Wars of the Roses? Some of the histories of these ages contain those quaint, dry sayings that so often clothe humor, but it is probably the perspective of our own modernity that makes these dicta humorous rather than any innate humor on the part of their creator. The first faint glimmerings of the new dawn of humor appear in the eighteenth century, but even then the coloring is crude, the primitive types of humor. In this age the humor for the most part was confined to observance of suffering and physical discomfort in our fellow-man. The butt of the practical joker is the lowest rung in the ladder of humor, while, perhaps, the pinnacle is an appreciation of the contretemps when we ourselves are the victims. Few Englishmen laugh at the caricatures or stage burlesques of themselves drawn by French or American pens, and yet, perhaps, after all, this is the very acme of humor.

Humor is not confined to one class or to one nation today, although, perhaps, it is more prominent in England and France. The sparkling wit of the Latin races is too full of merriment for real humor, while the austerity of the Covenanter blood robs the dry, pawky humor of the Scotsman of much value to themselves, although it is a source of constant joy to his brothers across the border. The Irishman, who is the prince of wits, is too much of an individualist to be a true humorist.

However valuable a talent humor is, none but those who possess it can know. To the humorist the inordinate conceit of the braggart is not contemptible nor pitiful, but a source of joy unconfined. Life is robbed of its petty annoyances, its plethora of griefs for the man who can see life's little ironies in their true proportions. And this man is that most blessed of mortals, the man with the saving grace of humor.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL BURDEN

It seems certain that Great Britain's naval expenditure for the coming fiscal year will reach the gigantic total of $240,000,000. This will be equivalent to $6 per head of the population for naval needs alone. The programme will provide for at least five battleships. Developments since the last estimates were brought down necessitate an expansion of the shipbuilding programme that to a certain extent was unforeseen. Since that time the Italian Government has decided to demand an additional vote of $20,000,000 for naval construction. Italy intends during the coming December to lay down four super-dreadnoughts of 28,000 tons each, to be built with all possible speed and ready by the end of 1915. Austria has added three new ships to her programme. These developments on the part of these two naval nations entirely upsets all preconceived ideas of the balance of power in the Mediterranean. At present Great Britain, as far as capital ships is concerned, is represented by four battle cruisers stationed at Malta. With the large additions being made to the other Mediterranean powers it is certain that Great Britain must have a bigger representation in the inland sea if she is to maintain her prestige and afford effective safeguards to her greatest trade route.

It may well be that when the naval estimates are brought down it will be found that six capital ships will be required, unless by that time further aid is obtained from the Overseas Dominions. If six is the number decided upon, the total naval expenditure will, in all probability, be over $250,000,000. In addition to the capital ships, six light-armored cruisers, twenty destroyers and a number of submarines will be constructed. An addition of 5,000 men will be made to the personnel of the Royal Navy, which will then have a total of 142,500 officers and men.

If it is necessary for all the ports in the Pacific Northwest to fight the bubonic plague, as the Seattle Health Officer thinks, the fact cannot be too soon made known, and the campaign cannot be begun any too soon.

The numerous earthquake shocks reported from the Panama Canal area are due to the fact that this waterway is constructed in a zone where two seismic lines meet—namely, the one from Alaska to Cape Horn and the other which runs out into the Atlantic through the West Indies from the American Isthmus.

In saying that Sir Richard McBride "has effectually convinced English investors that his Government's measures combine progress and safety," The Montreal Daily Mail has paid British Columbia's Premier a well-deserved tribute. The East has always entertained a very high opinion of Sir Richard's abilities, and as it comes to know him better this appreciation will grow. A Premier who, to quote the Montreal paper again, "has kept his Province in the very van of Canadian progress" is a personality of considerable weight in the life of the nation.

Great Britain is obviously engaging on an expensive experiment in the land taxes introduced by Mr. Lloyd George. To date they have yielded exactly $1,116,185, whereas the cost of the valuation machinery for levying them has been $6,965,000. Thus the net loss to the nation has been $5,848,815. In speaking of these taxes and the new order of things they were ushering in, Mr. Lloyd George in 1909 described them as "fraught with rare and refreshing fruit for the parched lips of the multitude who have been treading the dusty road along which the people have marched through the dark ages."

Bulgaria in her recent wars lost 44,892 men killed and 104,536 wounded. She has a total male population of 2,206,691 of all ages so that one in every forty-one lost his life in one of the two Balkan wars. It is notable that while in the war with Turkey, Bulgaria's dead amounted to over 29,000, in that with Servia and Greece the total was less than half this amount, whereas the wounded in each war numbered 50,000. This would indicate that the struggle with Turkey was carried on with much more earnestness than that between Bulgaria and her former Allies.

Some time ago we took pleasure in recommending that Mr. T. C. Sorby should receive some recompense for his long years of effort to secure the improvement of Victoria Harbor, and we are glad to know that the Federal Minister of Public Works has the matter under consideration. In view of what is now going on in this community it is interesting to recall that when "the Sorby Scheme" of harbor improvement was launched, the great objection raised to it was its enormous cost, which was estimated as high as $3,000,000. Before we get the harbor improvements now in hand completed a good many times $3,000,000 will have been expended.

Fine Examples of Period Furniture Now Being Shown at the "Home-Maker" Store

In spite of the advancement of various styles of modern art and the changes in decorative taste that have been so noticeable during the past few years, the work of many old master craftsmen remain as standard examples of good taste.

Sheraton, Heppelwhite, Chippendale and The Brothers Adam are names that will never die. Who can overlook the skilful work of the French and Dutch artists who made the Louis XV. and XVI., Elizabethan, Tudor, Queen Anne, also the William and Mary periods so famous?

A fine sample of the Jacobean style of dining-room furniture is being shown in our Broughton Street windows, and it will be a pleasure to show to you other examples if you will visit our third and fourth floors.

Bedroom Furniture in Over Two Hundred Different Styles

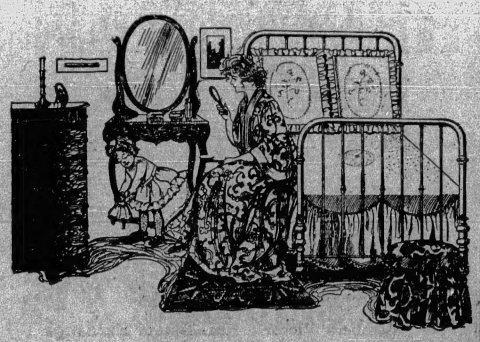
How Can We Tell You About Them All?

Three things go to make a perfect piece of furniture—Design, Material and Workmanship. All must be the best.

If any one of the three is slighted you are bound to regret buying the furniture, no matter how low the price may have been.

We are not only careful what we buy, but we absolutely guarantee every piece we sell to give our customers perfect satisfaction.

Styles for the most elaborate home or the smallest cottage are here at prices to please all. Why not call in and see our display on the fourth floor?



A Cold Snap May Come Any Time—Are You Ready for It?

Or will you be sending in a hurry-up order when your heater should be burning full blast?

Styles for any kind of a home and for every room in the home are included in our stock.

Airtight Heaters range from $20.00 each down to only . . **$2.50**

Heaters for Soft Coal start at $25.00 each and range down to **$8.50**

10 per cent discount for cash, or terms may be arranged

A Few Only

98-Piece Dinner Sets for $6.50

This is the way we clean out our odd lines. If the sets were complete they would sell at double the price. However, each set has to be made up with a few pieces that very nearly match in color and pattern, and that is the reason for the small price.

All English semi-porcelain, in two-toned green floral decorations.

A splendid line for everyday use.

10-Piece Toilet Sets at Reduced Prices

Only 10 sets are to be had at the reduced prices. They are sets in which one or more pieces have been broken and these have been replaced by other pieces that very nearly match.

These are such good values that we don't expect them to be left in stock more than a day or so. Be early and secure an extra value.

PRICES: **$3.50, $2.75, $2.25 and $2.00**

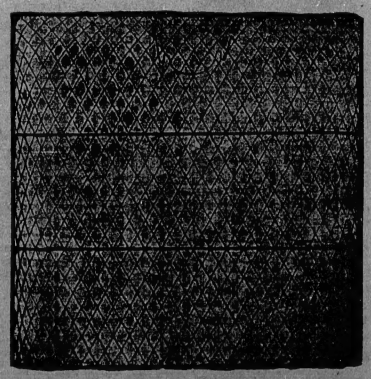
A Special in Roast Pans

Scott's Patent Roasters at Reduced Prices to Clear

Made of heavy metal, is entirely seamless and will outlast several ordinary roast pans. It has a raised centre on which the roast, fowl or fish is placed, and a deep trench for the water and catching the gravy. Three sizes to choose from.

CLEARANCE PRICES: **85c, $1.00 and $1.25**

You Know the Danger of Flying Sparks?—Then Buy a Guard



Spark Guards, made of copper wire and lined with a very fine mesh, range from $4.50 each down to **$1.75**

Brass Spark Guards, similar in style to the above, come in two sizes. Prices, $7.00 and **$6.50**

Black Wire, finished with brass wire ornaments. Prices, $3.50, $3.00 and **$2.50**

Mission Style comes in a dead black wire, has satin brass handles, and is finished with strips of satin finished brass. Prices, $7.50, $7.00 and **$6.00**

Victoria's Popular Home Furnishers

WEILER BROS LIMITED

You Will do Better At Weiler's

The Very Newest Styles

That are to be favored during the Autumn and for Winter wear await you here. You will surely want to see these

Smart Shoes

The new designs are so graceful and comfortable in shaping. Come in and let us fit you to a pair or two that you like best.

James Maynard

649 YATES STREET

Here's a Snap

Owner Must Have Money

15 Acres on 10-Mile Circle; all in grass, no rock; make ideal fruit farm. Will accept $2,000 for equity of $3,600, balance over 3 years.

Tracksell, Douglas & Co.

Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange
All kinds of Insurance written.
722 Yates Street Phones 4176 and 4177

Millinery and Coats

You will find a particularly good assortment here in all the new styles for women. Chic creations of Paris modistes and smart, handsomely cut Coats in the new materials. See them tomorrow.

S. Shelton

OLD COUNTRY DRY GOODS STORES
734 Yates Street 1609 Douglas Street

Strengthens Stews

EDWARDS' desiccated SOUPS strengthen weak stews, they impart the fine fresh flavour of Irish garden-grown vegetables to tasteless soups; they make the gravy much more savoury; they improve nearly all the recipes in the cookery book;—these handy "Jacks of all Dishes," these Edwards' desiccated Soups. The food bills will be smaller, the appetites larger, the cooking better, and the work easier, with Edwards' Soups to help you in the kitchen.

Important: Remember to let them boil for at least half-an-hour.

EDWARDS' DESICCATED SOUPS

But you MUST boil them for half-an-hour — worth it.

Edwards' Soup is good as a soup by itself, it is good as a strengthener of other soups; good as a thickener of gravies; good for hashes, good for stews—too good to be spoiled by insufficient boiling.

In tins at **25c**

also tins at 15c, and packets at 5c.

Three varieties—Brown, Tomato and White.

Of all wholesale and retail Grocers, etc. E.T.B.

A "Bissell"

Sweeper for Your Floor

It's easily the best sweeper made—if you come in we'll tell you why—and we have so many models you'll easily find one to suit your needs. "Cyco" Ball Bearings and high grade brushes. Think what a difference it would make in the day's work. Our Sale Prices are

$3.25, $3.75, $4.00, $4.25

THIS WEEK AT THE SALE

The wonderful bargain offers will continue in every department. We seem to be supplying half Victoria with Heaters at Sale Price. What about you?

G. Halliday & Sons Ltd.
558 Johnson St. Phone 855.

The Shrine of Fashion

Commencing on Monday, the Week at Finch's Will Be Remarkable for the Greatest Sale of High-Grade Furs Ever Shown in the West

$30,000 Worth of the Highest Grade Furs Produced

An exceptional opportunity presented itself to secure a whole season's order for Spot Cash, through the inability of a fur store to accept delivery owing to a **Money Stringency.** Needless to say, they were purchased at an enormous discount, and we are placing on sale Monday morning at the smallest marginal profit. The Windows and Showrooms will be given over for this great event. This is an opportune moment for the lover of furs, at the commencement of the season, to select skins of no ordinary value at much below the cost of manufacture. You can select your fur now, and if not immediately required, we will store until requested to deliver.

The Kind of Furs We Offer

Ermine, Sable, Mink, Fox, Seal, Persian Lamb, Skunk, Wolf, Squirrel, Moleskin, Fitch, Marmot, Russian Hare.

The Grade of Furs—the Highest

Hundreds of Stoles in plain and novelty styles. Muffs to match in every conceivable shape.

Some of the Fur Coats

Twenty rich Electric Seal Coats, very fine grade, self collars and cuffs, full length; others with fox collars, others edged skunk fur; loose and semi-fitting styles. Specially priced at $150, $200, $250, $300 to **$600**

A few very handsome Grey Squirrel Coats, dark shade, loose fitting, with novelty collars, lined with rich silk brocade. Specially priced at **$300**

Mole and Sable dyed Squirrel Coats of exceptional beauty **$650**

Toboggan Marmot Coat, Russian sable dye. Specially priced at **$450**

Many others of equal value

Novelty Millinery Sets

Three-Piece Sets in rich brocades, consisting of Trimmed Hat, Novelty Throw or Wrap and Muff. The rage of the season. Specially priced from, the set **$200**

Fur Hats in Great Profusion

125 plainly Tailored and Trimmed Fur Hats of new designs at tempting prices.

Black Musquash, $15.00 to **$10.00**
Sable Dyed Squirrel, $15.00 to **$10.00**
Grey Squirrel, plain ,also trimmed contrasting fur to **$17.50** **$10.00**

A few very choice Mounted Bear and Leopard Rugs. Automobile Rugs in Racoon and Leopard Rugs.

Although the major portion of this stock consists of the highest grade of Furs, we have secured about $8,000 worth of the cheaper grades, such as

Fitch, Russian Hare, Marmot Kolinski, Caracul, Pony, Mock Ermine, Foxeline in Black and White, Specially Suitable for Girls' and Misses' Wear

Fine Grade Fitch Scarves, $55.00 to **$35.00**
Muffs, from $47.50 to **$30.00**

Mock Ermine Scarves, from $40.00 to **$15.00**
Muffs, from $45.00 to **$20.00**

Marmot Scarves, Sable and Mink Dye Scarves, from $75.00 to **$12.50**
Muffs, $65.00 to **$10.00**

Russian Hare Stoles and Muffs in black, also white, from **$5.00**

$30,000.00
—OF—
High-Grade FURS
To Be Sold at FINCH'S on Monday

Dark Minks Specially Featuerd

The choicest selected skins in Dark Mink Throws in all new shapes and sizes, straight and shaped; some 65 to choose from. There is a Muff to match each Scarf in pillow or novelty styles.
The Scarves range in price from $250 to ... **$27.50**
Muffs from $200 to **$75.00**

Beautiful Hudson Bay Sable Set

Scarf, $250 Muff, $175

One Russian Ermine Set, superfine quality, large wide stole and pillow muff **$800.00**
Ermine Stoles from $350 to **$45.00**
Ermine Muffs, from $275 to **$125.00**

One Choice Pointed Fox Set

Large throw, full size muff. Specially priced at, the set **$75.00**
Black Fox, fine silky quality. Scarfs from $95.00 to **$35.00**
Muffs, from $95.00 to **$45.00**

A Few Exceptional Value Raccoon Sets

Scarfs, $75.00 to **$45.00**
Muffs, $40.00 to **$35.00**

Fine Grade Moleskin Sets

Scarfs, $50.00 to **$20.00**
Muffs, $30.00 to **$20.00**

Grey Squirrel

The finest collection of Grey Squirrel Scarfs and Muffs, a very popular and much-desired fur this season. We have the small, dainty Neck Pieces, also shaped and straight Throws in a price range of $55.00 to **$25.00**
Muffs, $65.00 to **$35.00**

Civet Cat Sets

There is a demand for these effective Furs. We are showing a few rare specimens.

Stoles, from $50.00 to **$25.00**
Muffs, from $45.00 to **$40.00**

A SALE TO BE REMEMBERED. You can rely on the quality, and know each skin is as represented. It will afford us keen pleasure to show this $30,000 collection, as we are confident of the unusual merit of these goods; at the same time affording a great opportunity to economize.

COSTUMIERS AND FURRIERS

Finch & Finch

LADIES' OUTFITTERS, YATES STREET

FOR EXCHANGE

A fully modern 7-room dwelling and lot, 50x146. In this home is every modern convenience, which includes sleeping porch. Price is $8,500

Will take good lot in part payment

FOR SALE

An 8-room strictly modern house, with furnace and garage, and lot commanding nice view. Situated on a Portage Avenue corner. Price $5,250

$1,500 cash, balance easy

Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange

Monk, Monteith & Co. Ltd.

All Kinds of Insurance

Corner Government and Broughton Sts.

I'm Going to the Gizeh Patrol Ball Next Friday

Said Mrs. A. to Mrs. B., "and hadn't a thing to wear. I noticed some lovely Evening Gowns in Dynes & Eddington's, and went in to see if they had anything to fit my purse. My dear, I was surprised. I got a perfect dream in purple, and so moderate. You'll see.

"I was shown one in seal rose at **$55.00**, with bodice of Chiffon in the same shade, and Satin Skirt trimmed with Chiffon and pointed train.

"The price of one very pretty Gown of white Crepe Chiffon, with Shadow Lace over the shoulder and Shirred Bands round the end of the Skirt, astonished me—only **$18.75**.

"There was one at **$25.00** of Shadow Lace and pink Chiffon Overskirt another at **$35.00** of white Satin, veiled with saxe blue Ninon, one at **$45.00** of purple Satin with train, caught with a butterfly buckle behind and a very lovely rose Brocaded Silk at **$75.00**. This is a really stunning Gown, Empire style, with an Overbodice of fine, black Silk Net and a sort of fullness behind—panier, I think they call it.

"O, yes! You can get just the Gown you want, whatever price you want to pay."

Dynes & Eddington

728 Yates Street LADIES' HIGH-CLASS READY-TO-WEAR Phone 3983

"YOU'LL GET IT AT KIRKHAM'S"

Public Markets

There's been a lot of talk lately about PUBLIC MARKETS and what a boon they are to the wealthy and wage earner alike.

Has it ever occurred to you that OUR STORE IS A PUBLIC MARKET?

Has it ever occurred to you that the various lines of garden produce are offered you just as fresh as if you culled them from the ground yourself?

And has it ever occurred to you that such produce is sold only on a fair margin of profit?

Whether you buy the most luscious imported delicacy or a single bunch of carrots—our prices are the LOWEST POSSIBLE CONSISTENT WITH A FAIR PROFIT.

H. O. Kirkham & Co., Ltd.

Call "Kirkham's" the public market—you'll be right

VICTORIA'S PURE FOOD MARKET
741-743-745 FORT STREET
Phones: Grocery, 178-179; Butcher, 2678; Liquor, 2677

If you're a small wage earner—give us your orders

School of Handicraft and Design

719 Courtney St., Victoria

Lessons in the following subjects—7:30 to 9:30 p.m.:

Woodcarving—Miss Hondy, Monday
Artistic Bookbinding—Miss Lang .... Monday
Practical Design—Mr. Bergvelt .... Tuesday
Clay Modelling—Mr. Mold, Wednesday
Jewelry—Miss O. Meadows, Wednesday
The Principle of Design—Miss Mills .... Thursday
Metal Work—Mr. Mold .... Friday

Classes Recommence About Sept. 15.

TERMS—$6 per quarter for one subject, payable in advance, or $5 each for two or more subjects; one lesson a week in each subject.

For further information apply to the instructors at the above address.

PURITY Not QUANTITY Is Our Watchword

THE TEA KETTLE

Miss Wooldridge
1119 Douglas St., Opp. Victoria Theatre

LINENS AND SILKS

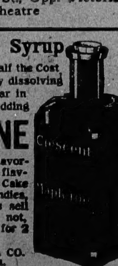
Arrived from the Orient large assortment of Chinese and Japanese silk goods of every description, such as grass linen and silk hose, etc. Call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Prices reasonable.

QUONG MAN FUNG & CO.
1715 Government Street

Home Made Syrup

for one-half the Cost is made by dissolving White Sugar in Water and adding

MAPLEINE



the popular flavoring. It also flavors Puddings, Cake Frostings, Candies, etc. Grocers sell Mapleine. If not, send 50 cents for 2 oz. bottle.

CRESCENT MFG. CO.
Seattle, Wash.

COAL

Hall & Walker

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SKATES

For boys, $1.25 to $3.00
For girls, $1.25 to $3.00
For men, $1.25 to $4.00
For women, $1.25 to $3.00

Get a pair and go skating. It is great sport.

R. A. Brown & Co.
1302 Douglas Street
Phone 3712

NEWS OF THE CITY

Badminton—There was a large rally of the Badminton Club last evening in the Drill Hall.

Oaklands School—The Oaklands School will be reopened on Monday morning at 9 o'clock, the heating plant having been installed and is now in working order.

Contract for School—A contract for the erection of a school building at Stave River was yesterday awarded by the Department of Public Works to Mr. William J. Hynds, of Port Haney.

Permit for Dwelling—A permit was issued yesterday by the building inspector to Modern Homes, Limited, for a dwelling on Wildwood Avenue to cost $2,500.

Dean's Address—This afternoon at the mass meeting at the Y. M. C. A. at 4 o'clock, Very Rev. Dean Doull will address the members on the subject "What Do I Think of the Bible?"

Back From Europe—Mr. A. W. Vowell, formerly superintendent of Indian Affairs for British Columbia, is back from a three months' sojourn in Europe. Most of the time was spent in England, Scotland and Ireland.

No Joint Meeting—The Colonist has been asked to explain, to correct a possible misapprehension, that no joint meeting of the Provincial School Trustees and the delegates to the Sanitary Institute took place on the evening of the 23rd inst.

On Leave of Absence—Today Mr. H. B. Jackson, manager of the Empress Hotel, leaves to sail for the Old Country on the Virginian. During his three months' absence Mr. John O'Dowd, Montreal, secretary to Mr. Hayter Reed, head of the C. P. R. hotel service, will manage the Empress.

Place Names—Frequent inquiries are made as to the purchase of copies of the late Captain J. T. Walbran's valuable book, "British Columbia Place Names." The agent of the Department of Marine and Fisheries states that he is advised that application should be made direct to the King's printer at Ottawa, enclosing the price of the volume, viz., $3.35.

Breach of Game Law—A Saanich case will come before Magistrate Jay on Monday, R. Irvine being charged with shooting a hen pheasant, one of the newly imported species, by Chief Constable Little. Mr. Irvine was called on Friday, but as His Worship had an engagement at the Oak Bay court, he could not hear it. It is understood that the defendant will contest the prosecution.

Titled Guests—The following announcement appears in last Tuesday's issue of The Saskatoon Phoenix, in the social column: "Mr. W. T. McDonald, Rev. S. F. Tolmie and Col. George Sangster, of Victoria, and Gen. A. D. Patterson and Major A. Davie, of Ladner, B. C. are guests at the King George." These seem like familiar friends in new plumage.

Meetings in Saanich—This week several meetings are to be held in Saanich district preparatory to the next municipal campaign. Wards 2 and 4 have already held meetings for the nomination of office-holders, and Ward 1 will meet on Wednesday at Cedar Hill. Ward 6 is to organize, probably on Friday, and a meeting of Ward 3 is to be called early in the week. Ward 5 has yet to set a meeting.

Oak Bay Council—Tomorrow the regular fortnightly meeting of the Oak Bay Council will be held at the municipal hall. The business will be of a routine character. Mr. W. H. Fowler, the municipal engineer, leaves this week for California, having been granted leave of absence for some months. Mr. C. H. Harrison, the assistant engineer, will be in charge of the department during his absence.

Charges on Cartage—Officials of the local board have been informed that, at a meeting of a special committee of the Vancouver Board of Trade, it was decided that Mr. W. A. Blair, secretary of the board, should be sent East to confer with representatives of other boards of trade regarding the protest to the Railway Commission against the decision of the railway companies to discontinue advancing charges on cartage.

Took Motor Tour—Touring by automobile has now become a popular diversion. Mr. Allan Purvis, general manager of the B.C. Electric Railway interurban lines, and a party of friends, have just completed a trip on Vancouver Island and to Puget Sound. The party came to Victoria by the steamer, and motored to Alberni and other points on the Island, afterwards embarking again at Victoria for Seattle and returning to Vancouver by road. Mr. and Mrs. Purvis had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Powers and Mr. F. W. Sterling, of Vancouver.

Annual Dinner—The British Campaigners' Association will hold its annual dinner on November 27, at the Prince George Hotel. Commander Hose, R.N., has consented to give the principal address of the evening, and the campaign to be celebrated on the occasion will be the Battle of the Baltic. The collection of photographs of the eleven veterans whose service dates back to the Baltic campaign will be on view, and will, it is intended, be presented to Sir Richard McBride on the evening of the banquet.

Social Evening—On Wednesday last Queen City Chapter, No. 5, Order of the Eastern Star, held a very enjoyable evening. After a short business session a musical programme was rendered by the members and friends. The evening was then devoted to cards and a pleasant time was enjoyed by all. This Chapter intends holding a number of social evenings during the coming Winter. During the present term a large number of new members have been added to the roll, and the meetings have been very well attended.

Gorge Road Completed—The Gorge Road paving work was completed yesterday morning, the last of the surfacing being done by the Canadian Mineral Rubber Company. The work of finishing the Douglas Street paving is progressing, the city now being engaged in laying the concrete base on which the paving company will lay the asphalt surface. Following the end of its work on the Gorge Road, the company yesterday commenced laying the binder course between the rails of the tramway company's tracks on Douglas Street.

Shooting in Oak Bay—The pheasant still tempts breaches of the by-law against the discharge of firearms within the Oak Bay municipality, and at the police court last week fines of $10 were inflicted on Ralph Randle and Lee Hop for this offence. A similar charge against A. H. Styles was remanded for a week for the production by the prosecution of witnesses. The charge of stealing a cow from the fairgrounds against Thomas Alexander, of Saanich, is remanded till Thursday next. The defendant is accused of having bought one animal at the recent sale by the Government of imported stock, but of having driven two home.

Rule of the Road—One clause of a report by the Grand Jury at the Vancouver Assizes has a special interest to Victoria because of the wide application of the request contained therein. In regard to street traffic, the presentment says: "It is understood that there is a movement on foot, suggesting changing the rules of the road so that the regulations in British Columbia shall be the same as those in the majority of the other Provinces in the Dominion, namely, driving on the right side of the road instead of the left, as at present. The Grand Jury believe that the proposed change would tend to avoid many of the serious dangers now existing." The Grand Jury recommends that a copy of the Provincial regulations be issued with each automobile license.

Delegates' Experience—The delegates from Vernon to the School Trustees' Convention brought down with them a quantity of very fine celery, some of which was used on Thursday night at the excellent buffet supper. The rest was given to the domestic science classes. On Friday afternoon a party of delegates in two motor cars were taken by Mrs. Jenkins to the centre in Victoria West, where the girls were making a delicious celery salad. At the George Jay School the pupils were preparing cream celery. After visiting the centres, the party took the Marine Drive, and one of the ladies remarked that they would go home and tell their friends that on the 24th of October they had seen in Victoria ladies sitting on their verandas sewing, and children playing on the beach.

Not an "Alien"—The report published in a weekly paper that William DeVoe, the young surveyor who was drowned last week in Campbell Lake, was an "alien" has aroused a storm of protest among his friends and brother surveyors in Victoria. Mr. G. H. Dawson, Surveyor-General for the Province, emphatically denied this statement yesterday. "Mr. DeVoe was born in the Maritime Provinces," said Mr. Dawson. "He served an apprenticeship in the Province, and became a fully qualified British Columbia land surveyor. The statute governing the appointment of surveyors in British Columbia specifically provides that every surveyor admitted to practice must be a British subject." DeVoe was working for the Surveyor-General's branch of the Lands Department in defining the western boundary of Strathcona Park, and was on his way to the camp when the unfortunate accident occurred.

Hindu Troubles—After occupying considerable of the police court's time both on Friday and Saturday, the charge of assault laid by Burdad Singh against Rala Singh and Lashman Singh has been concluded. Magistrate Jay deciding that the only course open was to strike a compromise. Gurdad Singh was made to pay the expense of having his injuries attended to, which amounted to $8, and Lashman Singh was taxed $5 for the interpreter's fee. The magistrate said that the evidence was very unsatisfactory, in fact he did not believe a considerable part of what the witnesses said on both sides. Gurdad Singh's story was that when he called at the home of Rala Singh on Saturday night to collect a milk account Rala Singh and Lashman Singh attacked him. Lashman Singh claimed that, accompanied by Gurdad Singh and others, he took a walk on Saturday evening, during which much gin was consumed. At Rala Singh's home they opened another bottle, continuing the spree. In the house Gurdad Singh, he said, broke a window. Then, they talked religion, which culminated, according to the witness, in Gurdad Singh pulling his hair.

Fifty Years Ago—Just fifty years ago today, two young ladies of Victoria, Miss Mary Harbell and her sister, Miss Margaret Harbell, were united in marriage by the late Bishop Cridge at the beautiful home of Hon. Donald Fraser, now known as the Vernon Home on Humboldt Street, at a joint wedding ceremony and both ladies are today living in the city enjoying a generous measure of good health. The first named became the bride of Mr. J. R. Anderson, until recently Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and still a highly-esteemed resident of the city; and Miss Margaret is the widow of the late Captain Murray W. Thain, who passed away some five years ago. Tomorrow, the anniversary will be celebrated at the residence of Mr. Anderson, 117 Clarence Street, and Mrs. Thain will assist her sister in receiving her guests. Mrs. Thain recalls that their wedding day fifty years ago was marked by the most beautiful weather. She has the honor of wearing the first wedding ring made of Cariboo gold, which was brought down from Williams Creek by Captain Thain. Just before the latter's death, he made a request to have his certificate framed in native wood and presented to the city Fire Department, which wish was complied with.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., October 25, 1913.

SYNOPSIS

The pressure has given way rapidly on the Northern Coast and the western high area is now centred over the Rocky Mountains and plateau districts in Idaho and Montana; strong winds and gales from the northwest and east have occurred on the outside waters, and light showers have fallen on the Coast. Fair weather has been general from Vancouver Island eastward to the Lakes.

TEMPERATURE

	Min.	Max.
Victoria, B. C.	40	52
Vancouver	38	52
Barkerville	16	..
Prince Rupert	38	[illegible]
Atlin	34	40
Dawson, Y. T.	14	24
Calgary, Alta.	22	48
Winnipeg, Man.	36	44
Portland, Ore.	50	60
San Francisco, Cal.	50	78

SATURDAY

Highest	52
Lowest	40
Average	46

Bright sunshine, 1 hr., 34 mins.

Morning Glory House Dresses

Something new, made of good washable print, well trimmed and piped. Fastens on with only two buttons, and are reversible.

Large variety of patterns, in all sizes, and only one price—

$1.75

G. A. Richardson & Co.
VICTORIA HOUSE
636 Yates Street
Agents for Butterick Patterns

A Handsome Bracelet

Lends distinction to the wearer by setting off the charm of a well-shaped wrist.

You can have them set with diamonds in platinum and gold, in several styles—expanding, jointed, engraved or plain, from **$40.00**.

Set with pearls, or pearl in combination with amethyst, sapphire or peridot, you have an equally good selection, at prices to **$50.00** from **$14.00**.

In plain gold, a feature is the safety catch that extends inside the Bracelet, while the novel gold strap and expanding or jointed styles are distinctly pleasing. All prices to **$40.00**, from **$8.50**.

The Bracelet-Watches are all in expanding style, some set with diamonds. The Watches are all time-pieces, with a good movement.

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY

For a few of the different styles. Come inside and see others.

W. H. Wilkerson
The Jeweler
915 Government Street

DOMINION TRUST COMPANY

Trusteeship Under Will

Trusteeship is our business.

We equipped ourselves for that business—

First: By obtaining full powers from Dominion and Provincial parliaments.

Second: By employing skilled trust officers with years of experience.

Third: By increasing our paid-up capital and assets until the security afforded the beneficiaries of estates in our care is beyond question.

Consult us about YOUR will.

DOMINION TRUST COMPANY

"The Perpetual Trustee"

Paid Up Capital and Surplus .... $ 2,800,000
Trusteeships under administration, over 6,000,000
Trustee for bondholders, over 25,000,000

909 Government Street
HUGH KENNEDY
Local Manager

T-A-N-S-A-N

A Japanese Table Water of very unusual merit

Quarts, per dozen, $2.00; Pints, per dozen, $1.25; Splits, per dozen, 80c

Try TANSAN Table Water for a change

The Hudson's Bay Co.

Family Wine and Spirits Merchants, 1312 Douglas St.
Phone 4253 Incorporated A. D. 1670 Open till 10 p. m.

Table Size $8.00 Doz.
Dessert Size $7.00 Doz.

These are the prices of some of the new patterns of

Spoons and Forks

we have just received

LET US SHOW THEM TO YOU TOMORROW

Redfern & Son

1211, 1213 Douglas Street, Victoria, B.C.
The Diamond Merchants. Established 1862

Hawkins & Hayward
Electrical Fixtures
1607 Douglas St.
Victoria, B.C.

NOW
IS THE TIME

Of longer evenings and more light consumed

But Use **Mazda Lamps**

And reduce your light bill. Did you notice our recent

Price Reduction

On These

STRONG AND ECONOMICAL LAMPS

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Mount Tolmie - - - Victoria, B. C.
Warden, R. V. Harvey, M. A. Headmaster, J. C. Barnacle, Esq.
Xmas Term Begins Wednesday, September 10
For Prospectus Apply to the Bureau

90 MEN

Live in our building and pronounce it the **"Best Place in Town."** We have room for a few more.

Shower baths and telephone on every floor; steam heat, swimming pool, gymnasium, running track and everything that's good for a man.

Full membership is necessary.

See Office Secretary,

Y. M. C. A.

Blanchard and View Phone 2980

SECURITY OF SAVINGS

Interest at the rate of Five per cent is paid on sums amounting to $500 or more, when placed with this company for investment for a period of 3 to 5 years. Repayment of the principal with interest is guaranteed.

British American Trust Company Limited

723 Fort St., Victoria, B.C.

It's Not Strange

That so many men and women have their suits made here. We've never had a dissatisfied customer.

John Brown & Co.
Merchant Tailors
1618 Government Street
Phone 4462

"As Dead as a Door Nail"

And with as little chance of ever coming to life again. Your corns, when you've used

BOWES' CORN CURE
Worth 25c? Well, rather

C. H. BOWES

The Old Established Drug Store

"BETTER SILKS AT BETTER PRICES"

SILKS AND SATINS GALORE

When you remember that we have no middleman's profit to add to our prices, you will understand why it's cheaper to get your silks at the "O.I.C."

Silk Waists from $2.50
Wool Back Satins, splendid qualities, from $1.00
Silk Satins, per yard from 75¢
Crepe de Chine, extra heavy qualities, from .....75¢

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A Christie Shoe—Honest Right Through

TODAY--At the Old Corner Shoe Store

Great value is being offered in both Men's and Women's Shoes. Strong to wear, good to look at.

For Men $4.00
For Women $3.50

PHONE 131 — Christies — Corner Government and Johnson

Full Power

Siberian Oil is a pure product naturally, and is subjected to patented processes which make it the perfect lubricant for YOUR car.

Did you ever realize how much power is expended in simply overcoming the friction of the mechanism?

SIBERIAN OIL overcomes friction as no other lubricant, and its use results in FULL POWER. Just try it once.

DISTRIBUTED BY SPRAGGE & CO., OLD ESQUIMALT RD. AND DISPENSED BY THE RED SENTRY AT 737 BROUGHTON ST.

BREAD FOR BRAWN

Bread that contains the finest part of the wheat kernel, without the waste; bread that builds up brawn; bread that TASTES good and IS good.

White-a-Clover

Bread, Victoria's new, wholesome loaf, is the Bread for you and your family. Always uniformly sweet and delicious; fresh daily from modern, sanitary bake-shops. You should try at least one loaf. Same price, but better Bread.

Ask Your Grocer, or Phone 5016

Perfection Bakery

"VICTORIA'S ONLY EXCLUSIVE FURRIER"

On Sealskin Garments We Can Save You..... 25%

—and on all other furs, such as MINK, SABLE, BLACK FOX and ERMINE, you can effect a big saving here.

The fact that we have no middleman's profit to pay is the one best reason why you should select your furs at "Foster's."

At the present time we have a number of very beautiful Mink Muffs and Stoles at exceptionally low prices.

GUARANTEE.—All our furs are fully guaranteed. You make no mistake when you buy your furs here.

Fred Foster

1216 Government Street — The Furrier

ORPHANAGE BALL IS MARKED SUCCESS

Many Patronize Function in Aid of Worthy Institution—Financial Return Likely to Be Substantial.

At the first annual ball given in aid of the Protestant Orphans' Home on Friday night in the Alexandra Club, the ballroom, which had been tastefully decorated with plants and yellow and tawny chrysanthemums, presented a magnificent sight, filled as it was with about 500 guests, the room being a perfect display of color, with its galaxy of beautiful dresses.

No effort had been spared by the hard-working committee to make the evening a success. It certainly was so socially, and should also be financially, as the whole of the supper had been contributed by kind friends, and great praise is due to the Fifth Regiment, for they contributed the music, took tickets, distributed programmes and assisted generally. Thanks are also due to Post Number 1, of the Native Sons of British Columbia, who contributed the programmes.

There was such a legion of beautiful frocks that it is difficult to select any, though amongst the most noticeable should be mentioned the following: Mrs. Gordon Hunter, pale grey brocaded satin trimmed with exquisite old lace and lavender flowers. Mrs. P. de Noe Walker, russet brown satin with an overdress of gold sequins and bodice of shadow lace. Miss Eshel Helmcken, pink taffeta with flowered ninon bodice finished with pale blue girdle. Mrs. Charles E. Wilson, emerald green satin with an overdress of black jet, finished with touches of ermine. Miss MacDonald, rose colored satin with draped skirt and silver trimmings. Miss Helmcken, black satin relieved with touches of white. Miss E. Tolmie, old rose satin, trimmed with shadow lace and marabout fur. Miss McTavish, black satin with jet tunic and corsage bouquet of red roses. Mrs. W. R. Higgins, black satin with touches of white. Miss Nora Lugrin, cerise satin with chiffon bodice over lace of the same shade, and trimmed with rhinestones. Mrs. Peter Turner, white satin with an overdress of cerise ninon. Miss Nora Troup, flesh colored satin with net underdress trimmed with silver sequins. Miss Eileen Rant, niel rose satin. Miss Burns, white satin trimmed with yellow rosebuds. Miss Kent, American Beauty crepe de chine, with shadow lace bodice. Mrs. Galliher, dull rose satin with lace overdress. Miss Lally Wilson, dull blue charmeuse, with tunic of exquisite black lace, trimmed with tiny roses. Miss Dorothy McTavish, white satin with a tunic of embroidered sequin net, trimmed with small pink roses. Miss Lilian Smith, dark blue crepe, with bodice of lighter shade, with oriental trimming, burnt orange and lace. Miss Grace Cameron, white satin trimmed with rhinestones and shadow lace. Mrs. J. D. Helmcken, black satin with an overdress of black lace and sequin trimmings. Miss Leckie, of Vancouver, black velvet with corsage bouquet of American Beauty Roses. Miss Tolmie, black satin. Miss Bowron, white satin with overdress of black ninon. Mrs. A. McDonald, pale primrose satin, with tunic of shadow lace and touches of marabout, corsage bouquet of violets. Miss Maclure, pale pink satin. Mrs. David Miller, primrose satin, overdress of shadow lace with touches of blue and cerise. Mrs. Howard Brown, white satin. Miss Louise Lugrin, yellow satin, crystal overdress, with touches of violet. Miss Kirk, pale pink satin, trimmed with deeper shade of chiffon. Mrs. Gerard Clute, emerald satin with white lace overdress. Miss Campbell, pink taffeta with tunic of shadow lace. Miss Edith Helmcken, white brocade with an overdress of ninon and trimmed with silver fringe. Mrs. George Courtney, black ninon. Miss Callingham, figured crepe de chine, lace bodice with touches of black and white. Miss Gurd, pale green satin, with overdress of chiffon with touches of black velvet.

The supper room was also most tastefully decorated, the decorations, similar to those of the ballroom, being carried out in yellow and bronze.

The floor committee were Major J. C. Harris, Mr. A. Ford Young, Mr. W. H. Wilkerson, Mr. Harold Brown, Mr. H. Fuller and Mr. A. Austin.

WATER RIGHTS INQUIRY

Board of Investigation Leaves for Lower Okanagan District to Hold Series of Sessions

Mr. J. F. Armstrong, chairman, and Mr. J. S. T. Alexander, of the Board of Investigation appointed under the Water Act, have left for the Lower Okanagan district, where a series of sessions will be held to consider the claims of holders of water rights in that section. The first session of the Board will be held at Lytton next Monday, and Mr. E. Davis will also sit as member of the Board at this hearing. On October 29 the Board will sit at Spence's Bridge; on November 3 at Kamloops; on November 19 at West Summerland; on November 21 at Peachland; on November 24 at Penticton, and on November 26 at Fairview.

At these meetings claimants are required to prove their title to lands on which their water rights are based, and the Board determines the quantity of water which may be used under each record.

Up to the present about 1,000 claims have been investigated, and of this number about 750 have been allowed. The oldest claim dates back as far as 1859, and the Board has experienced considerable difficulty with some of these ancient claims. The importance of the work accomplished by the Board can be estimated by the fact that the value of the output for ditches and reservoirs, expended by several of the companies whose claims have been allowed, amounts to more than $100,000. There still remain about 9,000 claims to be investigated.

NEWS OF THE CITY

Farewell Sermons—Sunday, November 2, being the Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard's last Sunday in the city, he will occupy the pulpit at St. John's Church at both the morning and evening services. There will be celebrations on Holy Communion on that day at 8 and 11 in the morning.

Hallowe'en Social—The Y. M. C. A. will throw open their doors on October 31 to all the young people of the city, and the entertainment committee have arranged a programme of sports in the gymnasium, in the swimming bath and in the main hall, and the visitors will be given the opportunity of inspecting the whole building.

American Yeomen—The Brotherhood of American Yeomen was instituted Friday evening at the Moose Hall by District Manager Olla Williams, of Bellingham, Wash. The following officers were elected and installed: Foreman, W. H. Evans; M. of C., F. E. Garvey; correspondent, C. J. Whatman; M. of A., Eva Garvey; chaplain, Jessie Blackwood.

Still Blooming—Three gardens in a sheltered corner of the Fairfield district are still gay with Summer flowers. These include hedges of sweet peas, mignonette, eschscholtzia, stocks and everlastings. In front of the Parliament Buildings the long beds contain numbers of roses in bloom, which, if not up to the standard of the Summer blooms, still are a wonderful display for the last week in October.

Whisky Identified—While an employee of Radiger & Janion had no difficulty in identifying a case of whisky as the property of his firm, it was found impossible to directly connect Richard Cupeland with its theft in the police court yesterday, and Magistrate Jay dismissed the action. All that Mr. Albert Watkins could remember seeing of the man who carried off the whisky was his cap, coat and shape. While the court had a strong suspicion that the accused had something to do with the strange disappearance of the beverage, there was not sufficient evidence to convict.

Peace Centenary—Mr. E. S. Scammel, of Ottawa, organizing secretary for the Peace Centenary Association, called on the Attorney-General yesterday to lay before him the plans for the peace celebrations. Dr. E. S. Rowe, manager of the Progress Club of Vancouver, has been appointed secretary for British Columbia. Besides the erection of a memorial arch on the international boundary between Canada and the United States, it is proposed to hold special church services and a public demonstration on a large scale in Vancouver, to which all neighboring cities and municipalities will be invited to attend.

Fire at Ganges—Fire yesterday morning destroyed the three-story building known as the Hotel Ganges at Ganges Harbor, Salt Spring Island. The contents also were lost, and the guests who were there over night lost the greater part of the belongings they had with them. The loss by fire on hotel and furniture is about $15,000. Insurance, however, covers the loss. The hotel constructed of wood, was three storys in height and the upper story was where the fire was discovered. The top floor had not been completed, and electric wires in the framework are thought to have become crossed and caused the fire.

Impressed With Interior—Mr. W. T. Williamson, a young Englishman, who has been in the country for a short time, has completed a tour of the lower part of the Interior of the Province with a view to ascertaining for himself and a number of friends in the Old Country what the prospects are for fruit farming in British Columbia. He says that he started off with not a little scepticism on account of the reports of excessive prices and poor returns that have gone to England, but, after making a close study of the situation on the ground, and after learning at first hand of the nature of the problems of the industry as practised here, he is convinced that fruit farming offers a splendid investment. While in the country he has taken up one or two small tracts of land, and is now intending to return to England to induce his friends to make the venture and come out here.

North Looking Well—After making a lengthy trip embracing Prince Rupert, Hazelton and a number of the other points on the G. T. P. Coast section, Mr. William Watson, of Seattle, returned to Victoria last night. He declared that a number of Seattle people are largely interested in the development of the northern country, and he went in there with a view to finding what progress has been made and what the prospects of further development are within the next year. Mr. Watson is of the opinion that the city of Prince Rupert and the city of Hazelton are bound to undergo great changes in the near future. The forces of industry, he says, are now centralizing there, and the cities and the country surrounding are in for a spell of great activity. In the course of his travels he saw a number of agricultural specimens from the country to the north, and was greatly pleased with them.

Gizeh Temple Ball—A meeting of the general comittee entrusted with the task of arranging for the forthcoming ball at the Alexandra club on the evening of October 31, under the auspices of the Gizeh Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, was held last evening and the most gratifying reports were presented. Tickets are being applied for from many parts of the Province, and the success of the function from the standpoint of attendance would seem to be assured. The Arab Patrol is a working corps of Gizeh Temple only organized last March. Drills have been held with the utmost regularity, and the highest proficiency has been attained. The decoration committee reported the receipt from Vancouver of nearly a carload of electrical effects for decorative purposes. Nobles Sid Wales and Robert Jameson of this committee promise one of the most novel and effective electrical displays as part of the scheme of decoration ever seen in Victoria. A number of tickets still remain unsold, which may be obtained by members of the Masonic fraternity who have not yet secured these necessary passports.

CONDITIONS GOOD IN THE INTERIOR

Fruit Growing and Mining Industries Enjoying Increased Prosperity—Money Stringency Not Felt.

"The interior is in first-class condition at the present time. The fruit-growers have had a good year, and mining never was in better shape nor were its prospects for improvement ever more promising." Such was the statement of Mr. Garland Foster, editor of the Nelson Daily News, who is spending a few days in Victoria.

Fruit growing is beginning to come into its own in Kootenay and the Boundary, as additional acreage comes into bearing each year, and with the adoption of the Government's plan of co-operative marketing, which will take place before another season, the problem of disposing of the crop will, it is confidently hoped, be solved for all time, continued Mr. Foster. This year, it is true, the marketing arrangements in force have proved more satisfactory than previously, but the adoption of the Government plan, it is felt, will make for more assured conditions in the future when the product of the ranches has greatly increased.

That mining is on a sound basis is shown by the fact that the whole three of the big smelting companies, the Granby, the B. C. Copper and the Consolidated, have paid dividends this year, and in addition are buying and developing more properties, while many of the independent mines are also giving their shareholders and owners good returns. The Standard silver lead mine at Silverton is regularly paying $50,000 per month in dividends, and has done so without fail each month since it commenced operations in April, 1912, while other very promising properties in the Slocan district are being developed in many cases by American and Coast capital.

Altogether, as a result of the satisfactory conditions in the fruit growing and mining industries, Kootenay and the Boundary are suffering less perhaps from the financial stringency, which is almost worldwide, than any other part of Western Canada.

Common Expectation—The following letter from Montreal to the Vancouver Island Development League is typical of the ideas held by many intending settlers as to the price of land and cost of setting up a farm on the Island: "Please send authentic information and literature regarding business opportunities in Vancouver Island. Would a man with $4,500 capital be able to secure a farm of, say, five or ten acres near the city, build a fairly decent bungalow and have enough capital left to live on until he could raise some sort of crop to keep him going?"

OBITUARY NOTICES

BACKHUS—The funeral of Mrs. Jeane Backhus, wife of Mr. Reginald Backhus, took place yesterday afternoon from the rooms of Messrs. Sands & Fulton, 1515 Quadra Street. There was a large attendance of sympathizing friends, and many beautiful floral offerings covered the casket. The services were conducted by the Rev. Leslie Clay. The pall-bearers were Messrs. J. McArthur, J. Backhus, W. E. Duprow, R. L. Osborn, R. H. Merritt and William Ahern.

DOWNEY—The funeral of the late Miss Annie Downey will be held from the chapel of the B.C. Funeral Company, Broughton Street, on Monday afternoon at 2:15, and at 2:30 from St. Barnabas Church, where the service will be held. The interment will be at Ross Bay Cemetery.

BECK—The funeral of the late Mr. Angus D. Beck, who died on Friday last, took place yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Victoria Undertaking Rooms, the Rev. T. W. Gladstone officiating. There was a large attendance, and the remains were interred in the family plot at the Ross Bay Cemetery. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Joseph Lambert, George Prior, Thomas Saunders and Louis Morrison.

PALLOW—The funeral of John Pallow, who was accidentally drowned at Fulford Harbor, took place Friday at 11 a.m. A large number of sympathising friends attended the funeral, which was conducted by the Rev. Father Courtainrade. Mass was said at St. Paul's, Fulford, and an appropriate sermon preached by the officiating priest. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Sheppard, Turner, Sparrow, Ackerman, Fisher and King. The floral offerings were very beautiful. Mr. Pallow leaves a widow, one son and one daughter, the wife of Mr. P. Finnigan, Victoria.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

MARRIED

SMITH-LEONARD—On October 21st, 1913, in Seattle, by Rev. W. A. Major, Mr. Parker Smith, of Victoria, to Margaret Leonard, youngest daughter of late Geo. Frye, H. M. Customs.

FOOTE-BRAITHWAITE—On Oct. 23, at St. Margaret's Chapel, Thetis Island, by the Rev. S. Ryal, Alan W. Barrington Foote, Esq., eldest son of the late Col. Barrington Foote, R.H.A., to Miss Ethel Braithwaite, daughter of the late Richard Braithwaite, Esq., of Cumberland, England.

DIED

COX—At Palo Alto, California, on October 15, Ethel, wife of Ernest Drummond Cox, of Kamloops, B. C., and second daughter of the late Major General C. C. Mason and Mrs. Mason, of Greenfields, Bakersfield, California.

DOWNEY—On the 23rd inst., at the family residence, 1468 Pandora ave., Annie M. Downey, late of Saanich, B. C., daughter of J. J. Downey, Esq., aged 45 years. Born at Saanich, B. C.

The funeral will take place from the Chapel of the B. C. Funeral Co., 734 Broughton Street, on Monday at 2:15 and 2:30 at St. Barnabas' Church, Cook Street, where service will be held. Interment in Ross Bay Cemetery.

CARD OF THANKS

The Grimm family wish to thank their many friends for their floral offerings and kind words of sympathy in their sad hour of bereavement occasioned by the loss of their loving mother.

Madame Schumann-Heink in Victoria

One of the outstanding musical events of the season, locally, will be the appearance on Wednesday evening, October 29, of Madame Schumann-Heink, world-famous operatic contralto, under the auspices of the Victoria Ladies' Musical Society.

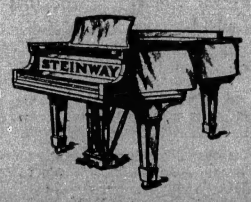
Madame Schumann-Heink's name is familiar the world over to those whose interest in music has led them to a knowledge of her splendid abilities as a singer. Unlike many famous stars of opera, she possesses a voice that is at once fitted either to the most exacting operatic roles or to the lyric requirements of the concert stage. Hers is a personality, too, that appeals to her audience from the first, supported so richly by the exquisite cadences of her powerful, deep, sweet voice. In her appearance here Madame Schumann-Heink will, as usual, sing to the tones of the

STEINWAY PIANO

The instrument which, as she has proved for herself on almost countless occasions, she can absolutely depend upon to render her the utmost assistance.

Those who are thinking of making a piano purchase will be well advised to consider the prestige of the Steinway, and to investigate its claims to first place before buying.

We have pleasure in reminding the Victoria public that we have been appointed sole agents for the Steinway on Vancouver Island.



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In Women's Realm

BY MARIA LAWSON

LADY (CONAN) DOYLE

A Fitting Helpmeet

Six years ago the world was surprised by learning that Sir Arthur Conan Doyle had decided to take to himself as wife Miss Jean Leckie, daughter of James Blyth Leckie, of Glebe House, Blackheath.

The great novelist was a man of 46, and, it was believed, a confirmed bachelor. The marriage has proved in every way a happy and suitable one.

Lady Conan Doyle is both a beautiful and an accomplished woman, and she understands the art of home-making. Her husband, we are told by Marion Holmes, in The Lady, looks upon her as an astute critic, and credits her with the inspiration of some of his best work.

Readers of "The White Company," the Sherlock Holmes stories and others of the long list of works by which the author has won fame and riches, may be pardoned if they surmise that love attributes to his wife greater gifts in this direction than she possesses.

There is no doubt, however, that in making her husband's home a place of delight, Lady Conan Doyle has a title to the gratitude of all who love the author and his works.

This is what we are told of the transformation wrought in the home of the bachelor author by the wife of his choice:

"Windlesham was a small country house in an unkempt field not so many years ago. Now, beautiful gardens, with smooth lawns and gay flower-beds, a pergola (rioting over in their season with clusters of rambler roses), ponds, and miniature fountains—a never-failing source of delight to the small sons—surround a long, rambling house, every nook and corner of which are eloquent of artistic taste and efficient housewifely organization. But Lady Doyle is responsible for far more than the usual household arrangements of Windlesham. The greater part of the house has been built to her plans; the gardens have been laid out to her designs. The nurseries alone are one of the best arguments for the establishment of women architects. In these large, sunny rooms every detail that can add to the comfort and well-being of both children and nurses has been carefully thought out, with the result that they are models of simplicity and convenience."

The presence of two lovely boys and a baby girl in the home have transformed it even more than gardens and other adornments. Lady Doyle is an affectionate mother of the new school. Her little boys are brought up simply, and live much in the open. They will not, their mother says, be troubled too soon with lessons, for modern children are too often taught at the expense of their health. Since both mother and father are delightful storytellers, there is little danger that the children will grow up in ignorance.

Lady Doyle is a gifted musician, and can play on the viola and the guitar, as well as the piano. But her finest instrument is her mezzo-soprano voice, which is of a peculiarly sweet and sympathetic quality, and was trained by the great Florentine teacher Vanini.

Like most English gentlewomen, Lady Doyle is a good rider, and in her travels abroad she has proved her mettle. The Doyle home has always been a hospitable one, and many distinguished men have sat round the dining-table that first belonged to the novelist's grandfather, famous in his day as a caricaturist.

Among later visitors of world-wide fame were Barrie, Kipling, Winston Churchill and Jerome. The American athletes who attended the Olympic games had an opportunity of meeting the author of "Sherlock Holmes" and his charming wife. Stefansson, too, with Burns, the famous American detective, were entertained lately at Windlesham.

It will be seen that Lady Doyle shares with her husband a love for people as people, and not as members of any exclusive class.

May the distinguished couple live long to enjoy the friendship and companionship of kindred spirits.

Plain Sewing

There are in Victoria a number of elderly women who would be thankful to get work in plain sewing. Some of these have husbands who have been without work for some time or have been ill. Others are single women, who, although they are well able to mend and sew, have not the skill to make dresses.

There must be a number of families in Victoria who need such work done, and, while many of the heads cannot afford to hire outside help, there are others who would be glad to know where to find such workers. Miss Bromley Jubb, of the Y. W. C. A., will be glad to let any employer know the names and addresses of women who are willing to go out by the day or to take work in their own houses.

Single women who have not time to do their own mending or plain sewing would be doing a kindness if they clubbed together and engaged one of these women. There are thousands of men who throw away garments that could be mended because they do not know how to find women who, at a reasonable price, will darn stockings or underclothes. Much waste would be saved and great kindness done if those who have work to do would employ the women who need the money they could earn by doing plain sewing.

Learning French

Someone remarked the other day that we were fortunate in this Province because we were not troubled with the language question in our schools. While no one is likely to question this statement, are we sure that it is wise for the people of Western Canada to ignore all languages except their mother tongue?

There is no need, nor is it desirable, for children in the public schools to learn French. We have no French community in our neighborhood, and the language is not spoken in our cities. But the possession of French is an accomplishment which is of value to every educated man and woman.

French is taught in our high schools and colleges, but how many young men and women who are able to read a French author with ease could do business with a French firm or make their way in a French city?

We are very careless, as a people, in the use of our own language. Would we not speak and write it better if we were familiar with that which is spoken very widely in all countries in the civilized world? English gentlemen and ladies consider it an honor to be able to speak French. We should not, in Canada, neglect what is considered in the Mother Country a means of culture.

A Warning

The authorities in Great Britain have come to the conclusion that the lightness, warmth and cheapness of flannelette are such valuable qualities that it would not be wise to forbid or restrict its manufacture on account of its inflammability.

All the world shares this opinion. We would be badly off indeed if we were forced to return to the thin cotton or the expensive woolen garments of a past generation. In Canada our grandmothers wove the woolen underwear and the warm frocks of the children. The wheel and the loom have long disappeared, and now we make children's nightgowns and our own wrappers of the soft, fleecy material made of cotton, which we call by various names.

Yet we are both foolish and wrong if we do not remember ourselves and impress upon the children that it is very easy indeed to set garments made of flannelette on fire. No baby with a fleecy cotton nightgown should be allowed to stand near a blazing fire, nor should the mother herself be careless when she is wearing a bathrobe or wrapper of this or kindred material. Carefulness will do no harm, and may prevent great sorrow and pain.

Three Lessons

There are three lessons I would write,
Three words as with a golden pen,
In tracings of eternal light,
Upon the hearts of men.

Have hope. Though clouds environ round,
And gladness hides her face in scorn,
Put thou the shadow from thy brow—
No night but has its morn.

Have faith. Where'er thy bark is driven—
The calm's desport, the tempest's mirth—
Know this! God rules the host of heaven,
The inhabitants of earth.

Have love. Not love alone for one,
But man as man thy brother call,
And scatter, like the circling sun,
Thy charities on all.

Thus grave these words upon thy soul—
Hope, faith and love—and thou shalt find
Strength when life's surges maddest roil,
Light when thou else were blind.
—Schiller.

Prince of Wales' Library

The Prince of Wales' permanent library, it is stated, is being brought together at Buckingham Palace, where it will remain until His Royal Highness takes up his residence at a separate establishment. For books of a permanent value or interest a book plate is being reserved which represents the heir-apparent's heraldic achievements. The number of these volumes, it is said, already runs into four figures. The Prince has made some purchases of German and French works in the department of "belles-lettres" and constitutional history, but they are of modern origin, and for the time his Royal Highness is content to rely upon the resources of Windsor Castle for the older classical publications. Books and water color drawings are favorite forms of gift among the Prince's immediate relatives, but there is at present no indication of a desire to specialize in any one form of collecting.

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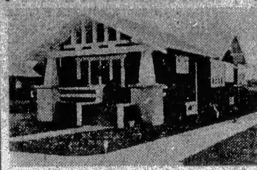

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For further particulars see small bill, or write to Miss E. E. Leach, 1619 Wilmot Place.

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Inspection of Above Invited at Our Showrooms.

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Pints, per dozen....$1.75 Splits, per dozen...$1.40

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Many a Firm

Has the ability to become a great house, but lacks the courage of its convictions to carry it to success by the proper advertising procedure.

Unfortunately, courage and ability are not necessarily companions; in fact, it frequently occurs that commercial cowardice has overshadowed exceptional opportunities.

Advertising is more than simply desirable; it is essential—indispensable in the upbuilding of a greater business. It is the light which guides to the pinnacle of success.

Be persistent—tireless—undismayed—keep at it. Results, even though delayed, come to the intelligent and systematic advertiser. Persistent, persuasive suggestion of the right kind will accomplish wonders—it is irresistible.

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Flat Rates on Prairie-Covering Campaigns | Lists, Letters, Duplicating and Mailing

Selling Plans and Complete Literature

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The Hutcharm Company

[illegible] Central Building, Victoria [illegible]

Vancouver Office, [illegible] Rogers Building

References—Bradstreets, Canadian Press Association, [illegible] Bank of Canada.

BAY TEAM IS PULLED DOWN

J. B. A. A. Soccer Eleven Is Knocked Out of First Place by Wards—Wests Have a Narrow Escape From Defeat.

Senior Soccer Results

Wests, 2; S. O. E., 1.
Thistles, 3; Rangers, 2.
Wards, 8; James Bays, 0.

League Standing

	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Wests	3	0	1	7
Wards	3	0	1	7
James Bays	3	1	0	6
S. O. E.	1	3	0	2
Thistles	1	3	0	2
Rangers	0	4	0	0

Only by one goal, which was scored in the last few minutes of play, were the prides of Victoria West soccer enthusiasts able to defeat the Sons of England in yesterday's senior league match at the North Ward Park. Two to one was the score, and, without any reflection on the Wests, who were playing without either Prevost or Macdonald, and, besides, had Sheritt, their outside right, so badly hurt early in the game that he was of little use, it must be said that there is a doubt in the minds of many as to their right to one of the goals counted. That question was the result of a free kick given against the Sons of England in front of their goal, Referee Allen deciding that Goalkeeper Munday took more than the allotted number of steps in clearing. From the sideline he certainly seemed to have acted well within the rules. Bob Whyte took the kick, lifting the ball nicely above the heads of the players massed in the goalmouth and landing it in the net.

The S. O. E., on the day's play, are entitled to unreserved praise. True, work was ragged in parts, but the attack always was spirited, the Kerley brothers being particularly prominent, and the defence, until the last ten minutes, was strong and consistent. The Wests were without their usual ginger. Bob Whyte, at least at the start, was not in form. This explains the fact that, much to the surprise of spectators who looked to see the old champions win as they pleased, the Sons of England carried the play to their opponents from the outset and kept it up pretty well throughout. For the greater part of the first half and for much of the second period the S. O. E. lads kept the Wests so persistently on the defence that their supporters opened their eyes in astonishment. The first goal came not long after the beginning of hostilities, Wells netting the ball with a splendid angle kick after an attack lasting several minutes, one of the features of which was a first-class corner kick.

For a time, after the usual interval, it seemed as though the S. O. E. must again score. They were buzzing about Bob Whyte and Stanley Okell in a most businesslike manner. But the fullbacks were alive to the danger by this time, and were playing well together and showing better judgment in blocking chances. The Kerley brothers, Warren, Wells and Douglas kept rushing the ball in, but could not succeed in getting a clear kick. They were well fed by the half-backs, particularly by Blendell, at centre half, who is one of the most promising of the soccer players of that division uncovered this season. He is cool, possesses good judgment, and is almost equally good with the left or the right foot. In him the S. O. E. have a very valuable man.

In the last ten minutes the Victoria West eleven began to take an earnest interest in the game. Their chances were improved when Hall, right fullback for the S. O. E., suffered a sprain just bad enough to interfere with his kicking. Time after time, with Stanley Okell playing among the forwards on the right wing and the goal protection left solely in the hands of Whyte, the green jerseys came down on the Sons of England citadel. On one of these occasions Goalkeeper Munday cleared an easy shot. He took the ball in his hands, and, while looking for a pass, dodged a charging West forward. He then kicked. Referee Allen called a foul in the goal-mouth. Whyte took the kick and did the obvious thing. He simply lifted the leather over the heads of the intervening players for the goal that tied the score. Now the Wests went after the deciding point with a vengeance. With practically the whole team playing forward, they finally overcame the S. O. E. defence, and McDonald got away in front, clear of everybody, and won the game for his team.

The teams took the field as follows:

Victoria West—Goal, Robertson; fullbacks, Whyte and Okell; half-backs, Ward, Petticrew and Stewart; forwards, Sheritt, Youson, McDonald, Peden and Baker.

Sons of England—Goal, Munday; fullbacks, Hall and Hymers; half-backs, Martin, Blendell and Beach; forwards, T. Kerley, Warren, Wells, Kerley and Douglas.

Wards vs. J. B. A. A.

As was generally expected, the James Bay soccer team fell before the North Wards at Oak Bay yesterday, and the fall was a painfully hard one. Defeat was not unlooked for, but the drubbing that they got into the bargain was humiliating in the extreme; it cast a gloom over the Lorimer camp that will not lift for many a day. The team that had careered merrily along through three straight successes was beaten 8 to 0.

There is some excuse for the James Bay team, however. In the form they showed yesterday the Wards might overcome just about any soccer aggregation in the Northwest. Their forwards, with the able assistance of the half-backs, were working prettily together, giving an exhibition of combined dribbling par excellence and kicking straight and true; while their back division was quite equal to any task imposed on them by the James Bays.

The fault in the Bay team was that their backs were totally unable to keep the speedy Ward front line men away. The goalie gave of his best, making some grand saves, but he had shots rained on him from start to finish, and the wonder is that he only let eight get by.

The following scored the Ward goals: Nichols 3, McGregor 2, Pierson, Brown and Muir 1 each.

The teams:

North Wards—Baines; Taylor and Newlands; Brown, Thomas and Davison; McGregor, Nichols, Pierson, Muir and Allen.

James Bays—Thoburn; Mossley and Petch; Robertson, Roberts and Ferris; Breadner, Norman, Pilkington, Attwell and Totty.

Referee, H. A. Goward.

Thistles vs. Rangers

The Thistles beat the Rangers on the Beacon Hill ground yesterday afternoon by three goals to two penalty goals after a game which at different periods provided plenty of excitement for the large crowd on the touch lines. The honors of the day went to the Thistles' forward line, which monopolized much of the game, thus rendering the work of their back division light. They were combining well and at good speed, and time after time swept down the field into the enemy's goal, only, however, there to fail owing to rather poor shooting. Given even ordinary shooting on either side, the scores would have run high, as at intervals the Rangers took up the attack, only to fail at the last moment in the same way.

The Rangers' forward line started some excellent punting, but both sides appeared to forget that high punting is only dangerous when backed up by determined charging of the backs. The first four goals were all got in the first half-hour, and then the score remained two-all until the last ten minutes, when at last the keeper of the Rangers' goal made a mistake and the winning point was scored.

The losers played a plucky game, and were always ready to attack, but appeared short of dribbling practice and lacked control of the ball. The Thistles were playing for some time without their centre half, who was injured in the first half. He came back, but was manifestly unfit to be on the field, though he put in some excellent kicks and the opposing forwards were careful not to charge him.

The teams were:

Rangers—Goal, Costello; backs, Wilson and James; halves, Niven, Wiley and Wilson; forwards, Bell, McIlroy, Crawford, Eastman and Inglis.

Thistles—Goal, Smart; backs, Tait and Anderson; halves, Dowell, Green and Allan; forwards, Howden, McKenzie, Shearer, McGee and Conlin.

EDWARD RAY SMASHES ALL COURSE RECORDS

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—Playing with splendid judgment and control, and missing nothing on the greensward Edward Ray, the Englishman, broke all records for the course today at the San Francisco Golf and Country Club links, making 36 holes in 139 strokes. Harry Vardon, four times champion of the world, was second with a score of 143.

John Black, of Claremont, and George Simth, of Del Monte, the two foremost professional exponents of the game in the State, each with a handicap of five strokes, did their best to hold down the two English experts, but were unable to keep up the pace of the Britishers with their accurate drives. Black covered the course with 145 strokes and Smith with 151.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S GOLFERS ARE BEATEN

SEATTLE, Oct. 25.—With a lead of three points, combined teams from the Seattle and Tacoma Golf Clubs captured the second match in the series in the ladies' tournaments from a team comprised of Vancouver and Victoria players. The match was played at the links of the Seattle Golf and Country Club. Mrs. Robert S. Wilson captained the winners, while the combined Vancouver-Victoria team was led by Mrs. C. Gore.

The first match of the series was played at Victoria on June 5, when, by a singular coincidence, the Seattle-Tacoma team (yesterday's winners) lost by three points.

The deciding meet in the tournament will be held in Tacoma next month.

NORTH WARDS LEAD IN INTERMEDIATE SOCCER

Intermediate Standing

	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Wards	3	0	0	6
Wests	3	1	0	6
Empress	2	1	1	5
Navy	2	1	0	4
Empires	1	2	1	3
Men's Own	0	4	0	0
Pandoras	0	3	0	0

The Wards took a scant lead in the intermediate Soccer League race by defeating the Men's Own 5 to 1 yesterday. They have yet to lose a game, while their closest rivals, the Wests, have been beaten once. The Wests defeated Empress 6 to 1 yesterday, and the Navy won from the Empires 1 to 0.

Thistle Football Meeting

The Thistle Football Club will hold a meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. at the St. Andrew's Club, Government Street. All players are requested to be on hand, as the business is important.

Volunteers Win

The Naval Volunteers played a soccer team from the Parliament Buildings yesterday at the Barracks grounds, defeating them 4 to 1. The players wish to extend thanks for the use of the grounds.

Thor Gets Off Rocks

The Norwegian steamer Thor, which was blown ashore in a typhoon August 17, off Karatsu, has been floated and is now in Karatsu Harbor. The extent of her damage is not known. She was en route from Moji for San Francisco with coal.

Additional Sport on Page 17.

Barnard Cup Rugby League Teams in Struggle

The upper picture shows the Law Students and James Bays players waiting for the ball to drop after a punt, and the lower one depicts the James Bays scoring their only try. The try came after a spirited forward rush. After a mass of players had been untangled it was seen that Straker was on the ball just over the line.

WANDERERS IN LEAD IN RUGBY

Welshmen Overwhelmed by League Leaders in Barnard Cup Football—Law Students Too Much for Bays.

Barnard Team Standing

	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Wanderers	2	0	0	4
Law Students	1	0	0	2
James Bays	0	1	0	0
Welsh Club	0	1	0	0
Fifth Regiment	0	1	0	0

Completely outclassed on the day's play, the Welshmen were defeated by the Wanderers in a Barnard Cup Rugby match at Oak Bay yesterday by 22 points to 0. The result came as a great surprise to the majority of the spectators, who, while they fancied the Wanderers to win, looked for a close game.

Despite a brave attack by the Welshmen immediately after the kick-off, which might have resulted in a score had not the ball been held too long by one of the inside three-quarters, the Wanderers showed a very evident superiority early in the game, and, once they had broken through the opposing defence, scored rapidly. But it took a lot to dishearten the supporters of the Cymri. Recalling the marvelous recovery of their side in last Monday's match, they hopefully awaited the turning point, fully expecting to see such a change in the struggle as would bring the Welsh up with a rush. It never came, however, and, as the game proceeded, it became more and more apparent that it never could come. The Wanderers were head and shoulders above their opponents in all respects, and in the second half had things altogether their own way, except on widely-separated occasions, when the losers made desperate efforts to escape a shutout.

The work of the Wanderers was convincingly effective throughout, proving to the satisfaction of everybody on the side-lines that they are to be seriously considered in the race for the Barnard Cup this Winter. In fact, the opinion was expressed by not a few of the critics that the Wanderers have a stronger team than the Law Students. That is probably true at the present time, but, as none of the teams can be said to be playing up to their best form as yet, future games may give the situation a different aspect.

Yesterday the vaunted scrum work of the Welshmen was somewhat out of kilter. The Wanderers were too heavy, and not only dominated the scrum, but outran and outmanoeuvred their opponents in all other departments. The Welsh halves were generally smothered before they could get rid of the ball, whereas the Wanderer halves succeeded in starting a number of pretty passing runs. The kicking of the Wanderers also was good, and their tackling above the average in local football. Altogether, the Wanderers fielded a nicely-balanced team, with stalwart, dashing forwards, an excellent pair of half-backs, fast three-quarters and a thoroughly safe full-back in Spencer.

The Welshmen did not look to be the same team that played the Law Students on Monday, this being due to the paucity of chances allowed them. They were handicapped, too, by the loss of young Hill, who, it has been learned, strained the ligaments of one of his legs so severely last Monday that he will be out of the game for some weeks.

Forward rushes scored the Wanderers' first two tries, Denniston and Baum carrying the ball over. The third came after a clever run by H. Gillespie, who passed to Humphreys near the line, the latter scoring. In the second half G. C. Grant and D. M. Grant contributed two tries, following some beautiful sprinting, and both were converted by D. M. Another excellent passing run, in which Bennett was particularly prominent, gave Baum the chance to add the last three points.

The teams were:

Wanderers—Full-back, Spencer; three-quarters, H. Humphreys, D. M. Grant, H. Gillespie and Bennett; halves, G. C. Grant and Yates; forwards, J. C. Acland, W. J. Baum, F. C. Belson, Collisson, Willis, K. Denniston, H. R. Columbine and J. F. Young.

Welsh Club—Full-back, Honeychurch; three-quarters, J. Hine, Sid Thomas, L. Pabbin and Goldsworthy; halves, S. Hendra and Bailey; forwards, Harry Watkins, Dave Grey, H. Lomas, D. Miller, A. Atkins, Lieutenant Montague, Verity and S. Wright.

Referee, A. D. B. Scott.

In the first game of the afternoon the Law Students proved too much for the J. B. A. A., and won 8 to 3. The champions were more than a match for Billy Newcombe's squad all round, but the performance of the latter gave promise of better things in future. The fact is, the Bays suffered from a sad lack of wind, and when their forwards did get an opportunity to use their weight and exhibit their footwork they had not the necessary steam to carry the play out with much real effect.

Some misdirected passes and poor taking of passes militated greatly against the play of the Students, and lost them a number of chances for valuable gains, but, nevertheless, their three-quarter line gave useful service. The James Bay third line rarely got away, practically all the offensive work devolving upon the forwards, who, as said before, were hardly up to the task. They showed to advantage at times in the loose, but the Students were much keener on the ball both in the scrums and line-outs.

It was about twenty minutes from the start before a score materialized. Then Carew Martin got the ball at centre field, and, after one of his very finest swerving runs, in the course of which he broke through three or four attempted tackles, grounded the ball for the champions' first try. R. Gillespie converted. In the second half the Bay forwards carried the ball over by dint of sheer weight, and Straker was found on top of the ball when the heap was untangled. The kick was a failure, and the score stood 5-3, which was close enough to encourage the Bay supporters into believing that their team might win out. But the rush which produced that try was the last dangerous effort made by the Bays. Thereafter they were held in their own territory pretty well all the time.

Shortly before the final whistle blew, Galliher hooked the ball from a line-out and broke over for another three points. A good tackle would have brought him down, but, as might be said to be typical of the Bays' tackling throughout, the opposing player tried to take his man around the neck.

The teams were:

The Law Students—Full-back, Nation; three-quarters, Martin, Ogden, Galliher and Marshall; halves, Shires (capt.) and Morton; forwards, R. Gillespie, McCallum, Grey, Hill, Beeston, O'Halloran, Monteith and Meredith.

James Bay—Full-back, Ken. McDonald; three-quarters, C. Vincent, F. Nason, G. T. Dixon and D. Kenning; halves, Stewart and Newcombe; forwards, B. Scott, M. Scott, C. Sedger, F. Sweeney, E. McDonald, W. Patterson, C. Straker and G. Heneikey.

Referee, A. Hill.

McLOUGHLIN AND HIS PARTNER ARE BEATEN

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—Maurice E. McLoughlin, playing with the veteran Hardy as his partner, was defeated in today's feature match at the Portola tournament by Clarence Griffin and John R. Strachan, runners-up in this year's national doubles championship at Newport. The U. S. champion played faultlessly, but refrained from poaching on his partner's preserves when Griffin and Strachan centered their entire attack upon Hardy. The score was 6-4; 10-8.

OPPONENTS FOR GREAT GOLFERS

Local and Seattle Professionals Will Play Vardon and Ray Thirty-Six Hole Match on Oak Bay Links.

William Moffatt, the local professional, and R. Johnson, professional of the Seattle Golf Club, have been selected to meet Harry Vardon and Edward Ray, the two famous English players, on the Oak Bay links Friday, October 31. Announcement to this effect was made by the officials of the Victoria Golf Club yesterday.

The match will be over thirty-six holes, one round of eighteen holes to be played in the morning and another in the afternoon. The players will tee off at 10 a.m. sharp for the first round, and not later than 2 p.m. for the second.

In the morning admittance will be confined to members of the club and invited guests, but in the afternoon the grounds will be thrown open to the public, who are cordially invited to witness the exhibition.

The club requests that spectators not familiar with the game will observe the instructions given, by those in charge of the course.

A bonus has been offered to any one of the contesting players who may halve or beat the par of the course, which is fixed at sixty-eight.

OSCAR BASS CUP

Trophy Won by Third Troop Boy Scouts in Late Contest—Seven Troops Competed

Mr. W. H. Brown, secretary of the Boy Scouts' sports committee, announced last night the final results in the competition for the Oscar Bass Cup, which was begun last Saturday and finished yesterday. Scores: 3rd Troop, 151; 14th Troop, 138; 4th Troop, 109; 2nd Troop, 98; 7th Troop, 22; Strawberry Vale Troop, 10; 8th Troop, 6.

The winning team and scores were as follows: Scout J. Devereux, 30; Cpl. R. Todd, 30; Scout J. Woolison, 20; P.-L. J. M. Smith, 22; Scout E. Hall, 20; P.-L. F. Hardwick, 19. Their average was 25.2.

A number of the troops were handicapped by having poor rifles and no practice. The Scouts owe a dept of gratitude to Captain R. V. Harvey, of the University School, for so kindly placing his range at their disposal and conducting the competition.

The cup was presented to the Scouts by Mr. Oscar Bass in 1911, and is to be competed for for ten years, and becomes the property of the troop winning it the greatest number of times during that period. It has now been won twice by the 15th Troop and once by the 3rd Troop.

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AMERICAN FOOTBALL

At Cambridge, Mass.—Pennsylvania State College, 0; Harvard, 29.

At Philadelphia—The University of Pennsylvania and Carlisle Indians played a 7-7 tie today.

At Portland, Ore.—Multnomah Club Stars, 7; Washington State College, 0.

At Seattle—University of Washington, 47; Oregon Agricultural College, 0.

At Annapolis, Md.—Navy, 76; Maryland Agricultural College, 0.

At Princeton, N. J.—Dartmouth, 6; Princeton, 0.

At New Haven, Conn.—Yale, 0; Washington and Jefferson, 0.

At West Point, N. Y.—The Army defeated Tufts today, 2 to 0.

At Sioux Falls, S. D.—University of South Dakota, 42; University of Denver, 0.

At Eugene, Ore.—University of Idaho, 0; University of Oregon, 27.

At Nashville, Tenn.—The University of Michigan defeated Vanderbilt University today, 33 to 2.

Coast League Baseball

At Sacramento—Sacramento, 9; Portland, 4.

At Los Angeles—Los Angeles, 4; Oakland, 0.

At San Francisco—Venice, 8; San Francisco, 0.

White Sox Win Baseball

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 25.—The Chicago American League baseball club defeated the New York National League club here today, 4 to 3.

BLACKBURN ROVERS ARE AGAIN HELD TO DRAW

Results of League Football Games in Old Country—Hotspurs Hold Leaders—Rugby Games

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Following are the results of schedule league football games played today on the grounds of the first-named club:

First Division

Aston Villa, 1; Chelsea, 2.
Bradford City, 0; Sunderland 2.
Derby County, 1; West Bromwich Albion, 2.
Liverpool, 0; Oldham Athletic, 3.
Manchester City, 1; Everton 1.
Middlesborough, 2; Bolton Wanderers, 3.
Newcastle United, 0; Manchester United, 1.
Preston North End, 2; Burnley, 1.
Sheffield United, 0; Sheffield Wednesday, 1.
Tottenham Hotspurs, 3; Blackburn Rovers, 3.

Second Division

Barnsley, 1; Leeds City, 4.
Blackpool, 1; Woolwich Arsenal, 1.
Bury, 3; Bristol City, 1.
Huddersfield Town, 7; Birmingham, 0.
Leicester Fosse, 2; Stockport County, 5.
Lincoln City, 3; Grimsby Town, 1.
Notts County, 2; Bradford, 1.
Wolverhampton Wanderers, 0; Glossop, 0.

Southern League

Bristol Rovers, 2; Watford, 1.
Merthyr Town, 3; Coventry City, 0.
West Ham United, 1; Crystal Palace, 2.
Plymouth Argyle, 1; Reading, 0.
Swindon Town, 2; Norwich City, 0.
Cardiff, 2; Gillingham, 0.
Exeter City, 2; Northampton, 2.
Millwall Athletic, 3; South End United, 1.
Portsmouth, 0; Brighton and Hove, 1.

Scottish League

Aberdeen, 3; Ayr United, 2.
Rangers, 0; Celtic, 2.
Clyde, 0; Airdrieonians, 0.
Dundee, 2; Raith Rovers, 0.
Queen's Park, 1; Morton, 3.
Hearts of Midlothian, 0; Third Lanark, 0.
Falkirk, 3; St. Mirren, 1.
Kilmarnock, 5; Hamilton Academicals, 2.
Motherwell, 2; Hibernians, 3.
Dumbarton, 1; Partick Thistles, 0.

Rugby

Olde Merchant Tailors, 15; London Welsh, 0.
Morseley, 10; Coventry, 9.
Corinthians, 0; Oxford, 0.
London Irish, 8; London Hospital, 3.
Harlequins, 17; Cambridge, 10.
Blackheath, 21; London Scottish, 13.
Guy's Hospital, 22; Rosslyn, 9.
Hampshire, 44; Somerset, 14.
Cheshire, 6; Northumberland, 8.

CENTRAL CADET SHOOT

The Central School Cadet Corps held a shoot yesterday, using Ross rifles, the results of which were:

Officers

	1st	2nd	Ttl.
Lt. T. N. Hibben	49	46	95
Lt. T. T. Taylor	42	48	90
Lt. A. W. Moore	46	42	88
Lt. N. J. Jones	40	46	86
Lt. C. B. Whitney	29	39	68
Lt. W. Levirs	32	35	67

N. C. O.'s and Cadets

	1st	2nd	Ttl.
Cadet R. Pegrum	39	40	79
Cadet A. Litchfield	38	37	75
Cadet W. Clayton	43	31	74
Cadet G. Brown	33	39	72
Cadet E. Brown	41	28	69
Cadet L. Mitchell	37	29	66
Corp. A. Radbourne	30	36	66
Cadet V. Gravlin	27	37	64
Corp. T. Gilliland	29	34	63
Cadet H. Moore	30	28	58
Cadet Hugo Fallgren	11	42	53
Cadet O. Ward	32	4	36

McGILL ALMOST SURE TO WIN CHAMPIONSHIP

MONTREAL, Oct. 25.—It now looks as if McGill were certain to again annex the inter-collegiate title and the Hamilton Tigers the Big Four championship in Eastern Canadian football circles.

The McGill team scored a big victory over the hitherto unbeaten Royal Military College team by a score of 30-7, while the Tigers put it over Ottawa by 23-3.

The other big games ended in Varsity beating Queen's, 19-3, and Argos trimming M. A. A. A. 16-1.

S.P.C.A. cases of cruelty. Phone Inspector Russell, 1921. Secretary's phone, L1733.

TRY IS SCORED AGAINST BLACKS

California University Succeeds in Getting Three Points in Game Against New Zealanders—Tourists Make 37.

BERKLEY, Cal., Oct. 25.—The University of California Rugby team again met defeat at the hands of the unconquerable All-Blacks this afternoon by a score of 37 to 3. California fought every inch of the way. In the first half the score was 8 to 0 in favor of the All-Blacks. Early in the second half California made its score, and for a time through faultless playing held back the New Zealanders.

Until the California team crossed the All-Blacks' line in the second half today, the visiting New Zealanders had not been scored upon in America. In the three weeks they have met all the cracks hereabouts and had scored a total of 255 points before a single try had been made against them.

In the second half yesterday the Berkeley Varsity secured the ball from a line-out on the All-Blacks' forty yard line. The ball went into the loose and McKim of the Varsity, broke through with the ball at his feet and dribbled it for ten yards. King followed up the play, and after dribbling a short distance picked up the ball and sprinted the last ten yards across the line for the first score against the Antipodeans. The try was made about fifteen yards from the side line and was not converted.

Undeterred by the Varsity's success, the New Zealanders promptly commenced scoring again and added fourteen points more before the end of the game.

HUNT CLUB HOLDS AN ENJOYABLE RUN

The Victoria Hunt Club opened its season yesterday with a most enjoyable run, starting and finishing at the Willows. The trail was laid through the country in the vicinity of Gordon Head, and a number of quite difficult jumps gave a decided zest to the sport. Everybody came down once at least, but nobody was hurt. Those participating were: Captain Clarke, Captain Jones, Dr. Richards, Mr. Wilgress, Miss Denny, Miss Carlin, Miss Violet Bode and Mrs. Cox.

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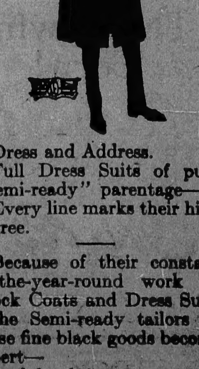

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We want you to see these—how good they are cannot be told in print—they are the best embroidery values we have seen for a long time—the ones with good firm edges—the result of a fortunate purchase at about half the regular value. Customers repeatedly tell us that we have the finest cambric, Swiss and nainsook embroideries in the city, but these are better than usual. Those who have attended our embroidery sales in the past know what to expect, and the possibilities for saving will be immediately evident when you see this collection, which includes:

Edging and Insertions from 1 to 3½ in. wide, in various patterns. Sale price, per yard........**6½c**

Insertions and Edgings, from 3 to 6 in. wide, in dainty designs. Sale price, per yard..........**8½c**

Corset Cover Embroideries, exceptionally well made, with good, firm edges; 18 inches wide. Sale price, per yard..................**25c**

Edging and Insertion in a splendid assortment, from 3 to 12 inches wide. Sale price, per yard..**12½c**

Fine Swiss Flouncings in very dainty designs, 27 and 45 inches wide; allover embroideries in very attractive patterns, 20 inches wide. Sale price, per yard............**40c**

See Windows.

—Main Floor.

Carpet Corners. Each..........10c

We have about 100 of these that we want to see the last of; some pieces as large as 18x27, the others are mostly three-cornered pieces. Three put together make a handsome mat; 36x36 or more. Axminsters, Wiltons, Brussels grades. Monday, each..............10c

100 Carpet Ends. Each..........95c

At this price you can choose from 1¼-yard pieces of Axminster and Brussels carpets that sell regularly at $2.25, $2.00, $1.50 and $1.25 yard. A splendid assortment of all the wanted colors to choose from. Come early if you want a few of the good pieces. Regular $1.85, $2.25 to $3.00 values. Monday, each..............95c

—Second Floor.

Casement Voiles, Bungalow Nets and Madras Muslins, 45 to 52 Inches, Yard..............29c

Only two more days to buy curtain materials at Anniversary Sale prices. For Monday's selling we have set aside a few hundred yards. Some lengths are as short as one pair of curtains and plenty of them in any length you require. Hundreds of yards of beautiful curtain materials are included in this offering. Handsome striped casement voiles, 50 inches wide. Madras muslin, 45 to 52 inches wide. Fine English nets in shades of white, ecru, ivory and arab. Regular 39c, 50c, 75c, 85c and $1.00 values. Monday, per yard....................29c

One-Day Sale of Axminster and Wilton Squares, at................$25

For Monday's selling we have set aside about one dozen of our high-grade English Wilton and rich Axminster Squares, and marked them at a price that should clean out every one of them Monday. All the wanted colors are here, green and brown, brown and green, two-tone greens with border; blues and Oriental styles. Sizes and regular prices are as follows: 3 x 3 Wilton, regular $32.50; 3x3½ Axminster, $32.50, $39.50, $47.50. Your choice, Monday, for....................$25.00

American Printed Scrim, Striped Voile and White Frilled Muslins, Monday, Yard......15c

Hundreds of yards of these handsome curtain materials for you to select from Monday. Goods that sell regularly at 25c and 35c a yard, and for Monday you can choose from any of three styles at 15c and get more than double your money's worth in most cases. Plain centres with Oriental borders and allover floral style; striped voile with handsome Oriental border, and wide striped Venetian frilled curtain muslin. Regular 25c and 35c values; 36 and 38 inches wide. Monday, per yard...15c

—Second Floor.

ASIA SKIRTED BIG TYPHOON

Tremendous Sixty-Foot Sea Swept on Board, Wrecking Bridge and Damaging Other Parts of Ship.

RAGING GALE CAUSED LINER TO SLOW UP

Promenade Decks Are Swept Clean and Purser's Cabin Flooded—Pilot House Doors Stove In.

Skirting the edge of a typhoon within a few hours after the Japanese Coast was lost over the horizon, the trans-pacific liner Empress of Asia was swept and battered by tremendous seas, which caused wholesale damage of more or less serious character in various parts of the ship.

One gigantic sea over sixty feet high smashed over the high bulwarks of the liner, smashing part of the bridge forward, and sweeping everything on the promenade deck before it. The pilot-house doors were stove in by the force of the water, and anchor bolts were carried away. Reinforced glass on the bridge and other parts of the ship forward went by the board, and the tons of water that found its way over the giant sides of the vessel, swept through the main-doors on the promenade deck and flooded the purser's cabin, leaving nothing but wreckage in its wake. All this and much more happened when this sixty-foot sea weighing many tons crashed over the vessel's huge bows. News of the eventful trip was brought by the liner, which reached port at 6 o'clock last night from ports in the Orient. Officers of the vessel stated that she was hardly clear from land when the full force of a howling north-easter struck her. Men on board who have been through many a typhoon say that a typhoon was raging to the south.

Vessel Rolled Heavily

The awful nature of the storm can only be realized when it is understood that the Empress of Asia, a vessel of some 17,000 tons register, rocked and rolled like a toy. At times hardly anything in the shape of dishes could be kept on the tables in the dining saloon, so great was the angle of the ship as she was struck broadside on by the boiling seas. For several days the bad weather continued and the ship had to be slowed up. The rather long passage made by the Asia is attributed to the storms encountered during the early part of the trip. She was ten days in making the run from Yokohama. After the gale abated the Empress picked up part of the time lost by making some smart daily runs. One day she covered 460 miles, and at times a speed of over nineteen knots was averaged.

No fog was encountered off the Vancouver Island Coast, and the big vessel was enabled to head into the Straits without being further delayed. She made a smart run after picking up Swiftsure, and she was met off Beachy Head by Dr. Nelson aboard the quarantine steamer.

Anchored Outside

Under orders from Mr. Maitland Kersey, that ships of the fleet were not to attempt to berth after dark, Captain Robinson dropped his anchor off the Outer Docks, and the passengers, mails and baggage were taken off by the tender Otter.

Pilot Whiteley brought the liner in from the Race Rocks, and Pilot Robarts took her on to Vancouver.

Light Passenger List

The big liner had a light passenger list, there being only forty-four in the saloon. Mr. A. Forbes, Mr. William Mathews and Mr. W. P. White landed at this port, and the following proceeded to Vancouver: Miss M. Ijjima, Mr. T. W. Kydd, Mrs. Kydd, Mr. J. B. Lawler, Mr. W. A. Mentzer, Mrs Elizabeth S. Moore, Mr. S. Morton, Mrs. J. J. Raby, Master Raby, Miss Raby, Mr. J. Reifsnider, Captain G. A. McL. Scales, Miss Simpson, Mr. L. C. Thomas, Mrs. H. L. Wigmore, Mrs. J. Williamson, Mr. C. Yada, Mrs. Yada and maid, Miss F. Yada, Miss K. Yada, Dr. N. Bradley, Miss M. Bradley, Captain R. E. Coontz, Mrs. Coontz, Miss Coontz, Miss S. R. Courtice, Mr. F. J. Ch von Dusseldorf, Mrs. Henry von Dusseldorf, Miss H. A. von Dusseldorf, Mr. A. E. Eastes, Miss Elsie M. Eastes, Dr. J. C. Ferguson, Mrs. F. Finnell, Mr. E. Finnell, Mr. James Gray, Miss E. Harrison, Miss I. M. Hargrave, Mrs. N. H. Heft, Mrs. K. Iijima and maid.

The liner had fifty-seven intermediate passengers and 447 Chinese in the steerage. Ninety-four Chinese disembarked here. Oriental cargo amounting to 4,138 tons was stowed away below decks. She carried 3,007 bales of raw silk, valued at over $1,500,000; 122 cases of silk goods, valued at about $70,000; 200 cases of linens, 100 cases cottons, 250 cases curios, 220 bales braid straw, 580 bales wild silk, 111 bales waste silk and other big consignments of lily bulbs, tea and Chinese crackers.

BARK FLOATS TODAY

Poltalloch Will Leave Esquimalt Drydock and Depart in Tow for Vancouver

The British bark Poltalloch, Captain Armstrong, will be floated from the Esquimalt drydock today and taken in tow by the tug Lorne for Vancouver. Her hull has been thoroughly overhauled, and while on the stocks the big windjamer was surveyed by Mr. Mitchell, Lloyd's surveyor.

The Poltalloch is under charter to load lumber at Hastings Mill for South Africa at a rate of 76s 3d.

Baby car specialists, 758 Fort Street.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

(By Government Wireless)

8 a.m.

Point Grey—Clear; calm; 30.45; 37.

Cape Lazo—Clear; calm; 30.45; 35; sea smooth. Spoke, SS. Princess Ena, through Seymour Narrows, 6:30 a.m., southbound; SS. Zapora, abeam 8:30 p.m., northbound.

Tatoosh—Cloudy; E. 42 miles; 30.40; 48; sea rough. In, 6:15 a.m., 2-masted steam schooner. Out, 7 p.m., SS. Alaskan.

Pachena—Cloudy; calm; 30.01; 45; sea moderate.

Estevan—Cloudy; calm; 30.31; 34; sea moderate. Spoke, 2:10 a.m., SS. Chicago Maru, 8 p.m., position, 50.48 N., 145.13 W., westbound.

Triangle—Cloudy; calm; 30.33; 44; sea moderate.

Prince Rupert—Raining; S. E. light; 30.42; 38; sea moderate. In, 11:30 p.m., SS. Princess Mary; 2:15 a.m., SS. Spokane; out again at 3:30 a.m., southbound.

Noon

Point Grey—Clear; calm; 30.38; 50.

Cape Lazo—Cloudy; calm; 30.40; 48; sea smooth. Spoke, SS. Prince George abeam noon; southbound.

Tatoosh—Cloudy; E.; 45 miles; 30.35; 58. In, 7:10 a.m., schooner Inca towing; barque Golden Gate towing, noon.

Pachena—Cloudy; S. E.; 30.02; 42; sea smooth.

Estevan—Cloudy; calm; 30.12; 54; sea smooth.

Triangle—Raining; S. E.; strong; 30.40; 44; sea moderate.

Ikeda—Cloudy; S. E.; 30.00; 48; light swell.

Prince Rupert—Overcast; S. E., light; 30.10; 40; sea moderate. In, SS. Prince Rupert, 10 a.m.; northbound. Spoke, SS Princess May; southbound, due Prince Rupert, 2:45 p.m.; SS. City of Seattle, due Prince Rupert, 4 p.m., sothbound.

Dead Tree Point—Raining; S. E. gale; 30.09; 42; sea rough.

Alert Bay—Cloudy; S. E. strong; 30.22; 48; sea rough.

TO COMMAND BIG TANKER

Captain Mathie, Formerly Master of Luceric, Will Take Over the Desabla

Captain Mathie, one of the most popular masters in the Andrew Weir Line, has been given the command of the Weir oil-tanker Desabla, recently built on the Tyne for the Pacific Coast trade. Captain Mathie is well known here, for he plied from Victoria on the Weir liners when those vessels were regularly engaged in the Orient trade. His last command when on this run was the liner Lucerio.

OCTOBER, 1913.

The times at which the tides rise and fall at Victoria and their height are as follows:

Date	Time. H.M.	Ht. FT.	Time. H.M.	Ht. FT.	Time. H.M.	Ht. FT.	Time. H.M.	Ht. FT.
1 W.	3.32	7.4	9.20	4.4	15.03	8.0	22.01	2.2
2 T.	4.49	7.3	10.00	5.4	15.22	8.2	22.51	1.6
3 F.	6.12	7.2	10.41	6.3	15.39	8.2	23.48	1.2
4 S.	9.06	7.3	11.26	7.2	15.48	8.2	....	
5 S.	0.36	1.2	....		15.44	8.2	....	
6 M.	1.30	1.1	12.33	8.2	....		....	
7 T.	2.26	1.6	13.00	8.4	....		....	
8 W.	3.24	2.0	13.28	8.4	....		....	
9 T.	4.21	2.4	13.55	8.3	....		....	
10 F.	5.13	2.9	14.13	8.0	20.50	6.0	23.22	6.2
11 S.	6.01	3.4	13.54	7.8	20.33	5.5	....	
12 S.	0.42	6.3	6.45	3.8	13.39	7.7	20.30	4.9
13 M.	1.44	6.5	7.26	4.3	13.46	7.6	20.40	4.3
14 T.	2.41	6.7	8.04	4.8	14.00	7.7	20.59	3.6
15 W.	3.27	6.8	8.40	5.3	14.16	7.7	21.27	3.0
16 T.	4.25	7.0	9.12	6.0	14.24	7.8	22.02	2.4
17 F.	5.33	7.1	9.41	6.6	14.20	7.9	22.43	2.0
18 S.	....		....		14.12	8.2	23.28	1.6
19 S.	....		....		14.31	8.5	....	
20 M.	0.17	1.4	....		....		14.54	8.7
21 T.	1.08	1.3	....		....		15.24	8.8
22 W.	2.01	1.4	....		....		16.00	8.5
23 T.	2.56	1.6	13.48	8.2	....		....	
24 F.	3.52	2.0	13.36	7.9	....		....	
25 S.	4.47	2.6	12.33	7.7	18.32	6.0	22.57	6.6
26 S.	5.40	3.2	12.38	7.8	19.03	4.8	....	
27 M.	0.30	6.7	6.31	4.0	12.46	8.0	19.36	3.6
28 T.	1.54	6.9	7.20	4.9	13.06	8.3	20.14	2.3
29 W.	3.18	7.1	8.04	5.7	13.28	8.5	20.57	1.3
30 T.	4.48	7.4	8.45	6.5	13.49	8.8	21.42	0.7
31 F.	6.31	7.6	9.27	7.3	14.04	8.8	22.29	0.3

The time used is Pacific Standard, for the 120th Meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish high water from low water.

The height is in feet and tenths of a foot above the average level of the lowest low water in each month of the year.

Esquimalt—To find the depth of the water on the sill of the drydock at any time, add 10.0 feet to the height of high water as given above.

COLONIST SHIPPING GUIDE

Ocean Steamships

To Arrive

Den of Glamis, from London ......Oct. 30
Seattle Maru, from Orient ....Oct. 31
C. Ferd. Laeisz, from Manila ......Nov. 3
Yokohoma Maru, from Orient ......Nov. 8
Buena Ventura, from New York ..Nov. 10
Niagara, from Australia ....Nov. 11
Empress of Japan, from Orient ....Nov. 12
Mexico Maru, from Orient ....Nov. 14
Crown of Arragon, from Liverpool Nov. 14
Colusa, from West Coast ....Nov. 15
Titan, from Liverpool ....Nov. 21
Empress of Russia, from Orient..Nov. 22
Chicago Maru, from Orient........Nov. 23
Monteagle, from Orient ....Dec. 2
Shidzuoka Maru, from Orient ......Dec. 4
Andalusia, from Hamburg ....Dec. 7
Marama, from Australia ....Dec. 9
Empress of India, from Orient..Dec. 10
Musician, from Liverpool ....Dec. 14
Siam, from Europe ....Dec. 15
Tamba Maru, from Orient ....Dec. 18
Protesilaus, from Liverpool ......Dec. 20
Den of Airlie, from London ......Dec. 22
Empress of Asia, from Orient ....Dec. 20
Ajax, from Orient ....Dec. 25
Kentra, from New York ....Dec. 30
Awa Maru, from Orient ....Jan. 1
Sithonia, from Hamburg ....Jan. 4
Makura, from Australia ....Jan. 6
Engineer, from Liverpool ....Jan. 16
Annam, from Europe ....Jan. 14
Sado Maru, from Orient ....Jan. 15
Merionethshire, from London ......Jan. 20

In Port

H.M.C.S. Rainbow ....Esquimalt
C. S. Restorer ....Esquimalt
H.M.S. Shearwater ....Esquimalt
H. M. S. Algerine ....Esquimalt

To Sail

Makura, for Australia............Oct. 29
Panama Maru, for Orient..........Oct. 28
Sado Maru, for Orient............Nov. 4
Antilochus, for U. K. ....Oct. 29
Empress of Asia, for Orient ......Nov. 5
Seattle Maru, for Orient ....Nov. 11
C. Ferd Laeisz, for Orient ....Nov. 21
Ixion, from U. K. ....Nov. 28

Sailed

Monteagle, for Orient..............Oct. 1
Marama, for Australia..............Oct 1
Tamba Maru, for Orient............Oct. 7
Empress of Russia for Orient ......Oct. 8
Canada Maru, for Orient ....Oct. 10
Tacoma Maru, for Orient ....Oct. 14
Ajax, for Orient ....Oct. 15
Awa Maru, for Orient ....Oct. 21
Empress of India, for Orient ......Oct. 22
Ixion, for Sound ....Oct. 24
Sado Maru, for Sound ....Oct. 24
Empress of Asia, for Vancouver ..Oct. 25

Sailing Vessels Coming On

James Tuft, from Australia ....44 days out
Battle Abbey, from Australia ..8 days out

Coastwise Sailings

TO VANCOUVER—Princess Adelaide 10:30 a. m.; Princess Victoria, daily, 2:45 p. m.; Princess Alice, daily, 11:45 p. m.; Prince George, 10 a. m., Mondays; Prince Rupert, 10 a. m., Thursdays.

TO SEATTLE—Princess Charlotte, daily, 4:30 p. m.; Prince George, 10 a. m., Sundays; Prince Rupert, 10 a. m., Wednesdays; Iroquois, daily, 8:30 a. m.; Sol Duc, daily, 1 p. m.

TO PRINCE RUPERT—Prince George, Mondays, 10 a. m.; Prince Rupert, Thursdays, 10 a. m.; Princess May, alternate Fridays, 11 p. m.; Princess Sophia, alternate Fridays, 11 p. m.; Prince Albert, alternate Thursdays, 10 p. m.; Prince John, alternate Thursdays, 10 p. m.

TO SKAGWAY—Princess May, alternate Fridays, 11 p. m.; Princess Sophia, alternate Fridays 11 p. m.

TO CLAYOQUOT—Tees, 1st and 15th of every month.

TO HOLBERG—Tees, 7th and 20th of every month.

TO COMOX—Charmer, Mondays, 12 p. m.

TO NANAIMO—Charmer, Mondays, 11 a. m.

TO GULF ISLANDS—Joan, daily, 7 a.m.

TO SAN FRANCISCO—Umatilla, alternate Puebla, alternate Wednesdays, 1 p. m.

Too Late to Classify

We will Exchange Houses or Lots for Acreage. See our Exchange Department for bargains.

Chicken Ranch—Four acres, fenced, cleared; six-roomed house, good well, stable, chicken runs, $3,700. $800 cash, balance easy.

Follow the Activities—"Altadena" on the Wilkinson Road offers every inducement for those looking for a home in the country with city advantages; street car within three minutes walk; good soil, magnificent view, reasonable building restrictions; lots $600 each.

Piedmont, the new subdivision, is now on the market. It is situate on the Carey Road, 3½ miles from Victoria, on high ground, rich soil beautifully treed. B. C. Electric station within eight minutes' walk. Large lots, $525 each; $30 cash and $10 monthly. No interest on deferred payments.

Get a Home in the Country—Buy two acres at Alta Vista for $1,000, with only quarter cash. This is best buy in that vicinity.

Orchard Lots—On Quadra Street, the 80-foot boulevard for $750 each. See these lots, with apple and cherry trees, before buying elsewhere. Very easy terms.

Good Chicken Ranch—Eight miles from Victoria on V. & S. Railway, South Saanich, 7 acres, $2,500; ¼ cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

We Will Sell You 2¼ acres overlooking Elk Lake and build you 6-roomed house for $5,500; $1,000 cash.

Over Half Acre North Quadra—All in fruit; splendid site; $2,250; third cash, balance 6, 12, 18 months.

For large or small blocks of Acreage see us. We can supply you with anything you want.

BRITISH CANADIAN HOME BUILDERS LIMITED

Ground Floor, Belmont Bldg.
Phone 3231
Ernest Kennedy, Managing Director

Authorized Capital - - - $500,000
Subscribed - - - - $125,000

The British Columbia Old Country Public School Boys' Association

All old boys of British Public Schools now in Vancouver Island, B. C., are requested to communicate the following information to the Secretary of the Association: (1) Name, (2) present address, (3) old school and date of residence there, (4) present occupation. A copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Association will be sent to every old public school boy who is not already a member thereof. It is hoped that all may join, so that a complete register of old public school boys now in Vancouver Island may be obtained. Old members who have not done so are requested to notify the Secretary of any change of address. Address to the Secretary,

A. R. Sherwood
Box 412, Victoria, B.C.

PRINCESS

Week Commencing Monday, October 27th
Nat Goodwin's Great Play.

"The Easterner"

Prices—10c, 20c and 30c. Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday, 10c and 20c. Curtain: 8:15 evenings; matinees, 2:45. Reserved Seats on Sale
DEAN & HISCOCKS

MAJESTIC THEATRE

MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

"The Test," English South African Army Story. Two-reel Special. "Finances and the Fairy," pretty love story. "His Secret," Biograph Drama. "Gaumont Graphic," Latest Animated News. "Aunt Too Many," Fine Comedy.

Avenue Theatre

Oak Bay Ave. at Foul Bay Road

Programme for MONDAY AND TUESDAY

"Exoneration," a wonderful drama of Puritan days. Scenes laid in England, on the Atlantic Ocean, and America. In 2 reels.

"In the Garden of the Gods, comedy and educational.

"Spartan Father," an interesting one-reel drama by the Thanhouser Company.

"Just Kids," one of those incomparable Keystone comedies. Enjoy a good laugh.

"Our Prize Contest for beautiful gold watch closes Nov. 1st. Every ticket purchaser has an opportunity to win this beautiful prize."

"EVERYBODY LIKES THE AVENUE."

VICTORIA THEATRE

Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 2 and 3
Curtain at 8:30

Prices: $1.50, $1.00, 75c and 50c.
Seats on sale October 31. Mail orders now.

VICTORIA THEATRE

Friday and Saturday
OCT. 31 NOV. 1
Curtain at 8:30

THE GREATEST PLAY OF THE DAY

"The Lure"

The Tremendous New York Success
Still Running at Maxine Elliott's Theatre.
The now famous White Slave Drama. Endorsed by the U.S. White Slave Commissioner.
"More daring than 'The Easiest Way.'" "More thrilling than 'Within the Law.'"

Prices: $1.50, $1, 75c and 50c
Seats on sale October 29. Mail orders now.

Victoria Theatre, Wednesday, Oct. 29

Victoria Ladies' Musical Club
Presents
Madame Schumann-Heink
Assisted by
MISS NINA FLETCHER (Violinist)
Reserved seats: $4, $3, $2, $1.50. Gallery, $1.
Box Office opens for those holding subscribers tickets Saturday, Oct. 25, and for the general public, Monday, Oct. 27. Mail orders now being received at Victoria Theatre.

Empress

THE LESTER TRIO
Presenting
"THE BATHROOM MYSTERY"
LEWIS & NORTON
MAGLIN, EDDY & ROY
CULLEN BROTHERS
CAMPBELL & CAMPBELL

Victoria THEATRE

C. DENHAM, LESSEE & MANAGER

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27 AND 28
Special Matinee Tuesday
The Distinguished Canadian Actress
Miss Margaret Anglin
In Shakespearean Revivals
Monday night, Tuesday matinee
"TWELFTH NIGHT."
Tuesday Night
"AS YOU LIKE IT"
Incomparable company of English artists. Prices, 50c. to $2.00; matinee, 50c. to $1.50. Seats on sale, October 24.

Whalers in Winter Quarters at Point Ellice

UNION MANAGER TALKS ON LINER

Mr. Holdsworth, of Canadian-Australian Line, States That Her Route Has Not Been Decided Upon.

On his way back to Australia after concluding negotiations for the construction of another huge liner for service on the Pacific, Mr. Holdsworth, general manager of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, has arrived on the Coast and will sail for Sydney on Wednesday aboard the outbound steamship Makura. In an interview Mr. Holdsworth declared that the new liner, which is to be constructed at the Clyde yards of the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, would be a magnificent specimen of shipbuilding, but, the general manager, laghinguly added, the company had not settled upon which route the new steamship would travel. Mr. Holdsworth stated that at present he was not at liberty to disclose any details regarding the liner. Upon being asked whether the liner would be placed on this run he remarked that no route for her had been settled. The general manager intimated that he was very much pleased that the Niagara had made such a good impression.

Mr. Holdsworth announced that the company intended to have built two big cargo boats for the trade between Great Britain and Australia, but he was not prepared to disclose the yards which will construct the vessels.

This is Mr. Holdsworth's first visit to this Coast in four years.

ROYAL MAIL LINER MAKES ROUND TRIP

Flintshire Is First of Company's Vessels to Complete Voyage to London

By reaching London yesterday the British steamship Flintshire, completed the first round voyage from Great Britain to the Pacific Coast and back in the service of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. When the Royal Mail Line announced their intention of breaking into the Pacific trade the British steamer Harpagus was placed under charter to inaugurate the service to the Orient, and early in February the steamship Flintshire was dispatched from London by way of the Suez Canal and the Far East. She arrived on this Coast in May and sailed on her return trip about the middle of June, occupying about four months in making the trip, which included many ports of call en route.

Since that period the fine steamers Falls of Orchy, Vestalia, Den of Ruthven, Den of Crombie, Den of Glamis, and Den of Airlie, have been dispatched from London, and with several large new steamships completing for the run, it is doubtful whether the Flintshire will again be seen on this Coast in the Royal Mail service. The fine steamship Merionethshire has already cleared Antwerp, and should soon be reported leaving London on her maiden trip in the new service.

She will be followed by the Glenroy, and then will come the brand new 10,500 ton twin-screw steamship Cardiganshire, which is scheduled for the December sailing of the Line.

Harrison Boats Spoken

With a full cargo loaded at Pacific Coast ports the Harrison Direct liner, Crown of Castile, Captain McKillop, arrived at Rio de Janeiro yesterday from Victoria for Liverpool. The steamer Candidate, of the same line, arrived at Las Palmas on October 20, en route from this port to the United Kingdom.

COLLISION IN HARBOR

When steaming into the Inner Harbor at an early hour yesterday morning, the steamer Despatch, of the Border Line Transportation Company, collided with the Dominion Government tug Point Hope, the latter sustaining serious damage. As the two vessels came together, the bow of the Despatch drove hard up against the port side of the tug, smashing in the guard and cutting partly through the side. The Despatch splintered and tore away several feet of her wooden stem. It is believed that the mishap occurred through a misunderstanding in whistles, as the weather was clear. The damage to the Despatch was not sufficient to hold her, and she proceeded. The Point Hope will have to undergo extensive repairs.

INCA COMPLETES SMART PASSAGE

American Vessel Due to Load at Victoria Passes in Sixty-Eight Days Out From Newcastle.

Laden with a full cargo of Australian coal for Puget Sound, the American schooner Inca, Captain Rasmussen, arrived in tow at Port Townsend after a smart passage of sixty-eight days from Newcastle, N. S. W. It was generally understood that the Inca carried coal for Vancouver, but the agents for the vessel now state that she will discharge on Puget Sound, before coming to Victoria to load lumber at the mills of the Canadian-Puget Sound Company for Australia.

The Inca was one of the numerous vessels reported to be hovering off the Cape on Friday. She succeeded in making a better showing that the American barkentine Alta, which was seventy-three days from Australia. The Inca will probably return to Victoria about the middle of next month to go on berth. Another sailer that passed in yesterday was the British bark Golden Gate, which arrived from San Francisco to load on Puget Sound for the United Kingdom. She is under charter to Comyn, Mackall & Co.

The bark James Tuft is now forty-seven days out from Newcastle, N. S. W., with a cargo of coal for Vancouver. She is followed by the British bark Battle Abbey, also for Vancouver, which is now nine days out from the Australian port.

STEAMERS OF BIG TONNAGE TO DOCK

Stevedores Will Be Kept Busy With Deep-Sea Arrivals and Departures During the Next Few Days.

Although few arrivals are expected, there will be enough deep-sea tonnage berthed alongside the Outer Wharves during the ensuing week to keep the stevedores busy. Inbound and outbound, six big liners are scheduled to put in an appearance at Victoria.

The arrivals include the Royal Mail steamer Den of Glamis and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha liner Seattle Maru. The Den of Glamis is now well on her passage across the Pacific and Messrs. Findlay, Durham and Brodie, agents for the company, look for her arrival about the middle of the week. She has several hundred tons of cargo for local consignees from British ports and the Orient.

The Seattle Maru will probably show up on Thursday with passengers and general freight from Hongkong and Yokohama.

Ixion Returns to Unload

On Monday, the big Blue Funnel liner Ixion, is due back in port from Puget Sound to discharge 1,000 tons of cargo. She will remain here until about Wednesday. Outbound for the United Kingdom the steamship Antilochus, of the same fleet, will touch here on Wednesday to pick up mails and Chinese passengers for the Orient. She is now completing loading her huge cargo on the Sound. Also on Wednesday the Canadian-Australian liner Makura will sail from the Outer Docks for Auckland and Sydney. The O. S. K. steamer Panama Maru will get away from this port on Tuesday morning for the Far East.

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM **Christmas Excursions to England** GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM

Personally conducted to the Atlantic Seaboard via

Grand Trunk Railway

From Chicago
TO NEW YORK, VIA NIAGARA FALLS
TO PORTLAND, ME., VIA MONTREAL

Portland is the nearest Winter port for Canadian passengers. Trains run through to Steamer Dock. No Transfer. No hotel expense. Baggage checked through IN BOND. No U. S. A. Head Tax for Transatlantic passengers.

Through Sleepers and Through Fares

For the
Sailing of SS. "TEUTONIC" Dec. 13 from Portland
Sailings of SS. "OLYMPIC" and SS. "CARONIA" Dec. 13 from New York.

Let us plan your trip. It is a pleasure to furnish you with itinerary and full particulars.

C. F. Earle, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, Telephone 1242. Office, Wharf St., near Post Office.

Christmas Excursions to Europe

Personally Conducted Across the Continent by

E. E. Blackwood, via Northern Pacific Railway

In Connection With

White Star SS. "Teutonic" .... Dec. 13
From Portland, Me., to Liverpool
White Star SS. "Olympic" .... Dec. 13
From New York to Southampton
Cunard Line SS. "Caronia" .... Dec. 13
From New York to Liverpool
Anchor Line SS. "Cameronia" .... Dec. 13
From New York to Glasgow

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Morning Steamer
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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
From Victoria, SS. President, Oct. 28, 4 p. m.; SS. Umatilla, Nov. 5, 8 a. m. and 10 a. m. every Friday, from Seattle, SS. CONGRESS or GOVERNOR.
For Southeastern Alaska, SS. CITY OF SEATTLE or SPOKANE leaves Seattle Oct. 23, 29, Nov. 4, 16, 9 p. m.
Ocean and rail tickets to New York and all other cities via San Francisco.
Freight and Ticket offices, 1117 Wharf Street.
R. P. RITHET & CO., General Agents.
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STEAMERS FOR ALL BRITISH COLUMBIA PORTS
Carrying H. M. Mails
SS. CAMOSUN or SS. VENTURE, from Victoria every Wednesday at 11:30 p.m. for Campbell River, Alert Bay, Port Hardy, Shushartie Bay, Rivers Inlet, Namu and Bella Coola.
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Early reservation secures best location. We will be pleased to assist you in planning your trip home, make reservations, furnish full information regarding routes and fares.

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Every car built with the idea of offering you the greatest degree of travel comfort

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Victoria-Vancouver Route
Effective November 1, the 2:45 p. m. steamer leaving Victoria for Vancouver, will leave at 2:30 p. m.
C. P. R. Offices, 1102 Government St. Phones 174 and 4670
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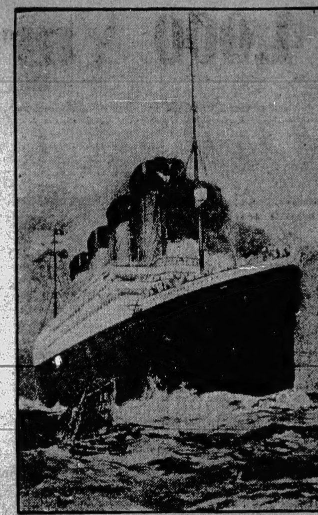


Second Annual
CHRISTMAS EXCURSION
TO
Great Britain
Organized and personally accompanied by
CLAUDE A. SOLLY
WILL LEAVE
VICTORIA, SUNDAY, DEC. 7, NEXT

Traveling by the Grand Trunk steamer to Seattle, where a solid, all-steel train will be in readiness to convey the party through to New York via the Chicago, Milwaukee & Saint Paul, Grand Trunk and New York Central Railways WITHOUT CHANGE

For this excursion special "ALL EXPENSE" Fares have been arranged, which will include

RAIL FARE.
SLEEPING CAR FARE
OCEAN TICKET.
COLLECTION OF LUGGAGE IN VICTORIA.
DELIVERY OF LUGGAGE TO STEAMER IN NEW YORK.
LUNCH ON GRAND TRUNK BOAT.
BREAKFAST, LUNCH, AFTERNOON TEA and **DINNER** each day while on train across the continent.
CONVEYANCE FROM STATION TO HOTEL IN NEW YORK.
HOTEL ACCOMMODATION, BREAKFAST, LUNCH AND DINNER IN NEW YORK.
CONVEYANCE TO STEAMER.
SPECIAL DRIVE AROUND NIAGARA FALLS AND GOAT ISLAND.
AUTOMOBILE SIGHT-SEEING TOUR through the principal business and residential districts of New York.

Progressive Bridge and Five Hundred parties will be arranged each day, for which handsome prizes will be provided. This excursion is run in connection with the following magnificent steamers:

WHITE STAR LINE "Olympic," for Plymouth and Southampton.
CUNARD LINE "Caronia," for Queenstown, Fishguard and Liverpool.
ANCHOR LINE "Cameronia," for Londonderry and Glasgow.

Life-long experience in the Railway and Steamship business, combined with frequent travel over the route in question have enabled us to make our arrangements for this excursion complete in every detail; to anticipate every ordinary contingency; to furnish every safeguard for the [illegible] comfort and safety.

Every possible expense has been taken care of [illegible] clusive figure, VERY SLIGHTLY IN EXCESS [illegible] CURRENT RATES FOR THE RAIL AND [illegible] TRAVEL ALONE.

Correspondence invited.

Full particulars will be gladly furnished [illegible]

PHONES 2811 2821 **Claude A. [illegible]**
General [illegible]
1003 Government [illegible]

5-Room Dwelling
And corner lot, with stable, in Fernwood Estate. Price, **$3,000**; $750 cash, balance $25 monthly interest at 7 per cent.

4-Room Dwelling
And lot 50x157, on Faithful Street, facing south, and close to Moss. Price, **$3,800**; $700 cash, balance at 7 per cent.

Fairfield Estate
Chapman Street, close to Cook, 48.5x131, together with a nice, modern cottage, with good basement. Price, **$4,000**. One-quarter cash, balance arranged to suit, at 7 per cent.

North End
Corner lot, 60x111, with 5-room modern cottage. Price, **$4,000**; $400 cash, balance $25 per month. Interest, 7 per cent.

A Double Corner
In the best part of Oak Bay, 120 ft. square, for **$6,500**. One-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

Camosun Street
Quite close to new High School; 8-room new and modern dwelling and lot. Price, **$7,350**. One-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

Fisguard Street
Between Douglas and Blanchard, 30x120, producing revenue. Price, **$25,000**. One-fourth cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years.

Yates Street
30x120, immediately east of Vancouver Street. Price, **$12,500**. One-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

Fairfield Estate
Joseph Street, 50x120, just off car line. Price only **$1,900**, one-fourth cash.

Near Uplands
Seagull Avenue, close to car line, one lot 50x115. Price, **$1,800**, one-third cash.

2 Lots and a House
Lots are each 50x110, together with 6-room cottage. All kinds of fruit trees, flowers and small fruits. Stable, cement walks, etc. On Pembroke Street, near Fernwood. Price, **$5,000**; one-third cash, balance to suit.

Oak Bay
Chaucer Street, 50x110, with small building. Price, **$1,750**, one-third cash, balance easy.

B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited

FIRE INSURANCE! We are the exclusive representatives of the PHOENIX FIRE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., of London, England, for the south end of Vancouver Island.

922 Government Street — Phone 125

UNFURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT

	Per month
Camosun Street, new dwelling, 9 rooms	**$50.00**
2448 Cadboro Bay Road, 8 rooms	**$30.00**
Fernwood Road, new dwelling, 9 rooms	**$40.00**
658 Pine Street, 3 rooms	**$16.00**
259 Cook Street, 11 rooms	**$50.00**
1709 Wilmot Place, Oak Bay, 7 rooms	**$32.00**
St. Ann St., Oak Bay, new dwelling, 6 rms.	**$40.00**
903 Fullerton Avenue, 6 rooms	**$30.00**
2610 Cook Street, new dwelling, 8 rooms	**$32.50**
515 Springfield Avenue, 9 rooms	**$40.00**
Harriet Road, near Burnside, 5 rooms	**$25.00**
1137 Caledonia Ave., with garage, 7 rooms	**$35.00**
537 Pine Street, 7 rooms	**$25.00**
522 Hillside Avenue, 5 rooms	**$20.00**
Saratoga Avenue, Oak Bay, new dwelling, 5 rooms	**$40.00**
2538 Belmont Ave., new bungalow, 5 rooms	**$30.00**
38 Duppelin Road, 3 rooms	**$12.50**
1511 Vining Street, new dwelling, with furnace, 7 rooms	**$40.00**
Cave Avenue, 3 rooms	**$12.00**
1777 Beach Road, Foul Bay, 6 rooms	**$30.00**
344 Cook Street, with garage, 9 rooms	**$60.00**
1334 Johnson Street, new dwelling, 8 rooms	**$40.00**
517 Michigan Street, 7 rooms	**$40.00**
1725 Coronation Avenue, new dwelling, 5 rooms	**$25.00**
424 Skinner Street, 7 rooms	**$35.00**
734 Mary Street, 6 rooms	**$25.00**
2225 Victor Street, new dwelling, with furnace, 5 rooms	**$25.00**
1134 King's Road, 2 rooms	**$11.00**

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT

	Per month
Beach Drive, Oak Bay, 6 rooms	**$60.00**
1925 Foul Bay Road, 7 rooms	**$55.00**
590 Cecelia Road, 6 rooms	**$50.00**
Olympia Avenue, Oak Bay, 8 rooms	**$75.00**
Transit Road, Oak Bay, 7 rooms	**$50.00**
Oak Bay Esplanade, 12 rooms	**$125.00**
1719 Stanley Avenue, 5 rooms	**$40.00**
32 Dallas Avenue, 7 rooms	**$75.00**
1397 Richardson Street, 7 rooms	**$65.00**
Cook Street, 9 rooms	**$85.00**
Belcher Avenue, 6 rooms	**$65.00**
Chaucer Street, Oak Bay, 6 rooms	**$40.00**

Several Good Offices in "Brown Block" at Moderate Rents

P. R. BROWN

Fire Insurance Written — 1112 Broad Street — Phone 1076

This cut shows the kind of land in these blocks of 1 to 10 acres, only 10 minutes' walk from Koenigs Station

Poultrymen and Fruit-growers will find this one of the easiest ways of starting the business offered.

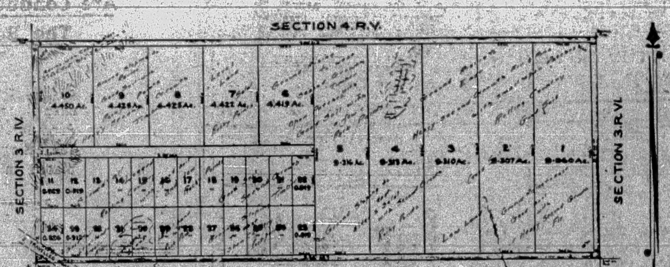
There is a market at the door.

The clearing of much of it can be done by putting a match to it, as the growth consists merely of light brush without trees or stumps of any kind.

10-Acre Blocks at Only $150 per Acre

The terms will be arranged to suit any purse.

See us about it this morning.



PEMBERTON & SON

Corner Fort and Broad Streets — Established 1887

Two-Acre Blocks

We have a small number of two-acre blocks situated at Prospect Station, on the B. C. Electric, eight miles from Victoria. The land is all planted in large and small fruits, samples on view in our window which were awarded several first and second prizes at the recent Victoria and Saanich exhibitions. Price **$1,200** per acre. Terms arranged.

"Bradley-Dyne"

ON BEAUTIFUL PATRICIA BAY

The place to build your country home. All roads are graded, good water easily obtained, pretty shade trees, fine bathing beaches, boating, fishing—close to British Columbia Electric Station. Lots average about one acre each. Building restrictions.

Further particulars on application.

R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS

Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange

Phone 30 — 620 Fort Street — Est. 1890

500 Feet on Selkirk Waterfront, over two and one-quar- acres; fine site for factory. Railway and water connections.

A DEAD SNAP AT $50,000

On Easy Terms

THE GRIFFITH CO.

Rooms 101-106 Hibben-Bone Building — Phone 1462

Real Estate and Investments—Insurance

Read These Acreage Snaps

A new 8-room brick house, telephone, electric light, built in buffet, Kitchen cabinet, stables and outhouses property all fenced, with 9 large lots, about 3 acres, valued in all $6,800, reduced to **$5,000**
On easy terms. This property is about 3 minutes from B. C. Electric Station, and 9 miles from City.

10 acres with 500 ft. road frontage, 5-room house, with several good outhouses, water pumped by gasoline engine, two-thirds under cultivation, about 300 fruit trees. View of lake and Cordova Bay, about 7 miles from City. Price special for three days; easy terms **$8,500**

Gordon Head Acreage $2,500, reduced to, per acre **$1,500**
5 acvrdes, view on all sides; big snap on easy terms.

3 or 5 acres 6 mile circle, alongside Prospect Lake station, good bottom land at, per acre **$700**
$200 per acre cash, balance easy, land alongside already subdivided at $1,500 per acre.

Suite 7, 1007 Government St. — **CAMPBELL BROS.** — Tel. 3474

If you have Property to Sell Advertise in The Colonist

CLOSE IN

664—A good, modern, 5-roomed House on Johnson Street at a snap price and on easy terms. **$4,200,** with $500 cash. Balance arrange.

Heisterman, Forman & Co.

1210 Broad Street

TO RENT

Large, centrally located store or office, suitable for wholesale business; Also Large three-story brick and concrete building, suitable for livery stables or garage.

For Particulars Apply to

SWINERTON & MUSGRAVE

Winch Building, 640 Fort Street — Phone 491

New Modern 6-Room Houses for Sale

At Very Easy Terms

Beachwood Avenue	**$4,000**
Empress Street	**$4,000**
Chapman Street	**$4,200**
Victor Street	**$3,600**

E. A. Harris & Co.

1018 Douglas St. — Phone 2631

FOR SALE

Acre Block in Garden City Park, nicely situated and with good view. Owner must sell and will sacrifice. Terms $300 cash, balance very easy terms. Price **$1,500**

A Few Choice Lots in Garden City and Garden City Park. Terms $100 cash, balance $15 per month. Let us show you.

Six-Room House on Morrison Street. We will sell this at a real bargain. Your own terms.

APPLY

McPherson & Fullerton Brothers

Phone 1888 — Central Building — 616 View Street

For Fire, Marine, Automobile Liability, Sickness and Accident, Plate-Glass and Employers' Liability, consult

Gillespie, Hart & Todd

General Agents for British Columbia

Some of the Best in the Market

60x120, Herald Street—Opposite H. B. Co., with two houses. The price is $10,000 less than that quoted for adjoining and vacant property not as well situated. It is the best buy on the street. This can be purchased—on easy terms—for **$32,000**

150.10x234.10, Fronting on Constance Street and Admiral's Road, Esquimalt. This is equal to six 50-foot lots. Quoted prices of 50-foot lots are from $1,300 up. This property, which is well situated, can be had—on very easy terms—for **$7,500**

188x184, Dallas Road and Government Street, adjoining Dr. Milne's beautiful grounds. This is a very fine property. Price, on easy terms **$40,000**

50x112, Prior Street, with nine-roomed residence, recently completed. This can be had—on terms of $1,000 cash and mortgage for three years for balance—for **$5,000**

$10,000 Loan Wanted—First class security. Will pay 8 per cent per annum for three years.

L. H. Ellis

Realty, Financial and Insurance Broker

Phone 940. Room 4, Moody Blk. 625 Yates St. P. O. Box [illegible]

Member Real Estate Exchange

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Railroad now under construction

Buy at once, if you want to make money. Only desirable properties handled.

B. S. ODDY

1014 Broad St. Pemberton Blk.

Established 1890

REAL ESTATE AGENTS Try an Ad in The Colonist

DESIGNS AND CUTS FOR ALL PURPOSES

LETTER-HEADS, LABELS AND CHEQUE FORMS DESIGNED

"PENMAN BY NAME AND PENMAN BY NATURE"

309 HIBBEN BONE BLOCK

H. G. PENMAN

ADVERTISEMENT WRITER · PUBLICITY ADVISER

PHONE NO 3412

For Sale, Trade or Rent

Two new 4-room houses on Scott Street, near Haultain. Price **$2,750** each; $275 cash each, balance to suit purchaser; will rent $18 each, including water.

New 5-room house and large attic on Mount Stephen Street; high situation. Price **$3,900**; $400 cash, balance arrange; will rent $23.00, including water.

ARTHUR COLES

RENTS COLLECTED, ESTATES MANAGED, MORTGAGES AND LOANS ARRANGED

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agent—Life and Accident Insurance

1205 Broad Street — Phone 68

A.D. MALET & CO. REAL ESTATE

Houses for Rent

Or For Sale on easy terms. Call in for our rental list.

SEE VICTORIA But SEE "MALET" FIRST 403-4 Central Building

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the Municipality of Saanich for a transfer of the hotel license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors in the premises known as the Prairie Hotel, situate at Saanichton, from me to George Jenkins and Lena Jenkins.

Dated this 5th day of September, 1913.

JAMES CALLANDER.

Victoria Land District—District of Renfrew, B. C.

Take notice that Marie Schaefer, of Humboldt, Sask., occupation housekeeper, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the south boundary of Lot 162, thirty chains east of the S. W. corner of the said Lot 162; thence west 58 chains more or less to the beach; thence easterly following the shore line to a point 58 chains east; thence north 24 chains more or less to the point of commencement. The whole containing eighty acres more or less.

MARIE SCHAEFER,
Peter Hartung, Agent.

July 3rd, 1913.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH AND THE REGISTRAR OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES

Notice is hereby given that the office of the Provincial Board of Health and of the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages has been removed to the Balmont House, top floor, corner of Government and Humboldt Streets, Victoria, B. C.

H. E. YOUNG,
Provincial Secretary.

Victoria, B. C., July 1, 1913.

NOTICE

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

In the matter of William Overton, Deceased, and In the matter of the "Official Administrators' Act."

Notice is hereby given that under an Order granted by the Hon. Chief Justice Hunter, dated October 8th, 1913, the undersigned was appointed administrator of the estate of the above deceased. All parties having claims against said estate are requested to send particulars of same to me on or before the 9th day of November, 1913, and all parties indebted to the said estate are requested to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 9th day of October, 1913.

WILLIAM MONTEITH,
Official Administrator.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Board of Licensed Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next sittings for a transfer from us to Mr. Frank M. Gray of the license to sell spirituous and fremented liquors at the Balmoral Hotel, situate on the east side of Douglas Street, between Fort and View Streets, Victoria, B. C.

Dated the 17th day of September, 1913.

JOHN FREDERICK LINS.
WILLIAM J. BRADLEY.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

In the Goods of James Alexander Hickey, of Victoria, British Columbia, Deceased.

To All Whom It May Concern:

Take notice that probate of the will of the above named James Alexander Hickey, who died on the 23rd day of June, 1913, has been duly issued out of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, to Emma Rebecca Hickey, his mother, executrix and sole devisee and legatee under the said will.

And further take notice that any persons having claims against the said estate are hereby required to file duly verified particulars of the same with the undersigned on or before the first day of November, 1913, on or after which date the executrix will proceed to distribute the estate, having regard only to the claims of which she shall have received due notice.

And further take notice that all moneys payable to the said James Alexander Hickey are payable forthwith to the undersigned.

Dated this twenty-fourth day of September, 1913.

CREASE & CREASE,
Solicitors for the Executrix.
412 Central Building, Victoria, B. C.

IMPORTANCE OF THE ISLAND OF MALTA

"Halfway House of Mediterranean" of Great Strategic Value—Investigate Causes of Decline of Industries.

If you look at a map of the Mediterranean you will at once understand the immense importance of Malta to Great Britain. It has been described as the "half-way house of the Mediterranean," and the position it occupies on the line of the quickest sea route to India and the Far East makes its possession absolutely indispensable to Great Britain. Most people know, then, that it is a great island fortress of supreme strategic value and protected by a strong garrison and fleet; but few have any intimate knowledge of its 200,000 inhabitants and how they stand in relation to the British Government.

After successive occupation and domination by Phoenicians, Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans, Arabs, Spaniards, the famous Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and the French, Great Britain finally took over the charge of the island in 1814, pledging herself to preserve the local laws and institutions.

The Maltese—who speak a language which is really a corrupt Arabic dialect, with a strong admixture of Italian and other words—are an exceedingly litigious race. They are passionately attached to their old legal procedure, and are ready to invoke its aid on the slenderest pretext. To be a lawyer is the ambition of the educated youth of Malta. The legal profession is, as a consequence, terribly overcrowded and very poorly paid, but this is no deterrent to its pursuit.

Much of the civil and commercial litigation is of a trivial character, which in Great Britain would be quickly settled by a county court. If a sum of over five pounds is involved, an appeal lies to the superior court. The court and its precincts are always crowded by eager, interested throngs. The proceedings are cumbrous and dilatory, and a case concerned with a few pounds or a simple issue will often drag out a weary course for weeks. The proceedings are conducted in Italian, although the majority of the litigants are unfamiliar with that language. But this is not felt as a grievance by the Maltese, despite assertions to the contrary, and both bench and bar would strongly oppose any change.

A British subject is entitled to demand that his case shall be tried in English; but to secure the privilege he must not have been born in Malta and it has happened that a British official's son, born in Malta, has been debarred the use of his own language in one of Britain's colonies.

Hardy and Industrious.

There is much to admire in the Maltese people. They are a hardy, frugal and most industrious race. How they preserve their health and strength on their miserable earnings is little short of marvellous. Agricultural laborers are glad to get sixteen pence a day, and a skilled mechanic is rich on half a crown. Yet they live and bring up large families. A loaf of bread, weighing about a rotolo (28 ounces), with oil and vinegar poured into a hole cut in the middle of it, and occasionally a tomato or anchovy, constituting the midday meal of the working people. They have many homely virtues. They are honest; but, like all Mediterranean people, they cannot resist the temptation to get the better of a bargain.

Malta is now passing through a very bad time. There is a great amount of unemployment and terrible distress in the casals or villages. Within living memory Malta was the warehouse of the Mediterranean and a great coaling station. It was a regular port of call for the Peninsular and Oriental and other lines; and before Egypt captured the imagination of the Winter tourist it was a fashionable refuge from the trials of the British climate. But the great storehouses of the P. and O. Company, at the top of the harbor, are now empty. Algiers and other Mediterranean ports have diverted the coaling trade and only a few intermediate steamers now call at Malta. The fashionable Winter season is only a memory.

Interesting History.

The history of Malta is intensely interesting. Here Carthage and Rome have left undying relics of their vanquished empires. The Greeks, the Phoenicians and the Arabs have all marked their occupation of Malta by imperishable monuments. The Knight Hospitallers ruled for over 200 years, and their churches and palaces are the glory of the island. The student of history can read in Malta the story of the great empires that have successively dominated the destinies of the western world in the ancient and middle epochs.

Want Constitution.

The unification of Italy and the consequent erection of fiscal barriers dealt Malta a severe blow years ago. Count Cavour's Italian policy was to force Italy into the front rank of European powers, and no account of the decline of Maltese trade and importance can be complete without a proper understanding of Italian trade methods. But nothing has been done in Malta to counter Italian policy. The commercial code dates from 1854, and for more than 50 years has never been amended to meet the new conditions. The civil government is blamed for much of the decline and the present distress; but the civil governer is at its head. The dearest tive of Malta. The elected members are in a minority, and a military governer is at its head. The dearest wish of the Maltese, constantly formulated in petitions to the Imperial Government, is to have a civilian at the head of the civilian administration. They want a constitution more worthy of the name, and a civil governor who would be willing and able to rescue the island from its present economic difficulties. This should be quite possible without sacrificing in any way the strategic value of Malta or its immense importance as a link in the chain of empire.

Malta has, of course, suffered severely from the gradual reduction of the Imperial garrison, naval and military, since 1902. Whenever the fleet is absent from Malta it is estimated to represent a loss of one thousand pounds a day to the island. The great admiralty works have been completed, and with the basing of the fleet on Gibraltar a great loss to Malta is inevitable.

Government Investigation.

The real difficulty in the way of regeneration is the fact that the Maltese have never been a self-supporting people. They have always, and especially during the occupations by the Knights Hospitallers and the British Government, relied on a large expenditure within the island of revenues drawn from outside sources. The results have been deplorable. The Maltese, by the peculiar and imposed conditions of their government for centuries, are almost without initiative. They are a people without leaders. There are no captains of industry. They have no commercial enterprise. A French company provides the best passenger service to Malta; an Austrian boat carries the British mails to Syracuse; a British company owns the tramways; and German vessels have most of the carrying trade. The few industries the island once possessed are dead or dying, or in the hands of people with neither scientific knowledge or capital. When you confront the Maltese with these facts they do not deny them, but they shift the blame upon the government.

At the present moment the Imperial Government, acting on the report of a recent royal commission which inquired into the finances, economic position and judicial procedure of Malta, are investigating the causes of the present decline with a view to introducing remedial legislation.

NIGHT CLASSES

New System Inaugurated Under Auspices of School Board Starts Tomorrow Evening

Tomorrow evening the night-school classes inaugurated by the School Board will commence, and judging from the number of registrations already received, the course will prove a success. The opportunity afforded many to obtain educational advantages of the kind is being welcomed by those whose work does not permit of their securing instruction in any other manner. Especially is the instruction on technical subjects welcomed, as many workingmen are anxious to receive instruction in the theory of their trades. The Trades and Labor Council has taken a keen interest in the course, and it is possible that further subjects will be added to those already on the list.

Inspector Paul stated yesterday that some objection has been made to the Board's policy in charging a fee for attendance at the night classes. The object of the fee for some classes is not to make the classes self-supporting, but rather to discourage the registration of those who do not intend to go through the complete course, but, instead, after taking a lesson or two would drop out and thus disorganize the classes more or less.

The classes to be commenced tomorrow evening will be those in English, commercial and workshop arithmetic, gasoline engines, elementary mathematics, physical culture, cooking and dressmaking. The commencement of classes in mechanical drawing, elocution, chemistry, sheet metal working, etc., is dependent upon additional registrations being received by the secretary of the School Board. The classes will be held in the North Ward, George Jay and South Park Schools.

FIFTH REGIMENT CHANGES

Major W. Ridgeway Wilson, Second in Command and Adjutant, Tenders His Resignation

Hardly have the officers and men of the Fifth Regiment had time to face the loss which that regiment will sustain in the transference of their colonel to another regiment when a second announcement by Lt. Col. Currie informs them that it is with the deepest regret he has received an intimation from Major Ridgeway Wilson that the increasing demands of his private business make it imperative on him to tender his resignation, to take effect simultaneously with that of Colonel Currie at the end of the year. Major Ridgeway Wilson has been connected with the regiment for a long period. For the last seven years he has filled the post of adjutant and for four years has been second in command. To use Colonel Currie's words, "The Fifth has never had a more zealous or enthusiastic officer, nor one whose resignation will cause more universal regret among all members of the corps."

Major Ridgeway Wilson, the colonel stated, had already earlier in the present year tendered his resignation and it was only at Colonel Currie's repeated urging that he reconsidered his determination to retire then.

Some Early Maps

Anaximander, a pupil of Thales, about 560 B. C., sketched the first map. It was in the form of a disk. Democritus of Abdera, about 100 years after, with a wider range of knowledge, drew a new map, giving the world an oblong form, showing extensions East and West, rather than North and South. The first application of astronomy to geography was made by Pythess of Marseilles, about 326 B. C., he having made the first observation of latitude. Hipparchus of Nicaea, 162 B. C., first determined latitude and longitude. Marinus of Tyre, about 150 B. C., was the first to make use of Hipparchus's teachings in representing the countries of the world. Claudius Ptolemy of Pelusium, Egypt, about 162 A. D., was in reality the first scientific map maker. Notwithstanding errors in boundaries and locations, the method was correct. The Romans contributed nothing to mapmaking. No improvement was made in it from the time of Ptolemy until the thirteenth century, when a map appeared in Italy, which was constructed with the aid of a compass.

Baby car specialists, 758 Fort Street.

THRILLING STORY OF BRITISH GALLANTRY

Blue Book Gives Details of Reverse to the Camel Corps in Somaliland—Desperate Fight With Dervishes.

A thrilling story of cool and unflinching gallantry, worthy of the highest traditions of the British Empire, is unfolded in the prosaic pages of a Blue-book on Somaliland affairs recently issued, and dealing principally with the reverse in the Somaliland Camel Corps, which on August 9, was cut up by dervishes at Dul Madoba, about fifty miles from Berbera, on the African coast of the Gulf of Aden, says The London Mail.

The gallant feat of Mr. Geoffrey Archer, the Acting Commissioner, in going out to the relief of the survivors of the Camel Corps with a mere handful of men, gains added lustre from his own modest reports on the incident. But with his must be ranked the names of the three men who defended the zareba or fenced enclosure of the Camel Corps against the onrushing hordes of dervishes. Captain Summers, of the King's African Rifles, Mr. Dunn, of the Camel Constabulary, and Mr. Corfield, the Commandant of the Camel Corps, who was killed.

"It is evident," says the Colonial Secretary in a dispatch to the Acting Commissioner, "that the whole responsibility for this ill-advised action must rest with the late Mr. Corfield. He has paid the penalty with his life and I have no desire to dwell on this aspect of the matter. But I am compelled, if only in justice to the other officers concerned, to record my opinion that the disaster was due to his complete disregard of the instructions issued by His Majesty's Government, by Mr. Byatt (Commissioner for Somaliland), and by yourself."

Advice Disregarded.

In one of his dispatches to the Colonial Office reporting the reverse (it was not published at the time) Mr. Archer says: "I feel it my duty to say that the Commandant of the Camel Corps was gravely indiscreet in his action in following and engaging dervishes in face of all instructions and also against military advice given by Summers." And in Captain Summers' own report of the fight he tells how Mr. Corfield disregarded his advice not to engage the dervishes and even ignored his suggestion to form a square.

But both Mr. Archer and Captain Summers pay high tributes to the commandant's bravery. A rash act has involved the Government of the Protectorate in a severe set-back," writes Mr. Archer in one dispatch, "and in the circumstances is a politically disastrous withdrawal from Burao. For this Mr. Corfield, who had previously done such excellent work, has paid the penalty with his life. It can only be said that he allowed his attribute of great personal bravery and the complete confidence he had in the men under his command to outweigh his better judgment. The action of Dul Madoba should never have been fought."

Captain Summers says that it is with the utmost regret that he has had in his report to criticize Mr. Corfield's actions, and continues: "But I take this opportunity of adding that he faced ultimate events with characteristic courage and lost his life in the thickest of the fight, directing operations with the utmost coolness and bravery."

Two Thousand Dervishes.

After a discussion with Mr. Corfield Mr. Archer ordered a strong reconnaissance in the direction of Ber, and instructed Captain Summers, who had accompanied him from Berbera, to go with the force with the view to advising Mr. Archer later on the military situation. The Camel Constabulary—116 rank and file, with Mr. Corfield as commandant, Mr. Dunn as assistant commandant, and Captain attached—moved out of Burao at 3 p.m. on August 8, and that evening arrived within four miles of Idoweina, where the dervishes' fires were seen to be illuminating the sky. Scouts sent forward reported that the enemy were assembled in force, and estimated their numbers at 2,000, with 150 horse.

"Had the commandant," says Mr. Archer, "at this juncture fallen back and reported to me on the situation a valuable service would have been rendered, even though some risk had been incurred. Contrary to orders, however, the commandant decided to engage the dervishes and to place his force in such a position as to intercept on the morrow their line of retreat with their stock into the Ain. I need scarcely comment on the hazardous nature of such an undertaking with the force at his disposal."

Mr. Corfield was, however, clearly determined to operate against the dervishes. At 4.30 a.m. on August 9, the Camel Corps stood at arms. Scouts reported that the dervishes were already moving directly on to Kerrit. At the break of dawn the Camel Constabulary moved off, about 300 Dolbahanta tribesmen with them. At 6.45 a.m. the Camel Constabulary was halted and formed into skirmishing line with the friendly tribesmen on the left. The bush was very dense and view could scarcely be obtained beyond 100 yards. The Maxim gun was mounted in the centre of the line. Mr. Corfield took up his position near it.

Captain Summers says he thinks Mr. Corfield meant to move further on to a more open plain, but he received information that the dervishes were advancing towards him. "I volunteered the advice that he should form his force into a square, as, owing to the numbers of the dervishes, the flanks of his line would doubtless be enveloped and he would probably also be attacked in the rear. He did not, however, appear to think this necessary, and observed that by doing so the volume of his fire would be greatly diminished. The Camel Constabulary were thus committed to an action in an irregular skirmishing line in dense bush, without reserve or flank protection."

Friendly Tribesmen Fled.

The friendly tribesmen fled at the first shot. The dervishes advanced in a series of determined onrushes and enveloped the right flank. The Maxim was soon put out of action by rifle-fire. Mr. Corfield was shot and died instantly at about 7.15 a.m. The rank and file showed regrettable want of steadiness. On the first retirement of the dervishes they rose to pursue them, and it was only with difficulty that Mr. Dunn got them back to the main body.

"About 10 a.m., Captain Summers says, "Mr. Dunn and myself and our few remaining men found ourselves surrounded on all sides by dervishes, but we had contrived to construct a small zareeba of dead ponies and camels. At noon the dervishes, who had run out of ammunition retreated. Captain Summers was wounded, and all the responsibility in the final stages of the action, he says, devolved on Mr. Dunn, who also made all arrangements for removing the wounded and retreating on Burao.

About eighteen miles from Burao the remains of the column fell in with Mr. Archer with water and supplies. The casualties amounted to Mr. Corfield and 32 rank and file killed, Captain Summers and 15 men wounded. Mr. Dunn says that the rushes of the dervishes brought them right into the zareeba, one man getting so near as to lay his hands on the disabled Maxim gun, while Captain Summers shot another right inside the lines.

Twice I anticipated that nothing could save the situation, but on both occasions the dervishes retired at the critical moment. Had they brought up their spearmen nothing could have saved us."

The London Gazette contains the official announcement of Mr. Archer's appointment to be a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Attend Conference—Mr. W. Witham, general secretary, accompanied by Messrs. H. G. Beall, C. G. Raymond, E. L. Bissell and W. Crompton, departmental secretaries of the Y. M. C. A., attended the annual conference of employed officials of the Y. M. C. A.'s of the Province at Vancouver yesterday. They will return to the city tonight.

DR. WESBROOK'S LECTURE

President of University to Speak on Thursday Under Auspices of the University Women's Club

Dr. Frank Fairchild Wesbrook was appointed president of the University of British Columbia in February of the present year. At the time of his appointment he was dean of the faculty of medicine at the University of Minnesota. He is a medical doctor and a distinguished bacteriologist. He was not able to visit British Columbia until April, when he made a brief stay in Vancouver and also visited Victoria. Most of the Summer he spent in visiting educational centres in Eastern Canada and the United States.

Dr. Wesbrook has addressed the Canadian Club of Vancouver and other societies of that city, but his address to be given on the evening of Thursday, October 30, under the auspices of the University Women's Club, will be his first public speech made in the city of Victoria. The lecture will be given in the ball-room of the Empress Hotel at 8:30 p.m. The subject, "Public Health," is one which Dr. Wesbrook is particularly interested in, and to which he has given special study. It is expected that Dr. Wesbrook will address a few remarks to McGill University students of Victoria, who will attend the lecture in a body.

Tickets for Dr. Wesbrook's lecture are on sale at Hibben & Bone's, Terry's Drug Store and Cochrane's Drug Store.

Ferry Tolls on the Tigris

At one ferry on the Tigris River, the toll is as follows: For a poor Arab, two cents; for a prosperous Arab, four cents; for a soldier, ten cents; for a pilgrim, twenty cents; for a European, eighty cents. The scale of prices for nearly everything along the way is similar. But many of the Arabs are so poor that they prefer to swim across in the ancient manner. They bind several old gourds together and then, sitting upon them, paddle their way along.

Hospital Point Buoy

Mariners are advised that the light on this buoy will be put in operation on the 1st of November, and will be exhibited until 31st of March. Characteristic, a fixed red light, on top of platform buoy.

Properties for Sale

PANDORA AVENUE—Seventy feet frontage on Pandora, between Government and Broad Streets, with same frontage on Cormorant, can be bought for $63,000. If you are looking for a good, solid, legitimate investment in inside property, do not overlook this one.

VIEW STREET—120x120 on View Street, just above Blanchard Street, and almost in the centre of the business district. This property is revenue-producing, and is very reasonable at $75,000. Terms to arrange.

YATES STREET—60x120, with large, 8-roomed, brick house, between Vancouver and Cook Streets. The price of this one is $30,000, with terms to arrange.

NORTH HAMPSHIRE ROAD—Two lots, 50x120 each, nicely treed; for quick sale for $1,550 each, with 1-3 cash.

BAY STREET—Near Fernwood Road, 42x130 each (two lots), level and free from rock; $1,600 each, with 1-3 cash.

WOODSTOCK AVENUE—Two lots, between Cook and Cambridge; these are the choice lots in the Fairfield, and face south and are 60x138 each. $3,500 each, with 1-3 cash.

We also have two houses on BLACKWOOD STREET for sale at $3,150 each, with $300 cash and the balance as rent. These are large, 4-roomed houses with an excellent view.

FOR RENT—13-roomed house on St. James Street (10 bedrooms) at $55.00 per month. This house is furnished and splendidly adaptable for a rooming house. A lease can be obtained.

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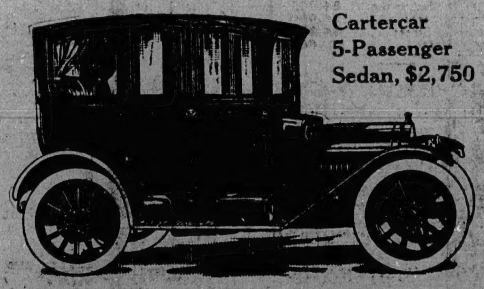

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Thousands of ladies throughout the world are thankful for Newbro's Herpicide, because it is to that wonderful hair remedy and scalp prophylactic they owe their soft, long, beautiful hair.

Mary J. Terry, of Lovejoy, Ill., writes: "My hair came out until there was just a scanty cover for the scalp. I tried everything I ever heard of or read about until I finally used Herpicide. There is nothing like it. My head is now covered with new hair. I shall forever praise Herpicide."

Most hair troubles come from dandruff. Newbro's Herpicide removes the dandruff and prevents further [illegible]. It also stimulates a new [illegible] nourishes the follicles. The [illegible] healthy, the hair does not [illegible] the new hair is [illegible]. There are [illegible] they say are [illegible]

It is not advisable to try them. Instead of doing any good they may do positive harm.

No one was ever disappointed in Newbro's Herpicide. The results are always the same. [illegible] is indicated by the fact that [illegible] has been sold for [illegible] sands of satisfied [illegible] "genuine, original [illegible] stroyer." There [illegible] good."

Newbro's [illegible]

NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH DEDICATION

First Services to Be Held Today in Erskine Church, Built During Past Summer in Parkdale Suburb.

Under the auspices of the "Presbyterian Church Extension Committee," a church was erected this Summer on Harriet Road, north of Boleskine Road, in that beautiful section of country known as "Parkdale," located just outside the city boundary. The roadbed of the Canadian Northern Railway is now being graded through Parkdale, and a suburban depot of the main line and Patricia Bay branch is located two blocks east of the church. Parkdale is becoming fast populated by a thrifty class of artisans and mechanics from Great Britain, the United States and the Eastern Provinces. Saanich Municipal Council is grading the streets and laying down sidewalks.

The new church has been named "Erskine Church," after "Ebenezer Erskine, the eloquent and popular minister of the national church of Scotland. He was inducted into the important congregation of Stirling in 1710.

Erskine Church is one of the neatest and most complete of the mission churches ever built in the presbytery. The electric light fixtures are a gift of Mr. C. Holden, of Montreal, father of Dr. Holden, of this city. They were manufactured by Wales, Limited, of Victoria, and were much admired when exhibited at the Fall Fair. Other gifts were also made which are much appreciated by the congregation, among which are a beautiful organ by the young people of St. Andrew's Church, hymn books by Mr. Burridge's class of young for Bible study, and a pulpit Bible by Mr. Charles Pottinger.

The dedication service will be conducted this evening at 7:30. The Rev. Dr. Campbell will preside, and the Rev. Dr. Clay will preach the dedication sermon. A concert will be held tomorrow evening at which some of the best talent in Victoria will take part.

Presbyterian Church to be Dedicated Today

ERSKINE CHURCH, PARKDALE

AT THE CITY CHURCHES

ANGLICAN

Christ Church Cathedral

Burdette Avenue; the Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity; Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; Matins and Litany with Sermon at 8 a.m.; Preacher, the Dean; Evensong with Sermon at 7 p.m.; Preacher, the Dean. Bible Class for boys in the schoolroom at 10 a.m.; Bible Class for girls in the vestry at 3 p.m. Week days: Holy Communion on Thursdays and Holy days at 8 a.m.; Matins daily at 10 a.m., with the Litany on Wednesday and Friday; Evensong daily at 5:15 p.m. Ross Bay District: Mrs. Bennett's residence, Ross Bay Nurseries; Sunday School at 3 p.m. Service at 4 p.m. every Sunday.

St. Barnabas'

Corner of Cook Street and Caledonia Avenue. There will be a celebration of the Holy Eucharist at 8 a.m.; Confirmation Service at 11 a.m., conducted by the Lord Bishop of Columbia; Choral Evensong at 7 p.m., when the Rev. E. G. Miller will give the first of a series of addresses on "The Athanasian Creed"; all seats are free and unappropriated. The musical arrangements are: Evening, Organ, Prelude and March, Smallwood; Psalms, Cathedral Psalter; Magnificat, Nunc Dimittis, Dr. Bunnett in F; Hymns, Selected; Offertory Anthem, Fitzgerald; Vesper, "Lord Keep Us Safe This Night"; Organ, Credo in C, Mozart.

St. Mary's

Burns Street, Oak Bay. Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; Matins and Sermon at 11 a.m.; Sunday School at 3 p.m.; Evensong and Sermon at 7; the Rev. G. H. Andrews, M.A., Priest-in-charge.

St. James'.

Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy Communion at 8; Matins and Sermon at 11; Sunday School at 2:30; Full Choral Evensong, with a repetition of Harvest music, with Sermon, at 7. The music follows: Organ, Voluntary; Venite and Psalms, Cathedral Psalter; Te Deum, 2nd Alternation; Benedictus, Barnby; Hymns 567, 532, 501; Organ, Voluntary. Evening, Hymn 346; Psalms, Cathedral Psalter; Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, special; Anthem, "Whate'er the Blossom'd Spring," J. Haydn; Hymns 344, 351; Vesper Hymn, "Now the Day is Over"; Hymn 343; Organ, Voluntary.

St. Mark's

Boleskine Road; the Rev. J. W. Flinton, Vicar; Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity; Holy Eucharist at 8 a.m.; Matins and Sermon at 11 a.m.; Sunday School at 3 p.m.; Evensong at 7 p.m., with Sermon by the Rev. W. Barton.

St. John's

Corner of Mason and Quadra, off Pandora Street; Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity; Sunday School at 2:30 p.m. Matins, Organ, Prelude; Venite, Reinagle; Psalms for 26th Morning, Te Deum, Lawes; Benedictus, Barnby; Litany as set; Organ, Postlude. Evensong, Organ, Prelude; Opening Hymn, 540; Psalms for 26th Evening; Magnificat, Maunder in D; Nunc Dimittis, Maunder in D; Anthem, "Who Is Like Unto Thee," Sullivan; Hymns 193, 550; Amen, Vesper, MSS; Organ, Postlude; the Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard will preach in the morning, and the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Columbia in the evening.

St. Saviour's

Victoria West. Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity; Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; Morning Prayer and Litany at 11 a.m.; Prayer at 7 p.m.; subject of morning Sermon, "Things of God and of Caesar"; evening, "Religion and Poetry."

Pemberton Memorial Chapel

Monthly celebration of Holy Communion will be held at 8 a.m.; all church people in the district are cordially invited to attend.

BAPTIST

Douglas Street

Pastor, Rev. H. P. Thorpe; Services at 11 and 7, conducted by the Pastor; School and adult Bible Class at 2:45; an address will be given by Mr. H. Masters on his missionary experiences in Africa. Branch, School, Garden City, at 3. Special Evangelistic Services will be held each evening during the week at 8 o'clock, preceded by an illustrated Song Service at 7:45. The public is invited to all services.

Emmanuel

Corner of Fernwood Road and Gladstone Ave.; Fernwood car terminus; Rev. William Stevenson will preach; morning at 11 o'clock, "Some First Century Church Members"; evening at 7:30 o'clock, "The Shadow at the Banquet—Some Peculiar Good People"; Sunday School and Bible Classes at 2:30 p.m. Branch School, corner of Shelbourne and King's Road at 2:30 p.m. Monday at 8 p.m. lecture by Mr. F. Napier Denison, Government Meteorologist, "Other Worlds Than Ours," illustrated by lantern pictures, admission free; Thursday at 8 p.m. Prayer Service; come, all seats free. Musical service under the direction of Mr. [illegible]; organist, Mr. K. A. Bignell.

First

Dominion Theatre Building, Yates Street. Rev. John B. Warnicker, B.A., Pastor; T. Julian Heywood, organist; quartette, Mr. A. A. Codd, Mrs. A. A. Codd, Miss Blakeway, Mr. W. R. Francis; morning worship at 11 o'clock, with Sermon on "The Revelations of Christ." Musical arrangements: Quartette, "Morning and Evening," Oakeley; quartette, "Teach Me Thy Way," Spohr; Hymns, "Gracious Spirit Dwell With Me," "Rest for the Weary," "When I Survey the Wondrous Cross"; in the evening the monthly young people's night and Praise Service commencing at 7:15, with a popular people's Song Service; Rev. John B. Warnicker will speak on "The Story of Some Famous Hymns," reference being made to "Nearer My God to Thee," "Sunset and Evening Star," "O Love That Wilt Not Let Me Go," and other famous Hymns. Music as follows: Anthem, "Sun of My Soul," Turner; quartette, "Crossing the Bar," Bridge; solo and quartette, "Sweet Peace"; solo, "O God of Mercy," Mendelssohn; quartette, "Lord I Was Blind," Matthews; Hymns, "The Church's One Foundation," "Beulah Land," "O Love That Wilt Not Let Me Go." At 2:30 p.m. the Sunday School Missionary session with address by the Pastor; Men's Brotherhood and Ladies' Philathea Classes at same hour; Young People's meeting Monday at 8 p.m.; Prayer Service conducted by the Pastor on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

Tabernacle.

Fairfield Road and Chester Street, between Cook Street and Linden Avenue; Rev. Robert Cameron, D.D., Pastor; Sunday Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.; Sunday School and Bible Classes at 2:30 p.m.; evening subject, "What Has Sin Done?" Mid-week Services: Monday, B. Y. P. U. at 8 p.m.; Thursday, Bible Study and Prayer at 8 p.m.; subject for Bible study, the fifth chapter of Romans; every one cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN

First

Corner of Quadra and Fisguard Streets; Minister, Rev. Jno. Gibson Inkster, Director of Religious Education, Rev. A. Raeburn Gibson, B.A. Rev. Dr. Shearer, secretary of the Board of Social Service and Evangelism, will preach in the morning; in the evening Mr. Inkster will preach the third of a series of Sermons on some characteristics of some women of the Bible; subject for tonight, "The Ancient Virtue Much Missed Today of Placidness"; public lecture on Monday night by Dr. Shearer, with lantern slides "Solly, the non-Anglo-Saxon Immigrant."

St. Columba.

Hulton Street, Oak Bay; Rev. R. A. Macconnell, Minister; Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.; Sunday School at 2:30 p.m.; congregational Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 8 o'clock; Young People's meeting Monday evening at 8 p.m.; the Rev. J. Knox Wright, of Vancouver, will preach at the evening service.

St. Andrew's

Corner of Douglas and Broughton Streets; Pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, D.D.; Services will be held at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.; Sabbath School at 2:30; men's Bible Class at 12:15; special music by the choir at both services, and solos by Mrs. Macdonald Fahey and Mr. O. Smythe.

Knox

Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.; Bible Class at 10:00 a.m.; Sabbath School at 2:30 p.m.; Rev. J. S. Henderson will preach in the forenoon, his subject being "Social and Moral Reform." Young People's Hallowe'en social on Monday evening at 8 o'clock; mid-week service on Thursday at 8 p.m.; all are cordially welcome; Rev. Joseph McCoy, M.A., Minister.

Erskine.

This is the first time Erskine Church appears among the Presbyterian Churches. This church is just finished, and the first service, the Dedication Service, will be held this evening at 7:30. Rev. Dr. Campbell will preside, and Rev. Dr. Clay will preach; Miss Mann will preside at the organ; Mr. J. G. Brown will take part in the singing; on Monday evening a concert will be given, when good talent will take part.

METHODIST

James Bay

Rev. John Robson, B.A., Pastor. Services at 11 and 7:30; the morning subject, "Christ and the Child"; evening subject, "Following the Master"; Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2:30, and at 4 p.m. the Men's Own will meet to discuss "The Oral Demands of the Times"; On Monday the Epworth League will meet under the social department; on Thursday the weekly Prayer meeting will be held, and on Friday the Junior League will meet at 7 p.m. On Sunday at 3:45 Mr. Woodward will address the men's meeting on "The Bible and the Land"; discussion open to all.

Fairfield

Temporary premises corner of Fairfield Road and Moss Street; the Pastor, Rev. D. W. Ganton, M.A., will speak at both services; his 11 o'clock theme will be, "Concerning Care," and his 7:30 theme will be "Capital." Sunday School and adult Bible Classes at 2:30 p.m.

Wesley

McPherson Avenue, Victoria West; Rev. J. A. Wood, pastor; Class meeting at 10:30 a.m.; Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.; Service of Song at 7:15; Sunday School and adult Bible Classes at 2:30; the subject in the morning will be "Woman's Rights," and in the evening, "The Unpardonable Sin"; hearty singing by the congregation, good music by the choir, and everybody welcome; Monday night, Epworth League; business meeting and election of officers; Thursday, Prayer meeting at 8 p.m.

Hampshire.

The Pastor, Rev. H. R. Baker, A.M., will conduct service in the morning at 11 o'clock and in the evening at 7:30; Sunday School and Bible Class at 2:30; Class meeting Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. Nicholas; Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

Burnside

Corner of Burnside and Millgrove Roads; Preaching Service at 11 a.m., Mr. C. Hadland; Sunday School at 2:30 p.m.; every one welcome.

Oaklands

Corner of Gosworth and Burton Streets; Sunday School at 2:30 p.m.; Preaching Service at 3:30, Rev. Thomas Keyworth; the public cordially invited.

North Quadra

Sunday School at 2:30, in the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. Ballantyne; Preaching Service at 3:30 p.m. at Lake Hill, Mr. W. B. Deaville.

Centennial

Gorge Road, one block from Government and Douglas Streets; Rev. Thomas Green, M.A., B.D., Pastor; Miss E. M. Heffron, Deaconess; Mr. W. C. Hembroff, choirmaster; Mr. Meyers, organist; Service at 10 a.m.; old-fashioned Methodist Love Feast, Bro. J. Ralph, leader; every one welcome; 11 a.m. regular quarterly Reception and Communion Service; ten minute address by the Pastor, subject, "How to Make a Success of the Christian Life"; Talk to the children on "How to get rid of Bad Thoughts"; at 2:30 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 7:30 p.m. subject, "Life's Profitable Quest"; sermon by the Pastor; a short after-meeting will be held at the close of the evening service to which strangers are specially requested to remain to get acquainted with the church membership.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL

Church of Our Lord

Corner Humboldt and Blanchard Streets. Services for the Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity, at 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Litany; Sermon on "Thy Word Is a Lamp Unto My Feet and a Light Unto My Path" (from the Psalms for the day); at 7 p.m. Evening Prayer, and Sermon on "Nebuchadnezzar"; Preacher, Rev. T. W. Gladstone; Sunday School at 3 p.m.

LUTHERAN

St. Paul's

Corner of Princess Avenue and Chambers Street; Fernwood car line; Rev. Otto George Gerbich, Pastor; Harvest Thanksgiving Services at the following hours: German Sunday School at 10 a.m.; German Thanksgiving Service at 11 a.m.; theme, "All Things Hang on Our Possessing God's Free Love and Grace and Blessing"; English Sunday School and Bible Class at 2:30 p.m.; English Thanksgiving Service at 7:30 p.m.; theme, "Two Harvests"; special music; all welcome.

Grace (English)

Corner of Blanchard and Queen's Avenue D. J. O. Westheim, Pastor; Sunday School at 10 a.m., F. Anderson, superintendent; morning service at 11 o'clock; Luther League devotional meeting at 6:45 p.m.; Reformation Festival with Sermon at 7:30. Mid-week Service every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

CONGREGATIONAL

First.

Corner of Quadra and Mason Streets; Pastor, Rev. Hermon A. Carson, B.A.; at 11 a.m. morning service, subject, "Four Respectable Sins"; at 2:30 Sunday School, Men's Own A. B. C. and Ladies' Bible Class; at 5:45 Fellowship Tea for men; at 7:30 evening Service, subject, "The Carpenter's Great Undertaking"; Monday at 8 p.m. Young People's Society; Tuesday at 8 p.m. Band Concert by Fifth Regiment Band and vocal concert, under auspices of Y. P. S.; Wednesday at 3:30 Ladies' Aid Society sewing meeting; at 8 p.m. finance board; Wednesday at 7:15 Troop "7" Boy Scouts; Thursday at 7:30 deacons' meeting; Thursday at 8, monthly church meeting; Friday at 7 p.m. Girl Guides; Friday at 7:15 Troop "8" Boy Scouts; Friday at 8 choir practice.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

Meeting House, Fern Street; meeting for Worship at 11 a.m.; missionary meeting at 3:30 p.m.; addresses by G. and E. Binford, Friends missionaries in Japan; Gospel meeting at 7 p.m.; several travelling ministers will be present this week-end. The public are cordially invited to all the services.

MISCELLANEOUS

Christadelphians meet today in No. 2 Hall, A. O. U. W. Building; lecture at 7:30; subject, "The Messianic Hope and Its Relation to the Gospel." All seats free; no collection.

Victoria Christadelphian Ecclesia, Castle Hall, North Park Street; Sunday School at 10 a.m.; meeting to Break Bread and Exhortation at 11 a.m.; lecture at 7:30 p.m.; subject of address, "The World for Christ"; all seats are free.

The Divine Psychic Society, Mrs. L. Reese, B.D., will deliver the last of the series of lectures tonight at 7:30 p.m.; subject, "The Kingdom of Evolution in the Temple of the Soul" (large hall) Pythian Castle, North Park Street; soul messages at close; Moody & Sankey's Hymns; Developing Circle at 1618 Douglas Street Wednesday evenings at 8 p.m.; all cordially invited.

Progressive Thought Temple, corner of Pandora Ave. and Blanchard St.; Dr. T. W. Butler will speak at 11 a.m. on the subject, "The New Religion of Life"; at 8 p.m. subject, fourth in the series on New Thought, "The New Thought View of Jesus and the Bible"; Tuesday at 3 p.m. "Healing Study"; Wednesday at 8 p.m. lesson-lecture; the public are invited to all these meetings.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, 935 Pandora Avenue; services are held at 11 a.m.; subject for today, "Probation After Death"; testimonial meeting every Wednesday at 8 p.m.

The Victoria Progressive Spiritualism Society will meet this evening at 7:30, in Hall No. 2, K. of P., Castle Hall, North Park Street, speaker, Mrs. Clara L. Ferris; Lyceum at 2:30 p.m.; all are cordially invited.

The Psychic Research Society hold their service at A. O. F. Hall, 1415 Broad Street, at 8 p.m., Mrs. M. Perkins, lecturer; subject, "Life in the Second, or Astral Plane"; messages at the close; the adult and children's classes of the Progressive Lyceum meet at 2:30 p.m.

International Bible Students' Association, Room 5, Lee Building, corner Broad and Johnson Streets today at 3 p.m., Bible study; at 7:30 p.m. Bible study, "The Atonement"; Tuesday at 7:30 p.m. Bible study, "The Tabernacle in the Wilderness"; Thursday at 8 p.m. lecture in Alexandra Club Hall by Pastor C. E. Heard, of Vancouver; subject, "The Bruising of Satan." All welcome; seats free; no collection.

Christians Gathered to the Name of the Lord Jesus Christ meet in Victoria Hall, 1415 Blanchard Street, near Pandora Street, as follows: Today at 11 a.m. Breaking of Bread; at 3 p.m. Sunday School; at 7 p.m. Gospel preaching; Tuesday at 8 p.m. Bible reading; Thursday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting; no collection and seats free.

The Theosophical Society will meet today at 3 p.m. at 1203 Langley Street, opposite Court House; lecture by Thos. A. Barnes, of Seattle, subject "Radio-Activity"; this is a free lecture; an Inquirers' Class is held every Friday evening at 8 p.m., to which all those interested in Theosophy are invited.

Christians meet in the Oaklands Gospel Hall, corner of Hillside Avenue and Cedar Hill Road, as follows: At 11 a.m. Breaking of Bread, Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 p.m.; Gospel preaching at 7 p.m.; seats free; no collections; Wednesday meeting for Prayer at 8 p.m.; all are welcome.

Big Key Contest—Many people are taking advantage of getting a handsome range offered as a prize at Watson & McGregor's Key Contest at 647 Johnson Street.

Golf Ball Prices

The fact is that in the world of golf there is an unconquerable superstition to the effect that a half-crown ball flies straighter, carries farther, and obeys the putter more faithfully than a two-shilling ball, and that anyone who ventures to play with a cheaper article is to that extent imperilling his game, says The London Mail. Once knock that notion out of the average golfer's head and the price of the main implement of his sport would come down with a rush. But so long as it keeps its present hold on the fraternity and is stimulated by the advice and example of the leading professionals, the manufacturers can hardly be chided for profiting by it. The chief risk they run is that the handsome returns the half-crown ball is supposed to be bringing in may stimulate inventors to design a ball made on some totally different principle and of totally different materials. But until that comes to pass the ordinary golfer, who is not perhaps the most economical man in the world, will continue to pay his half-crown, not because he thinks he is getting full value for his money, but because fashion and the conventions and his own sense that his game requires all the external assistance it can get forbid him to experiment with anything less costly.

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SEEK RECOGNITION ON DOMINION BOARDS

British Columbia Delegates Demand Representation on Dominion Livestock Boards at Conference at Saskatoon.

Fuller recognition of the Western Provinces on the boards of the various Dominion Breeders' Associations, and the nationalization of all Canadian live stock records, is the objective to which the newly organized Western Canada Live Stock Union pledged itself at the first conference, held last week at Saskatoon.

The convention was attended by representatives of the live stock breeders' associations of the four Western Provinces, and British Columbia was represented by Live Stock Commissioner W. T. McDonald, Dr. S. F. Tolmie and Mr. George Sangster, of Victoria, and Mr. A. D. Patterson and Mr. A. Davie, of Ladner. The Saskatoon Phoenix, in speaking of the delegation from this Province, said: "The delegation from British Columbia was one of the strongest in the convention, containing some able speakers and influential men in the Coast country."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. J. C. Rutherford, Alberta; vice-president for British Columbia, Dr. S. F. Tolmie; vice-president for Saskatchewan, Hon. W. C. Sutherland; vice-president for Alberta, John A. Turner, and vice-president for Manitoba, Andrew Graham. Dr. A. W. Bell, of Manitoba, was elected secretary-treasurer.

Although no definite steps were taken as to the place of meeting for next year, it is likely that the convention for 1914 will assemble at Victoria or Vancouver.

"I believe that the new organization is one of the most important in the world of agriculture ever formed in the Dominion," said Mr. McDonald yesterday on his return to Victoria. "The interest is keen, the representation is full and there are men in the Union who are willing and capable of handling the big problems that face us in the West."

Hon. W. C. Sutherland acted as chairman at the convention, and the delegates were heartily welcomed to Saskatoon by Major Harrison.

It was stated during the discussions that followed the proposals to demand better representation on the Dominion associations, that for a number of years breeders of pure-bred stock in the four Western Provinces have felt that their interests were not receiving sufficient consideration at the hands of the breeders of Eastern Canada. It was claimed that the Western men did not receive either on the national record board or on the executive bodies of the breeding associations, the representation to which they considered themselves entitled, in view of the large interests they hold in pure-bred stock.

"This feeling has been accentuated since last January," said Mr. McDonald, "when the annual meetings of the Dominion associations were held at Toronto, and this dissatisfaction found expression in a preliminary conference of the four Western Provinces which assembled at Calgary at the time of the Spring show. The Calgary meeting resulted in a decision to form the Western Canada Live Stock Union, and the successful launching of this organization is, I believe, of great practical value to the live stock industry in the West."

After considerable discussion on the second day of the convention, the Union adopted a resolution, requesting the Dominion Department of Agriculture to divide the proposed grant for a national fair among the different provinces for fat stock shows in Winter, or such other shows as each province might decide upon. It was felt that the geographical obstacles were too many to make a single national show a success.

Proposals were made suggesting to the Dominion and Provincial Governments legislation amending the present Live Stock Pedigree Act, so as to make it a penal offence for any person to misrepresent the pedigree of an animal on the national records.

At the present time no representation whatever is afforded Western breeders on the executive boards of the following associations: Clydesdale Horse Association, Hackney Horse Society, Belgian Draft Horse Association, Hereford Association, Jersey Cattle Club, Dominion Swine Breeders' Association and Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, and an effort will be made at once to secure such Western representation.

To Sing Here on Wednesday

MADAME SCHUMANN-HEINK

MARGARET ANGLIN

As "Viola" in "Twelfth Night." Miss Anglin will play an engagement of two nights and Tuesday matinee, beginning on Monday night, Oct. 27, at the Victoria Theatre. Miss Anglin is a Canadian, and her engagement here will inaugurate her special transcontinental Canadian tour, which will begin here and terminate in Halifax in January.

AMUSEMENTS

Margaret Anglin—The engagement of Margaret Anglin at the Victoria Theatre on Monday and Tuesday nights and special Tuesday matinee will undoubtedly attract the attention of local playgoers who appreciate the better forms of dramatic offerings. Miss Anglin is herself a Canadian, and the only Canadian actress who has risen to stellar distinction on the American stage. For the past few years, Miss Anglin has had a desire to make an all-Canadian transcontinental tour, but up to the present, circumstances have prohibited such an undertaking. Her engagement here, however, will inaugurate a Canadian tour which will embrace the principal cities in the Dominion from the Pacific to the Atlantic, at the termination of which, in Halifax in January, she will play extended engagements in Boston and New York. Miss Anglin's supporting company is a nearly all-English organization, and includes in its roster a number of the most prominent Shakesperean actors, recruited from the foremost Shakesperean companies of England. The company numbers nearly forty persons, and the scenic equipment requires three large baggage cars to transport. Miss Anglin will present two of the most delightful comedies of the bard during the Victoria Theatre engagement. On Monday night and Tuesday matinee, "Twelfth Night" will be given, and on Tuesday night "As You Like It" will be the bill. In each play Miss Anglin will be seen in the leading character.

"The Lure"—High-class expert testimony as to the real value of "The Lure," the dramatic sensation of the year, is abundant, and it is only necessary to quote a few well-known authorities to prove that it must ring with the truth and be a deeply-impressive drama on a national evil of the most dangerous kind. Judge Warren W. Foster, of the New York Court of General Session, publicly declares of this wonderful drama that "It is a great play, forcefully acted, and it's true—every line and word of it is true." General Bingham, former Police Commissioner of New York City, states in his public letter concerning the play: "It shows a wonderful moral lesson. I know that these conditions are true, and so does every one ever engaged in this game. How much longer will New Yorkers and the people of other cities stand for this white slave trade? The play of 'The Lure' should be seen by everybody." Judge Summerfield, of Los Angeles, insists that "every married woman should take her daughter to see 'The Lure,' as it teaches a great moral lesson." This epoch-making play, the drama of the hour, will be seen here at the Victoria Theatre Friday and Saturday, October 31 and November 1.

Majestic Theatre—Filled with tense dramatic situations and conveying a most forcible moral is "The Test," a two-reel special feature which will be at the Majestic Monday. England and Africa provide the scenes for this stirring army story of two men and their love for the wife of one of them. It takes a call to the fever camp to bring out the real stamina of the two men. The husband proves himself worthy, and wins back the love that was wavering. This notable drama has an inexplicable something about it which holds the interest of the spectator from beginning to end and brings home very convincingly the strong moral which it contains. Other films on the same bill: "Fiancee and the Fairy," pretty love story; "His Secret," Biograph drama; "Gaumont Graphic," latest animated news; "Aunt Too Many," fine comedy.

Unrest in Portugal

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A special correspondent of The Daily Express writes from Lisbon that life in Republican Portugal contains many sinister elements and uncertainties. Critics of the government, as likewise lukewarm supporters, never know over night whether their next dinner will be eaten in their homes or dreamed about in an overcrowded prison. A whispered word in a cafe is enough to consign any conspicuous person to the underground cell, while spies on every street corner magnify idle gossip.

Even M. Almeida, the first republican minister of the interior, admits that "we are living in a reign of terror."

Y. W. C. ASSOCIATION TO HOLD CONVENTION

Gathering in Winnipeg Next Month to Represent Many Branches Throughout the Dominion.

The Young Women's Christian Association of Canada, with its branches in twenty-nine cities and thirty-nine colleges, from Halifax to Vancouver, will hold its Eighth Triennial Convention in Winnipeg, November 13 to 18.

The gathering will resolve itself largely into the deliberative body on the Association's spiritual and social obligation to young women, and will bring together in conference the Dominion Council, which meets only once in three years and is comprised of an Executive Committee resident in Toronto, a vice-president in each of the Provinces and the presidents of each local city and college Association. It will bring together also many departmental and general secretaries from throughout Canada and the national secretaries of the Dominion of Canada. The last convention was held in Ottawa in 1910 and it is an interesting fact that this is the first time that the gathering has been convened in Western Canada.

A most comprehensive programme has been arranged, which gives evidence of the wide field of work and the scientific study which specialists are giving to the varied departments of the Association. The morning and afternoon meetings will be held in the auditorium of the Young Women's Christian Association, Ellice Avenue, and the evening meetings, open to the public, will be held in Knox Presbyterian Church, in which church also the convention sermon will be preached by Prof. Graham Taylor, of Chicago, on Sunday, November 16, at 11 a.m. A mass meeting for girls has been arranged for Sunday afternoon in Grace Methodist Church, at which Miss Anna V. Rice, B.D., will give an address. Miss Rice, who has taken post graduate work at Hartford Theological Seminary, and who is Secretary of Religious Work under the National Board of New York, will also take a prominent part in the regular business sessions of the convention.

The morning and afternoon sessions will be largely taken up with the consideration of the city, student and national phases of the work, and a short devotional address will be given at the close of each morning session by Dean Robinson, of St. John's College.

The convention will open with an afternoon meeting on Thursday, November 13, when Mrs. Edward Brown, president of the Winnipeg Young Women's Christian Association, will extend greetings to the delegates. Mrs. N. W. Rowell, of Toronto, national president, will give a "Three Years' Survey," showing the development of the work since the last convention.

On Friday, November 14, the city department will be under discussion. Some of the subjects to be treated and considered are membership, administration, extension work, religious, educational, physical and boarding house departments. Saturday, November 15, will be given to student work, with the afternoon reserved for a reception, while on Monday, November 17 national questions make up the programme, such as publications, finance, immigration and traveller's aid work.

A Secreterial Conference will follow on Tuesday, November 18, closing with an afternoon address by Miss Una M. Saunders, General Secretary of the Dominion Council, on "How to Maintain the Spiritual Life."

For the evening meetings in Knox Church strong platform addresses have been arranged which promise to be of vital interest, and the general public is cordially invited. On Thursday evening the speaker will be Miss A. V. Rice, B.D.; on Friday evening Miss Una M. Saunders will speak on "The World's Work," and on Saturday evening Prof. Graham Taylor will give an address on "Work for Young Women in Social Advance."

The Eighth Triennial Convention of the Canadian Young Women's Association anticipates a clearer conception of its national obligations and a renewed vigor for a great task such as can only be given to an organization or an individual who is eager to be "obedient to the heavenly vision."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

(Before Hunter, C.J.B.C.)

Ex parte, the National Trust Company, in re Kingham & Company, in re The Producers' Rock & Gravel Company, Limited.

Winding-up Act, R.S.C., ch. 144, section 23—Time from which winding-up order dates—Restraining execution and distress—Sheriff's fees.

Under the Dominion Winding-up Act there is but one winding-up order, and one date for the commencement of the winding-up for the whole of Canada, and any execution or distress put in force after the date of the winding-up order is void, irrespective of notice of the winding-up order, in whatever Province the winding-up order is made, and whether the execution or distress is put in force in that or any other Province, and the sheriff can recover no fees or charges or poundage in respect of such a void transaction.

Application made to the Chief Justice at Chambers on behalf of the provisional liquidator to restrain an execution and distress put in force against the assets of a company in liquidation. The winding-up order was made in Ontario on the 19th of September, 1913, and produced to the Registrar of the Supreme Court of British Columbia on October 15th, 1913; the execution was levied in Victoria, British Columbia, on the 26th of September, 1913; the distress was put in force against the effects of the company on the 29th of September, 1913; the sheriff who levied the execution and distress had no notice at either time of the making of the winding-up order.

Mayers for the provisional liquidator: In matters within the Winding-up Act, R.S.C., Ch. 144, there are no longer any Provincial boundaries, but one territory, namely, Canada; there are no longer Provincial courts, but one Federal court, with several branches; there is one winding-up order, which has effect throughout Canada, and one punctum temporis for the commencement of the winding-up. Any distress or execution put in force after that time is wholly void, irrespective of any notice of the winding-up order having been made: (Sections 13, 5, 23, 126 and 127). The order which is to be enforced by section 127 is the original order, and not some subsidiary order made by the court of the Province in which the winding-up order is sought to be enforced, as to which there is no provision in the Act. The territorial area to which the Winding-up Act applies is shown by the case of Baxter v. The Central Bank of Canada, 20 O.R. 214, and In re Tobique Gypsum Co., 6 O.L.R. 515.

If the distress or execution is void, the sheriff can have no right to any fees: res accesoria sequitor rem principalem: Sneary v. Abdy, 1 Ex. Div. 299, 304, 308; Montague v. Davies, Benachi & Co., 1911, 2 K.B. 595.

McDiarmid for the execution creditor, and Miller, for the landlord, did not oppose the application.

Bass, for the Sheriff: It cannot be that a party in one Province is to be affected by notice of a winding-up order made in another Province, which may be at the other extremity of Canada. The date from which distress and execution in a Province are avoided must be the date when the order is registered in the courts of that Province.

Hunter, C.J.: It is a great hardship on the sheriff that the Legislature has omitted to provide for the case, but the Act makes void all distresses and executions from a particular date, which date is to have effect throughout Canada. Therefore, the execution and distress being void, the sheriff cannot be allowed his costs against the liquidator for performing a void act: ex nihilo nihil fit.

(Before Lampman, Co. J.)

Owen v. Harlock: Action by plaintiff, an architect, claiming commission for plans prepared up to the time of calling for tenders for the proposed building. Defence, that the plans were not what were required, and that the cost of the building, according to the tenders, exceeded the figure given from which to prepare the plans. The action was dismissed.

Fell, K.C., for plaintiff; Maclean, K.C., for defendant.

(Before Lampman, Co. J.)

Chung Gong v. Lee Wah Lun: The plaintiffs recovered judgment for wages entitling them to a preferential claim to the money realized from the sale of the defendant's goods. Plaintiffs applied for an order of enforcing their preference, but before a copy of the order made was served, the Sheriff had distributed the money in his hands without giving plaintiffs their preference. Plaintiffs then applied for an order compelling the Sheriff to pay them the amounts they would have received had he recognized their claim to a preference. The judge could find no jurisdiction to make such an order; the sheriff had no notice of the order not made, and hence a motion to commit would fail, and he thought that the plaintiffs' remedy, if any, is by action. Higgins for the application.

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Joins the Gordon Highlanders

MAJOR LORNE ROSS

FIELD OFFICERS OF GORDON HIGHLANDERS

Majors Lorne Ross and G. B. Hughes Appointed—Records of Their Military Service—Fifty Men Sworn In.

Lieutenant-Colonel Currie met the gentlemen who have been interesting themselves in the formation of the new Highland regiment at 1175 Fort Street on Friday night, and yesterday announced that Major Lorne Ross and Major G. B. Hughes will be the senior and junior field officers of the Gordons. The regiment will thus be started with three senior officers who are soldiers with experience and a record of service which well qualifies them to occupy the positions they are called upon to fill. Fifty men have also been sworn in this last week, and the Victoria Pipe Band throw in their lot with the regiment. Colonel Currie stated yesterday that a report was received from the Finance Committee which is thoroughly satisfactory, and gives good grounds for feeling that the heavy expense entailed by the raising of a Highland regiment will be provided for. In lieu of the Government providing uniforms, as in the case of an ordinary regiment, an allowance of money is made per man, the balance being usually made up in other cities of Canada by private subscription.

Major Lorne Ross, who will become the senior major, obtained his first commission as lieutenant in the famous 13th Light Dragoons at Montreal in 1904. With this regiment he served four years, qualifying for his rank at the Royal School of Instruction at Stanley Barracks, Toronto. Coming to the West, he transferred to the 22nd Saskatchewan Light Horse, with whom he served one year. On the organization of the 29th Light Horse, he was appointed major in command of A Squadron, and was stationed at Saskatoon for two years. He qualified for his field officer's certificate at the Royal School of Instruction at Fort Osborne Barracks, Winnipeg, under Colonel Sam Steele, and will be transferred from the last-mentioned regiment to the new Victoria regiment. As his name implies, Major Ross is of Scottish extraction, his father having been born in Scotland.

The junior field officer, Major G. B. Hughes, is the son of Colonel the Hon. Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia. He graduated at the R. M. College at Kingston, Ontario, in 1901, finishing as the senior cadet with the rank of battalion sergeant-major. He obtained a commission as second lieutenant in the 45th Victoria Regiment in Ontario, and quickly reached the command of a company, putting in six months' attendance at the military school of the Royal Regiment of Infantry at London, Ontario, for the purpose of qualifying as captain and field officer. He was attached to the staff of King George, then H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York, when on a visit to Canada in 1901, and also acted on the divisional staff at Niagara, Three Rivers and Kingston during divisional camps at those points. For some years he has not been connected with the active Militia, but, as a graduate of the R.M.C., has held a commission in the reserve of the Canadian Engineers, from which he will be transferred to his new post in the Gordon Highlanders.

The organizers of this new Victoria regiment are well satisfied with the way in which the difficulties of officering a regiment on its first formation have been overcome, and they one and all express the keenest appreciation of the great interest shown in the starting of the Gordon Highlanders by the D.O.C., Colonel A. Roy, who has not only smoothed the way by advice, but to whom they feel they are in a large measure indebted for the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Currie as its commanding officer.

The armory and headquarters of the Gordon Highlanders are now established at 1175 Fort Street, where swearing-in will be proceeded with on Thursday evenings.

Good News for the Ladies—McCall's Patterns will in future be had at Beattie's Dry Goods Store, 646 Johnson St. This is the up-to-date store which has become so popular. Don't forget this. We carry as nice a stock of Dry Goods as any store in the city.

MAJOR G. B. HUGHES

STRIKE SPIRIT IS ABOUT BROKEN UP

Mr. T. B. Shoebotham Declares That Statutory Sentences of Judge Howay Have Had Most Salutary Effect.

That Judge Howay, in passing sentence upon the strikers convicted of various offences during the riots, has practically exterminated the spirit of agitation in the district, is the opinion of Mr. T. B. Shoebotham, who acted for the Government in the preliminary court proceedings. Mr. Shoebotham came to Victoria from the strike centre yesterday to consult with the Hon. W. J. Bowser, Attorney-General in regard to the Assize session to be set for the hearing of the jury cases.

"Nothing could have had a more salutory effect upon the striking spirit of the district than the sentences imposed upon the culprits by Judge Howay," he said, "and I shall be surprised indeed if his action does not lead indirectly, but none the less certainly, to the dissolution of the forces of agitation." Mr. Shoebotham takes the view that the prisoners and their relatives were exceedingly shocked at the sentences. "They expected," he said, "to be admonished for their conduct and sentenced lightly, and the strict enforcement of the statutory penalties rather staggered them. I suppose they had been encouraged to think that the judge would not deal heavily with them—and I really do not think he did—by their friends and councillors. Judge Howay, in his summing up of the cases, gave a masterly illustration of the offences charged against them. It was one of the finest things I have heard in a long time, and I fancy that many of the prisoners realized beforehand what was coming to them, so to speak."

As to the conditions in Nanaimo at present, Mr. Shoebotham thought that within a month or so the more serious aspects of the strike would be effaced. "Already," he said, "there are over a hundred men working in the Number One mine of the Western Fuel Company, and they are producing the local supply and a little over for shipment. A few men are coming back almost every day. During the week over twenty resumed work. These are promising signs, and I think that in another month, when the strike pay becomes harder and harder to collect, as I understand it is, there will be nearly 500 men at work. When that condition prevails the remainder of the strikers will realize that the game is lost irrevocably. In the meantime they apparently prefer to listen to their hired agitators and accept the paltry strike pay. The town is exceedingly quiet, and must of necessity remain so for some time to come, but the circumstances are improving every day. It has been suggested that the strikers are waiting until the militia are withdrawn before they resume hostilities, but I don't set much store by that implied threat, because in the first place there is no likelihood of the militia being withdrawn until the town is safe from a recurrence of the trouble, and in the second place I am convinced that the troublous force will themselves dissolve shortly."

Speaking with reference to the cases yet to be tried, that is, the cases of those men who selected trial by jury, Mr. Shoebotham suggested that an Assize session would be fixed for some other county and the accused would be taken there for trial. "The Crown does not want to empanel a jury in Nanaimo, for very obvious reasons. Even the tradesmen who might be selected for this task are averse to it, and their objection is easily understood, for in case of conviction a series of boycotts might easily be instituted. And when there is no occasion for whetting the disturbing elements, I think the Crown is pursuing the sane course in the interest of all parties concerned."

MILITARY IN PROVINCE

When the Minister of Militia, Colonel the Hon. Sam Hughes, returns to military headquarters at Ottawa, a scheme of a broad and comprehensive nature as regards the military organization of British Columbia will be found awaiting him. On this Colonel A. Roy, M.V.O., O.C. 11th District, has been at work for the past year, and on receiving the sanction of the headquarters authorities, it should bring about both a considerable augmentation of the forces of the provinces from the Pacific to the Rockies and also the organization of these into brigades complete in themselves in every respect for the work in the field, with Army Service Corps, Ambulance Units and Field Artillery.

It is Colonel Roy's desire to see that every centre of population in the province is in a position to furnish its quota of men, and to this end companies will be started in each which will form part of the new regiments.

The brigading of regiments which have hitherto been isolated military units would mean a great advance in the organization of the troops of the province as a body of men capable of taking the field, and should stimulate the interest taken in the militia by both its members and the public generally, who would then recognize that within their borders they have in working order the machinery for organizing an efficient force should it be wanted.

Furnished and Unfurnished Houses and Flats To Rent

3-roomed Flats from, per month, $20.00 to	$45.00
4-roomed Flats from, per month, $22.50 to	$60.00
Houses from, per month, $20.00 to	$125.00
Stores, per month, up from	$15.00
We have a 100-acre improved farm to rent. Per month	$30.00

We have also A SPLENDID SEVEN-ROOMED HOUSE for sale in the FAIRFIELD DISTRICT. All fixtures, blinds, linoleum, etc. THE FLOORS ARE POLISHED and WALLS TINTED. This is an exceptional snap, and owner must sacrifice at $5,750. Only $900 cash, balance easy monthly payments.

$100 CASH

Gives you this fine six-roomed, all-modern home; easy walking distance; choice location off Fort Street and Yates. Price $5,500. Only $100 cash, balance $50 per month, including interest. No mortgage to assume.

ACREAGE

A bargain. 160-acre model farm; all stock, implements, etc.; a going concern; is to be sacrificed. We are looking for an experienced man to take hold of this money-maker. Price and terms on application.

A. D. Malet & Company
403-404 Central Bldg.

FOR SALE

ONE OF THE BEST CORNERS IN FAIRFIELD

One block from the sea and near Beacon Hill Park and car line; 100 feet frontage on Wellington Street; 116 feet frontage on Faithful Street. We will build to suit purchaser. Easy terms.

Apply Owners:

Ward Investment Co., Ltd.

Phone 874 — 408-9-10 Jones Building

The making of a home devolves very largely upon the members of the family that live in it. The best foundation for a real home is a well-planned, well-built and well-finished house, one that the whole family will be proud of.

THIS IS THE ONLY KIND WE BUILD
WE TRADE HOUSES FOR LOTS

Auction Sale of Government Lands

Date—Monday, November 3, 1913—Date

To be Sold by Auction on Monday, November 3, at DOMINION HALL, 339 Pender Street West, Vancouver, B. C., the Ten Blocks known as Blocks 182, 183, 194, 205, 206, 217, 218, 229, 230 and 233, District Lots 176 and 536.

This property is situated in Point Grey, adjoining Vancouver's best residential district of Kitsilano. The lots may be called CITY LOTS, being next City. They are exceptionally large lots. ALL CLEARED. Terms of sale are ONE-QUARTER CASH, BALANCE ONE, TWO, AND THREE YEARS, WITH INTEREST AT SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM. Full particulars, maps, etc., from

A. F. BLACK, 416 Abbott St., Vancouver, B. C. Phone Sey. 8377.
S. G. CHURCHILL, Eburne, B. C.
J. J. MILLER, Auctioneer, 416 Abbott St., Vancouver. Phone Sey. 1539

A. Mittler
Expert Taxidermist

Animals, Birds, Game, Fish, Heads of Deer, Antelope, Elk, Moose, Buffalo, etc., Mounted True to Nature
Animal Skins Tanned and Lined for Rugs
First Class Work Guaranteed

106 MAIN STREET, VANCOUVER, B.C.
Phone: Seymour 2269

For regulating the bowels, invigorating the kidneys and stirring up the lazy liver

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

have proved for over half a century, in every quarter of the world, absolutely safe and most effective.

25c. a box everywhere. 27

You'll Be Delighted With Our Furs

You have such an elaborate assortment to choose from, each with some fascinating little touch of originality in design or finish.

The Set Illustrated

A Black Fox Stole, large two full-skin animal style, head, tail and paw trimmings, best lining, and

A Black Fox Muff, two full-skin animal style, made from best quality black fox skins, soft silk linings, eiderdown bed, silk wrist cord,

Is Priced at $90.00

And is on display in our windows. You'll notice a Pointed Fox Stole and Muff in the window also—Stole with crossed heads and Muff in large rug full animal style. This Set is priced at $175

Lynx, Ermine, Mink, Beaver, Russian Fitch—there are too many to specify all; but you'll appreciate the value of Persian Lamb Sets from **$52.50,** and Mole Sets from **$40.** Other prices in proportion.

SEE OUR WINDOWS

"You'll Like Our Clothes."—Reg.

FITZPATRICK & O'CONNELL

1017-1019 Government Street South of Fort

ANTHRACITE COAL

Compared with Ordinary Coal

Utah Semi-Anthracite Gives 50% More Heat

With Practically No Ash; Therefore It Is Economical

It is equally good for furnace, open grate or range. Order a small quantity and prove its quality

We Also Supply

Good Lump Coal, per ton	$7.50	Good Dry 12 or 16 in. Cordwood, per load $7.50
Nut	$6.00	
A1 Slack for furnace	$4.00	

Victoria Wood & Coal Co.

Phone 3406 — P. O. Box 1162 — 1318 Wharf St.

Health worth having

makes life worth living. If you feel run down, with a tendency toward throat and lung troubles growing on you—act quickly and wisely—take

NA-DRU-CO Tasteless Preparation of Cod Liver Oil

This is a perfect and pleasant combination of the best Norwegian Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract, Cherry Bark and Hypophosphites. It restores wasted energies, fortifies the system to resist coughs and colds, and gives that abounding vitality which makes one glad to be alive. As a food-tonic after wasting illness, or for weak, puny children, it has few, if any, equals. In 50c. and $1.00 bottles—at your Druggist's.

NA-DRU-CO TRADE MARK N D & C C

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED. 308

FIT-REFORM

This is Overcoat weather and we're ready for your choosing.

New styles galore!

Seen the dignified new Chesterfields?

Seen the Smart Button Through Coats? Ah, seen the new Belted Back? Seen the New Ulsters?

O, well!

We can't tell you all here!

Come in and let us show you the Coats!

Look at and try on every Coat in the house if you care to!

You can see here now some of the finest Overcoats you ever saw.

Just your Coat is here!

Priced fairly and priced pleasingly!

$15.00, $18.00, $20.00, $25.00 up to $40.00

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BARGAINS
In Houses and Lots

Portage Ave.—Splendid lot, 50x120. Price, cash $850
Obed Ave.—51x128, $250 cash, balance arranged $900
Austin Ave.—55x193, 1-3 cash, balance as usual $1,100
Parkview Drive—Beautiful lot, 52x110, usual terms $1,500
Harriet Road—Between Burnside and Maddock, 50x160 ..... $1,300
Albina Street—Between Gorge Road and Obed, 50x133, $200 cash Price $1,150
Denald Street—Just off Gorge Road, 50x132, easy terms $1,250
Moss Street—Lot 50x110, usual terms Price $2,100
Arnold Street—Lot 50x120, $300 cash, balance as usual $1,700
Gonzales Ave.—70x100, ¼ cash, balance arranged $1,600
Grosvenor Road—Near Hillside Ave., lot 60x144, no rock. Price $1,325
Browning Street—Nice grassy lot, 50x110, $125 cash. Price $600
Finlayson Street—New 5-room bungalow, cement foundation and floor, piped for furnace, built-in bookcases, etc, everything modern and up to date, $450 cash and $30 a month. Price $3,250
The Gorge—5-room bungalow, cement foundation, $350 cash. Price $2,500
Willows District—New 4-room house, concrete foundation, piped for furnace, every modern convenience, lot 50x128, laid out in lawn, large garage with driveway. A beautiful home, $1,000 cash. Price $6,800

Eczema Is Only Skin Deep

Proven by D. D. D.

A few skin troubles originate in the blood. But very few. Dr. Evans, Ex-Commissioner of Health, and a famous writer on medical subjects, says:

"We shall begin to make headway with skin diseases when we learn two things; first, that skin disease does not come from impure blood; second, that so-called blood purifiers have no such action."

Get busy then and clear up your skin. Stop that itching and burning.

Drive out those pimples.

Make up your mind to start now and give yourself a smooth, velvet complexion.

You can do it with the aid of the wonderful D. D. D. prescription—a cooling, refreshing lotion—not a salve or grease—it soothes your tender skin, opens the pores, drives out the old impurities and gives you a skin like a baby, smooth and clear.

All druggists have D. D. D. We sell it on a positive no-pay guarantee.

You don't risk a cent. Don't suffer another day. Call at our store today. Also ask about D. D. D. SoAp—best for tender skin. C. H. Bowes & Co.

D. D. D. PRESCRIPTION
—For 15 years—
the standard skin remedy

CHANDLER FIRST IN FIVE MILES

British Columbia Has One Winner in Portola Track and Field Events—Hal Beasley Not Placed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—One world's record and one Pacific Coast record succumbed and excellent results were obtained today in all the events at the Portola track and field meet at the Golden Gate Park Stadium. Thousands of festival visitors cheered the athletes and perfect weather helped to make the games a success.

P. Donovan, of the Pastime Club of this city, set a new record for the future weight-heavers to shoot at by throwing the 56-pound weight over the bar 15 feet 2-5 inches.

Entries were so numerous that eight heats were required to run the preliminaries of some events. Summary of finals follows:

100 Yard Dash—Dick Grant, Stanford, first; G. Parker, Olympic Club, second; F. Kelly, University of Southern California, third. Time, 10 seconds.

220 Yard Dash—G. Parker, O. C., first; F. Gates, Pastime A. C., second; Dick Grant, Stanford, third. Time, 22 seconds.

440 Yard Dash—I. H. Nodd, University of California, first; J. D. Chase, Stanford, second; E. P. Campbell, Stanford, third. Time, 51 4-5 seconds.

880 Yard Run—W. McClure, Multnomah A. C., Portland, first; E. F. Emmett, Stanford, second; R. E. Cuendett, U. of C., third. Time, 2 minutes 2-5 seconds.

One Mile—J. Power, B. A. A., first; P. R. Wilson, Stanford, second; R. V. Aught, St. Mary's College, third. Time, 4 minutes 29 3-5 seconds.

120 Yard Hurdles—J. Case, O. C., first; S. Murray, Stanford, second; F. L. Preble, U. of C., third. Time 15 2-5 seconds.

220 Yard Hurdles—J. Case, O. C., first; S. Murray, Stanford, second; J. Norton, Stanford, third. Time, 25 4-5 seconds.

2 Mile Run—H. H. Wood, U. of C., first; J. Millard, O. C., second; F. Payne, University of Oregon, third. Time, 9 minutes, 42 3-5 seconds. (New Pacific Coast record.)

Five Mile Road Race—W. R. Chandler, Vancouver (B. C.) A. C., first; B. Gilbert, Sherman Indian Institute, second; A. L. Maudlin, Pastime A. C., third; C. S. Boechio, San Francisco Y. M. C. A., fourth. Time, 25 minutes 22 seconds.

3,000 Yard Steeplechase—S. Crabbe, U. of C., first; G. C. Branner, Stanford, second; C. Donovan, Olympic Club, third. Time, 9 minutes 33 2-5 seconds.

56-Pound Weight Throw (over bar)—P. Donovan, Pastime A. C., first; D. Mahoney, Pastime A. C., second; J. E. Mearchon, Pastime A. C., third. Distance, 15 feet 2 5-8 inches. (New world's record.)

SCHOOL SPORTS' LEAGUES

The team standing in the Public Schools Leagues to date follows:

Senior Football League

	W.	L.	D.	P.
North Ward	1	1	0	2
Boys' Central	0	2	0	2
South Park	0	1	0	1
George Jay	0	0	1	0

Junior Football League

	W.	L.	D.	P.
Boys' Central	2	0	0	4
Victoria West	1	0	0	2
Burnside	0	1	1	1
Oaklands	0	1	0	1
Sir James Douglas	0	0	1	0
North Ward	0	0	1	0
George Jay	0	0	0	0
South Park	0	0	0	0

Girls' Hockey League

	W.	L.	D.	P.
George Jay	2	0	0	4
South Park	1	0	1	2
St. Anne's Academy	0	0	1	0
North Ward	0	0	1	0

88th Victoria Fusiliers

Headquarters, October 25.

Regimental orders by Capt. H. R. Cullen, comanding.

Duties—Orderly officer for week ending November 1, Lieut. Hall; batalion orderly sergeant, Sergt. Acland, B. Co.

Command—During the absence of Lieut.-Col. Hall on duty at Nanaimo, Capt. H. Cullen will command the Regiment. Lieut. Bromley will command A Co.

Parade—The Regiment will parade on Monday next at 8 p.m., for company drill under O. C. Cos.

P. L. VILLIERS,
Adjutant, 88th Victoria Fusiliers.

CRYSTAL PALACE WILL LOSE SOCCER CUP FINAL

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The complaints of the disgracefully inadequate arrangements for spectators at the Football Cup final at the Crystal Palace have had full effect, and the nineteen years' association of the Palace with the most important event in the world of football has probably been broken once and for all. At any rate, it may be taken for granted that unless something happens that no one can at present foresee, the season's final tie will not be decided there.

The minimum accommodation which the F. A. Council has laid down as essential for the final tie is for 120,000 onlookers, all of whom shall be able to see all the play. There is no ground in England at the present time that can accommodate such a crowd. So far as the Palace is concerned, everything there is in a state of transition, and there does not appear to be the slightest chance of the necessary works being carried out by April next.

Annual Cricket Meeting

The annual meeting of the Victoria Cricket Club will be held at the office of Gillespie, Hart & Todd on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

His Majesty an Enthusiastic Football Follower

King George V. Congratulates Footballers on Their Magnificent Exhibition After the Army vs. Navy Match, Which Was Won by the Latter With Three Goals and a Try to One Goal and a Try

COMING EVENTS

Ministering Circle—The Ministering Circle will meet on Monday, at 3 p. m., in the Rest Room to begin their Winter's sewing.

Alexandra Club—The annual meeting of the Alexandra Club will be held on Tuesday next at 11 o'clock in the morning at the club.

Socialist Meeting—J. S. Cassidy will speak in the Empress Theatre tonight under the auspices of the Socialist Party of Canada. Subject, "Values."

Men's Brotherhood—Meetings held every Sunday at 2:45 p. m., in the Metropolitan Church. Good addresses and bright singing. All men heartily welcome.

W.C.T.U.—A meeting of the Rockland Park Branch of the W.C.T.U. will be held on Monday next at the home of Mrs. J. Campbell, corner of Avebury and Kings Road.

Sale of Work—The Ladies' Aid and Working Societies of St. Barnabas' Church will hold their annual sale of work on Wednesday and Thursday, November 27 and 28.

Women's Canadian Club—The regular monthly meeting of the executive of the Women's Canadian Club will be held at the Alexandra Club, on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

Ladies' Committee—The Ladies' Committee of the Y. M. C. A. will hold their regular monthly business meeting Monday, October 27, at 3 p. m. All members are especially requested to be present.

Sale of Work—The ladies of the First Presbyterian Church will hold a sale of work at the church, corner of Quadra and Fisguard Street, on Wednesday 29th, commencing at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Will Lecture—Mr. Wright Hill, the port missionary of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, will give an illustrated address in the Belmont Ave. Methodist Church on Monday evening next at 8 o'clock.

Dance—The Ladies' Auxiliary of St. Andrew's Society will hold a dance on Thursday, October 30, in St. John's Hall, Herald Street. Music will be furnished by Mrs. Regard's Orchestra, and refreshments will be served.

Association Meeting—The fourth general meeting of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Association, will be held in the St. Barnabas' schoolroom, corner of Cook Street and Caledonia Avenue, on Wednesday, October 29 at 8 p. m.

Daughters of Pity—The Daughters of pity will hold their annual meeting in the Alexandra Club, Monday afternoon at 2:15. All members are asked to attend, as well as any who may wish to join the society. Bishop Roper has kindly consented to deliver an address.

Hindus to Meet—A mass meeting of Hindus will be held at 3 p.m. today at the Hindu Temple, Topaz Avenue. The subject under discussion will be the action of the Immigration officials in ordering the deportation of thirty-nine Hindus now held at the Detention Hospital, Outer Wharf.

Women's Auxiliary—The Women's Auxiliary Society of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital will meet on Wednesday next at the Board of Trade rooms at 2:30 in the afternoon, instead of Tuesday. The executive and members, and all interested in the activities of this society are expected to attend.

St. John's Ambulance—A course of lectures for ladies on First Aid will commence on Friday, October 31 at 8 p. m. in the Wendy Cafe, Campbell Building basement, fee $2.50 for eight lectures, inclusive. Ladies wishing to take this course please send names at once to Mrs. A. J. Thomas, 647 Fort Street, as this class is nearly complete.

S.P.C.A.—The annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be held on Friday afternoon, November 7, at 2:30, at the Young Women's Christian Association on Douglas Street. As this is the annual meeting of the Women's Auxiliary, a large attendance of all subscribers to the society is asked for, and also anyone interested in the work, as several important matters will be discussed.

Lantern Lecture—A lantern lecture of unusual interest by one who is an authority on the subject, will be given in the First Presbyterian Church (corner Quadra and Fisguard), on Monday night, when Rev. J. G. Shearer, D.D., of Toronto, will speak on "The Non-Anglo-Saxon Immigrant." Dr. Shearer is a pioneer in the work of social service and evangelism, and is secretary of that board in the Presbyterian Church.

Methodist Extension—A banquet will be given next Tuesday evening, 28th inst., at 6:30, in the lecture room of the Metropolitan Church by the Victoria Methodist Extension Society. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Crummy, of Vancouver; Rev. Dr. Scott, and other local speakers, showing in detail the amount of work accomplished by the society during the year. Suitable music by popular singers will form a pleasant feature of the evening. The treasurer will present his financial statement showing what monies have been expended in doubling in the past year and a half the Methodist services of Victoria and adjoining districts. Those interested will embrace this interesting opportunity of becoming familiar with what Methodism is doing in the Victoria field. Tickets can be purchased from the pastors of all churches interested, or at the door on Tuesday evening.

Colonizing Central America.

The first attempt to colonize Central America was made by Christopher Columbus, who, while on his fourth and last voyage, landed on the coast of what is now Costa Rica, 411 years ago on October 5, 1502. The natives were at first inclined to be friendly with the Spaniards and treated them in a kindly manner. They soon became incensed at their treachery, however, and destroyed the small settlement which Columbus founded. Columbus, after losing a considerable number of his men and one of his ships, abandoned the attempt and sailed away to Spain. Other explorers who followed in his wake were unsuccessful. In 1510 the Spaniards established themselves in Panama, and in 1524 Cordoba founded several settlements in Nicaragua. In 1527 the city of Guatemala was founded, and about the same time Honduras was brought under Spanish rule. The aborigines of Costa Rica held out against the invaders until 1540; when Badajez partially subdued them and built the city bearing his name. Salvador's native capital, Cuscatlan, fell into the hands of the Spaniards in 1525. Scattered over Central America may now be found the ruins of many once prosperous cities built by the Spaniards.

LADIES' MUSICAL CLUB

Concert-Recital Illustrating Richard Wagner's Works Its First Saturday Afternoon Event

The Victoria Ladies' Musical Club held their first Saturday afternoon concert yesterday afternoon at the Alexandra Club, which took the form of a lecture-recital.

A most interesting lecture was given by Mr. Oscar Goldschmidt, his subject being "Richard Wagner's Life and Works." The speaker in a very able manner told and explained some very unique particulars regarding the life and some of the works of the great musician, and met with well merited applause at the conclusion of his talk.

Before the piano and vocal items, Mr. Goldschmidt gave a few explanatory remarks concerning each item, which greatly added to the interest of the same. A pianoforte solo was also given by Mr. Goldschmidt, the prelude to "Parsifal." Miss N. Luney, contralto, gave an excellent rendering of "Traume," a study to "Tristan and Isolde," followed by a vocal solo by Mr. Goldschmidt, "O du Mein Holder Abenstern" from "Tannhauser." The programme was concluded by Mrs. Macdonald Fahey giving "Dich Theure Halle" from "Tannhauser" in her usual capable manner.

GALICIAN EMIGRATION

Economic Condition Declared to Be the Principal Cause of Great Exodus

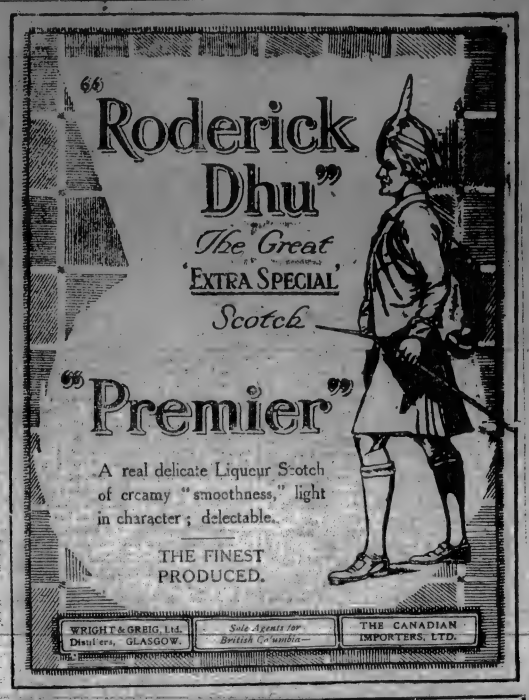
LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Times correspondent at Vienna, in discussing the Canadian Pacific charges, says that, in considering the situation created by the arrest of Mr. S. Altmann and the suspension of the business of the company, it is necessary to distinguished between the two issues. On the one hand, there is the question of the contravention by the company of the emigration regulations, on which final judgment must be reserved until all the evidence for and against the company is available. On the other hand, there is the question of how far, if at all, it is just that the C.P.R. should be held up by the press as the chief agency whereby persons liable for military service have been enabled to escape from Austria, while it is possible that the activities of other companies in this respect are passed over practically without a word.

At yesterday's sitting of the Sub-Committee of the Budget Committee, Herr Riedl, Minister of Commerce, said that the Raiffeisan organization was the greatest promoter of emigration from Galicia and the principal cause of emigration was the economic situation. It was asserted that Galicia lacked the 80,000 recruits.

High School Cadets Shoot

On Saturday morning the High School Cadet Battalion shot at the 200-yard Clover Point range. Some of the best scores out of a possible 25 were: Corp. Hardwick, 26; Cadet Watson, 26; Major Yuill, 24; Cadet Bennett, 24; Cadet Harvey, 25; Cadet T. Heyland, 245; Cadet Manwick, 24; Corporal McBride, 23; Cadet Langton, 22; Cadet Gale, 22; Cadet Forrester, 21; Cadet Dawson, 21; Sergeant McPherson, 20; Cadet Savannah, 20; Cadet Coldwell, 20; Cadet Wooton, 20; Captain Terry, 19; Cadet Gilbert, 18.

Baby car specialists, 752 Fort Street.



BIG VALUE

HERE IS THE BIGGEST HOUSE VALUE IN THE CITY

Located close to the Fort Street carline. Lot is 50 x 165 feet, to a lane. House is just finished and built by day labor, contains 6 large rooms, with all the modern conveniences.

Call at our office and see photographs of interior views.

$1,000 CASH

Will handle this lovely home. Further particulars upon application to the owners—

WARE & PENGELLEY

513 Sayward Block Phone 938

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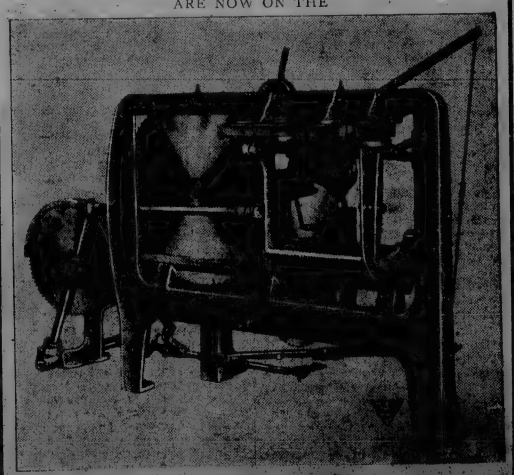

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RECOLORATION OF ALPINE SUMMITS

Mysterious Changing of Hues at Sunrise and Sunset Due to Reflection From Peaks of the Western Glow.

Everybody who has sojourned among the Alps, or other snow-capped mountains, must have admired the gorgeous coloring of the peaks at sunrise and sunset. Watching the splendid spectacle from day to day, the attentive observer soon discovers that it is a complex phenomenon, varying greatly with the weather, and sometimes exhibiting certain peculiarities that, to the uninitiated, are decidedly mysterious.

In fine weather the following sequence of events may be noted, says The Scientific American: When the sun has sunk nearly to the observer's horizon, the peaks to the Eastward begin to have a reddish or golden hue. This fades gradually, but in a few minutes, when the sun is a little below the observer's horizon, but the peaks are still bathed in direct sunlight, an intense red glow begins down the slopes and moves upward to the summits. This is identical with the rosy "twilight arch" that in clear weather rises from the eastern horizon as the sun sinks below the western; and it is bordered below by the blue shadow of the earth. Now, for a few minutes, the peaks are in the earth-shadow; their rocks and snows assume a livid appearance, aptly described by the inhabitants of the vale of Chamounix, whence the phenomena in question are well seen on the summits of Mount Blanc, as the "teinte cadavereuse."

Presently occurs the remarkable phenomenon known as "recoloration" or "afterglow." In Chamounix it is called "the resurrection of Mount Blanc." The peaks from which all color has faded, again assume a rosy tint; but this time gradually, and without any sharp line of demarcation between the glow and the shadow beneath. The recoloration is by no means a daily occurrence—in fact it is rather uncommon—and it varies greatly in appearance and duration. Sometimes it lasts until an hour after sunset, and it passes away from below upward. Very rarely a faint second recoloration may be seen. All these phenomena may be seen in reverse order at sunrise, though they are less common then than at sunset. They are known, collectively, as the "Alpenglow."

Recoloration of Alps.

The recoloration of the Alps has been variously explained, but there seems to be little doubt that it is due, at least principally, to the reflection from the peaks of the rosy glow which forms in the western sky after sunset, known as the "purple light," and which is sometimes intense enough to constitute a secondary luminous source. The diffuse appearance of the recoloration, as compared with the well-defined zone of rosy light that rests upon the peaks while the latter are still in direct sunlight, is explained by the broad expanse of the "purple light" as compared with the small disc of the sun. Sometimes the sky itself (that is, the fine dust in the upper atmosphere) reflects the "purple light," giving rise to a "second purple light" for an observer situated at a suitable angle of vision. This, in turn, may be reflected by the mountains, giving the rare phenomenon of a second recoloration.

A rival explanation of recoloration, proposed by Amsler, according to which the phenomenon is due to a rapid change is the refractive index of the lower air, owing to cooling after sunset, is not now accepted, chiefly for two reasons, namely, it fails to account for the corresponding sequence of phenomena before sunrise, and it assumes stronger contrasts of temperature in the vertical than have generally been found to occur. It is not impossible, however, that the process described by Amsler may sometimes co-operate in producing the Alpenglow at sunset.

TO SOLIDIFY NATURAL GAS

A motor fuel at 10 cents per gallon or less and natural gas shipped in blocks from the gas wells to the consumer—these are some of the things foreshadowed by Mr. Henry S. Blackmore, one of the most distinguished chemists of the United States, says The Ottawa Citizen. Mr. Blackmore is best known to the public through his controversy with Dr. Wylie, the pure food man of the United States Government, over the use of benzoate of soda in foods.

But that, he says, is a thing of the past, for he is now spending most thought on his process, which he claims he has perfected, of not only liquifying but also of solidifying natural gas. Both the liquid and the solid, he explained, can be used as motor fuel. Both also can be applied to the other uses of fuel wherever it is required.

The fluid is of ethereal character, like gasoline, and 1,000 cubic feet of gas can be made to yield from 8 to 10 gallons. The estimated first cost is about 2 cents per gallon. The fluid has an advantage over gasoline in that it leaves no carbon deposit to clog the cylinder.

By modifying the process of manufacture Mr. Blackmore has converted the gas to a solid. A cubic foot of this weighs about ninety-five pounds and comprises the condensed product of 2,500 cubic feet of natural gas. The solid has the appearance of crystallized paraffin, softens to putty like consistency at 212 degrees and at 312 degrees turns to gas again. A cubic foot of it will carry an automobile 12 to 15 times as far as a cubic foot of gasoline. Both the solid and the liquid are safe to handle.

Mr. Blackmore claims to be the first man to apply chemical analysis to natural gas. His reputation evidently has been fairly won for he deals with the intricacies of chemistry with as much familiarity as the average man does with his daily wants and needs.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"The British Lion"

Sir—Re the inquiry about the song "The British Lion." Your correspondent wants to know if the song is still in print. It is. I may say the first time that song was sung in public was by the then Mayor of Manchester, at the opening of the new town hall; that is the present town hall and I was to sing at a large concert the week after. It was handed to me by a Dr. Flacton. The doctor and the same gentleman rehearsed me and accompanied me with great success at the concert.

JOHN FLETCHER.

Letter From Mr. Streatfield

Sir—In your issue of October 23, there appears a letter from Mr. Gibson. With most of his letter I have no concern; the display of a little harmless vanity concerning knowledge of stock, hurts no one, and I presume gives the writer pleasure. But speaking on behalf of my directors I entirely deny that Mr. Gibson was treated with any discourtesy. Under our by-laws we are bound to reconsider the decision of any judge, if protest is lodged and $5 deposited. The $5 deposit is "ipso facto" a guarantee that the protest is not frivolous. No judge with common sense should object to a society carrying out its own by-laws. I can only assume that in this case the judge felt injured because someone doubted his infallibility.

K. R. STREATFIELD,
President N. and S. Saanich Agricultural Society.
Mt. Newton, Saanich, Oct. 24, 1913.

Re Public Market

Sir,—The question you have so ably advocated is one of great public interest. The proper parties to take the matter in hand seems to me to be the producers themselves; the farmers, market gardeners and other growers of food stuffs are vitally interested. It is contended that they cannot secure enough return for their labor to warrant their keeping up the business. We know that New Zealand can supply butter, honey and other things; that Australia can supply mutton, and that Seattle can supply vegetables at less than we seem to be able to grow them close at hand. It is obvious, therefore, that the costs here are excessive. This is due in part to land values, wages and the middleman. A market-building, where only the counter stands between producer and consumer, would, no doubt, be a step in the right direction. Who is to pay for it? Certainly not the ratepayers. It would hardly be equitable to use the taxes paid by the storekeepers against their interests. No; the producers themselves must get together and either pool their produce against the costs or they must club together to hire or put up a suitable building in a suitable neighborhood. The markets at Seattle and New Westminster are all doing well. Eliminating the middleman and the high rents and taxes paid by the stores on the main streets, the producer should secure a better price for his goods and the consumer be relieved of some of the excessive cost of necessary food.

I fail to see what is the matter with the market on Pandora Street. It has got a fair start, and seems to be growing in popularity, and should form a nucleus round which some greater or more expansive enterprise might be developed in the direction you advocate. Is it wise, do you think, to start up too many hares instead of hunting one to a finish?

I think the true difficulty with the farmer is land tenure and excessive land values. I think all land for agricultural purposes should be held by the Government in the public interest and leased to the farmer on favorable development terms. His capital could then be devoted to development solely, instead of paying exorbitant interest on loans. Rent would be the least oppressive, and he could thus live on the land and sell his produce to some common advantage.

THOS. C. SORBY.

The Bagshawe Arbitration

Sir—Respecting my arbitration claim, the first offer the city made was $3,300 although I made repeated overtures to the city to arrange my claim without arbitration; they did not offer any more until after the arbitration proceedings had commenced, then the city made the offer to $5,000. The city never at any time offered to compromise for $7,500. I made the offer to the city in December, 1912, for that sum which I considered was rightly due me, the city having taken possession of my land February 1, 1912.

G. J. BAGSHAWE,
1770 Fairfield Road.
Victoria, B. C., October 25, 1913.

A Complaint

Sir,—Why the property owners and residents of Herald and North Park should have to put up with the high-handed manner in which the V. & S. Railway is making use of Blanchard Street is for an apparently indifferent mayor and aldermen to answer, not only in closing the crossing, but in using the street from Fisguard to Pembroke as a freight yard. It is quite common now to see the crossings at both Herald and Caledonia closed—and for a person to get from North Park to Herald Street means either risking one's neck climbing over the coupling, or as an alternative wading through the mud round the back of the station, a rather unpleasant route on a dark night. The ladies, of course, have to make the longer trip down round by Douglas and back up again, certainly a condition of affairs that would not be tolerated in any other city that boasted a Mayor and Council.

A. CAMPBELL.

The Late Mr. DeVoe

Sir,—As certain articles have appeared in the local press referring to the late W. H. DeVoe, who last week was accidentally drowned in Campbell River, and either intimating or stating that he was a citizen of the United States. I feel it my duty to inform the public that Mr. DeVoe was a licensed British Columbia land surveyor, a British subject, born in St. John, New Brunswick, and that he has been in my employ in British Columbia for over five years and to the best of my knowledge every man employed by me upon the survey of the boundaries of Strathcona Park is a British subject.

W. J. H. HOLMES,
B. C. Land Surveyor.
In charge of the survey of the boundaries of Strathcona Park.

MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK

Celebrated Singer to Appear at Theatre on Wednesday—Programme of Concert

Under the auspices of the Victoria Ladies' Musical Club, on Wednesday evening next, Madame Ernestine Schumann-Heink will appear in concert at the Victoria Theatre. The great contralto will be assisted by Miss Nina Fletcher, violinist.

The programme follows:

1.

(a) "Die Ehre Gottes" .... Beethoven
(b) "Vom Tode" .... Beethoven
(c) "Bitten" .... Beethoven
(d) "Ich Liebe Dich" .... Beethoven
(e) "Neue Liebe, Neues Leben" .... Beethoven

2.

(a) "In der Fremde" .... Schumann
(b) "Mondnacht" .... Schumann
(c) "Fruhlingsnacht" .... Schumann
(d) "Liebesbotschaft" .... Schubert
(e) "Der Erl-Konig" .... Schubert

3.

(a) "Aria" .... Bach
(b) "Cavatina" .... Caesar Cui
(c) "Polonaise D Major" .... Wieniawski
Miss Fletcher.

4.

(a) "Im Herbst" .... Franz
(b) "Gute Nacht" .... Franz
(c) "Traum Durch die Dammerung" .... Strauss
(d) "Befreit" .... Strauss
(e) "Waldeinsamkeit" .... Roger
(f) "Spinnerliedchen" ....
H. Reimann Col. 17th Century

5.

(a) "Down in the Forest" .... Ronald
(b) "Cry of Rachel" .... Salter
(c) "When the Roses Bloom" ....
Louise Reichardt, 17th Century
(d) "Kerry Dance" .... Molloy

Mrs. Katherine Hoffman will preside at the piano.

UNIVERSE GIRDLED BY THE MILKY WAY

Johannesburg Scientist Says He Has Discovered Boundaries—Stars Number Less Than People on Earth.

The boundaries of the universe have been discovered, according to a report received from Prof. R. T. A. Innes, director of the Union Observatory, at Johannesburg, South Africa. The announcement is regarded with interest by astronomers all over the world, says the New York World.

The universe, Prof. Innes asserts, is contained within the space girdled by the Milky Way, and he figures that the most distant star in that wonderful girdle is 540 light years distant from the earth. Inasmuch as the planetary system, of which the earth is a member, is commonly supposed by astronomers to be close to the centre of the area embraced by the Milky Way, and inasmuch as light travels 186,000 miles a second, or over five and three-quarters quadrillion miles a year, the diameter of the universe, by Prof. Innes' calculation, is 6,334,961,680,000,000 miles. This is the distance light would travel in 1,080 years. A ray of light takes sixteen minutes and thirty-six seconds to travel the diameter of the earth's orbit.

The so-called "helium stars," the Johannesburg astronomer avers, are the most distant of all stars from the earth. The helium stars are peculiar to the Milky Way.

Is there anything outside the universe? On this point Prof. Innes does not venture a positive opinion, but he says that the most powerful telescopes penetrate far into space beyond the boundaries of the universe, revealing nothing. In particular, he says, there is absolutely no sign of other universes of similarly constituted stellar systems.

He looked out beyond the universe—the air of South Africa is very clear; but his telescope discovered in those far-away depths of space none of those vague clouds called "nebulae," which some astronomers suppose to be star-systems in process of formation. Many of these nebulae are spiral-looking, and the conjecture is that they are whirling around and around, condensing themselves into solid globes, on which life may later appear.

Number of Stars

The number of stars, according to Prof. Innes, is limited, falling far short of the number of people on the earth. He estimates the mass of the universe as equal to 441,000 times the mass of the sun. That is to say, the combined mass of all the globes, big and little, in the universe is as heavy as 441,000 suns. Of stars 100 times as massive as the sun there are 300; of stars 10 times as massive as the sun there are 5,000; of stars equal in mass to the sun there are 200,000, and of stars smaller than the sun there are 16,000,000, 1,000,000 of which are one-tenth the mass of the sun, 5,000,000 are one one-hundredth of the sun's mass, and 10,000,000 are one one-thousandth of the sun's mass. There are, besides, small stars in scattered clusters equal in the aggregate to 1,000 times the sun's mass.

It is probable that a majority of the stars, he adds, have a greater surface brilliancy than the sun. Thus, as in the solar system, nearly all the mass is contained in a few bodies, the large majority contributing but slightly to the total. The stars are well mixed up as to sizes, small stars occurring where there are large ones, and large stars being found where small stars are numerous.

Prof. Innes' other conclusions are that there is no serious absorption of light in space, that it is unproved that the sun and stars radiate into empty space, and that the existence of "dark" suns is quite [illegible] not [illegible] certainly known.

SHUSHANNA GOLD FIELDS

The New Fabled Treasure-House of Alaska

The boom is on. This new gold discovery is startling the world. It is the story of the Klondike and the Yukon. Excitement over this new gold strike is keen. Thousands of men have joined the stampede. It is freely predicted that more men will stampede into Shushanna this coming Spring than went into Dawson in '97. At that time forty thousand men rushed into Dawson. Many of them returned without going to the diggings, claiming that the strike was a fake. Nearly two hundred million dollars has since been taken out in gold.

The Shushanna discovery was but recently made. Single men have taken out $400 and $500 a day by hand. Gold nuggets worth $10 and $20 each are being found. One property in a few short weeks has produced over $27,000 in gold. The Shushanna Mining & Trading Company, Limited, was the first big company organized to get in on the ground floor of the new camp. Already this company has secured an interest in the very heart of the gold discovery. Already plans are being made to take into the camp a big supply of stores, every dollar's worth of which can be sold at a tremendous profit almost immediately upon their arrival.

This is the opportunity you have been looking for. You can join this organization and become interested in the new camp at the first low ground floor price of 10 cents per share. There is only a small number of shares yet to be sold at this first price. Take advantage of this opportunity now. Let us send you complete details. Fill out one of the coupons in the corner and mail it today. To be on the safe side, send your order in now.

The price of this stock will be advanced on or before the close of business Saturday, November 1. Do not delay any longer, but get your order into our office immediately.

This advance which takes place Saturday, November 1, is but the beginning. Other advances will follow from time to time.

You can share in all profits to be made by buying at this first price of 10c per share.

The Shushanna Mining & Trading Company, Limited

The Shushanna Mining & Trading Company Limited, was incorporated on September 20, 1913, under the Companies Act of British Columbia. The Company's operations, therefore, come under the strict corporation laws of British Columbia and the stock is fully paid and there is no personal liability.

The stock is absolutely non-assessable and our Company is incorporated with a capital stock of $300,000, divided into shares of a par value of 10c each. This modest capitalization will appeal to the conservative man.

Registered Office

The registered office and the principal place of business of the Company is at 408 Homer Street, Vancouver.

The stock of the Company is offered for sale by the Aetna Investment & Trust Company, which was organized in 1909 under the British Columbia laws for the purpose of doing a general Trust Company business.

Mr. Donald M. MacGregor, of Vancouver, is the managing director. Mr. MacGregor is a member of the Vancouver Stock Exchange and the Seattle Stock Exchange.

Organization

The Shushanna Mining & Trading Company, Ltd., was organized for the particular purpose of taking advantage quickly of the opportunity for profit in the new mining camp of Shushanna. It was not organized for the purpose of promoting any particular property, but is a live organization of capable business men gotten together with the sole idea of reaping the largest possible benefits either in mining or trading and with the idea of building a permanent organization that will eventually rank with the biggest concerns in the country.

Management

The company is managed by responsible men, well and favorably known in their home city. Banks, mercantile agencies, commercial houses, public officials and public organizations will vouch for these men. Not only are they well and favorably known, but they understand the business in hand; thus an intelligent management of the affairs of the Company is assured.

Plans and Policy

The original plan of the Company included the sending of a crew of experienced mining engineers and mining men to the new camp and adjacent territory to acquire by location or purchase the richest properties possible. Also to establish at Shushanna, or such other point or points as would be deemed advisable, a general trading post. Also to establish in Vancouver a financial organization for the purchase and sale of mines, leases and mineral properties.

From this you will understand that there are many avenues of profit open to a conservatively-managed corporation with ample capital.

The Sale of Stock

The price of the first block of stock ever offered for sale is par—10c per share. This price will be advanced within a few days and other advances will occur from time to time as warranted by the progress of the Company and the increase in the value of its properties.

Application will be made in due course to have these shares listed on the Seattle and Vancouver Stock Exchanges, thereby offering a ready market when ready to sell.

Stockholders

The shares are being distributed all over the country in small blocks along co-operative lines. This is truly a shareholder's company and in order that every stockholder may be kept fully informed regarding the progress of the Company, the value of the stock, etc., the Aetna Investment & Trust Company have agreed to publish a monthly magazine, in the columns of which will be found every month all the news of the camp and full particulars regarding the Company's activities.

Profits

Mr. Frank states that if we can send in a stock of goods this winter up to $500,000, every dollar's worth can be turned within a year at a profit of from 200 to 500 per cent. This is on the trading end alone.

The profit in mining claims and mining properties that we operate should prove colossal, but no man dare estimate how much gold we may or may not take out of the ground. The sale of properties which we buy at a low price and sell at a high price should result in large profits which cannot be estimated at this time.

Dividends

It is impossible at this time to forecast with any degree of certainty the dividends this Company should earn. Profits should be immense and as a result extremely large dividends should be paid.

Salaries to Officers

At this time none of the directors or officers of the Company are being paid anything for their services. It will be the policy of the Company to pay only for actual services rendered.

Equality

Whether you are a small shareholder or a large one, whether you own 100 shares or 10,000 shares you will receive the same treatment and your same pro rata share of the profits. There is no preferred stock, no bonded indebtedness. Stock is fully paid up and forever non-assessable, and every shareholder is on an equal basis.

The Trust Company Magazine

This well-printed, beautifully-illustrated Magazine is published monthly in the interests of the Aetna Investment & Trust Co., Ltd., its clients and depositors.

You will find it chuck full of valuable information regarding investments, and particularly with regard to the Shushanna gold fields, the new fabled treasure-house of Alaska. Complete information regarding the Shushanna Mining & Trading Co., Ltd., is published each month.

We will send you this Magazine for six months absolutely free, postage prepaid. Simply fill out the coupon in the corner and mail it to us today.

What Your Money Will Buy

You can buy this stock either for cash or on the instalment plan. If you wish to remit cash with order

$10	will buy	100	shares.
$25	will buy	250	shares.
$50	will buy	500	shares.
$100	will buy	1,000	shares.
$500	will buy	5,000	shares.
$1,000	will buy	10,000	shares.

If you wish to buy on the instalment plan

$5 down and $10 per month will buy 250 shares.

$10 down and $10 per month will buy 500 shares.

$20 down and $20 per month will buy 1,000 shares.

$50 down and $50 per month will buy 5,000 shares.

$100 down and $100 per month will buy 10,000 shares.

Not less than 250 shares sold on the instalment plan. Simply fill out the coupon in the corner and mail it with cheque, money order, express order or bank draft. If you send currency, register the letter.

Stock is fully paid up and non-assessable. Price subject to advance without notice. If your remittance reaches us too late it will be promptly returned.

New Fields Are Rich in Gold

Dr. D. D. Cairnes Says Twelve Square Miles Have Been Proven to Contain Large Quantities of Gold

No Miner in Shushanna Has Sold His Claim

Early Stampeders Are Going to Dawson to Outfit for Winter — Novices Should Wait Till Spring Comes

"At least twelve square miles of the Shushanna district have been proven to be rich in gold values, but whether the new gold fields extend farther is problematical. It will not be known until next Spring. When in the North I met several miners from the new fields. None of them had sold out their holdings, and many of them intend going to Dawson and there outfitting for the Winter."

The speaker was Dr. D. D. Cairnes, of the Dominion Geological Survey, who is at the Hotel Vancouver. He has been in the North all Summer, and was in charge of the party of geologists who visited the Yukon recently. He arrived in the city yesterday and is staying at the Hotel Vancouver.

To Wait Until Spring

"The men who intend to Winter in the new gold fields," he continued, "are just going in now. Many of those who were in the first stampede went in without sufficient provisions and gear, and have been compelled to go to Dawson to outfit for the Winter. It would seem the part of wisdom for the inexperienced miner to wait until Spring before going in." —From the Vancouver News-Advertiser, Sept. 30, 1913.

The time to act is Now. Strike while the iron is hot and while the camp is new. Fill out the coupon clip and mail without delay NOW—TODAY.

Price Positively Advances Saturday, Nov. 1

Aetna Investment & Trust Co., Ltd., 408 Homer Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Please enter my subscription for .... shares of stock in the Shushanna Mining & Trading Company, Ltd., at the first price of 10c per share, fully paid and non-assessable. I enclose .... Dollars in part or full payment.

Name ....
Street ....
Address .... V. C.

SHARE DEPARTMENT

Aetna Investment & Trust Co., Ltd.
408 Homer Street
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

Aetna Investment & Trust Co., Ltd., 408 Homer Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

[illegible]

Name ....
Street ....
Address .... V. C.

See Our MR. W. R. MYERS, Local Manager
ST. JAMES HOTEL VICTORIA, B. C.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT APPEAR AGAIN

MAYOR'S SUGGESTIONS TO BE REPORTED ON

Recommendations of Committees Relative to Budget and Administrative Changes Will Come Before Council.

Important changes in existing municipal regulations will be recommended by the various committees of the Council, which have had under consideration the Mayor's suggestions relative to the inauguration of a different system of municipal financing and government, including the change in the date of the civic elections, continuity of Council administration and other points which the Mayor, early in the year, asked the Council to consider.

The various suggestions made by His Worship were tentatively discussed by the Council and referred to various committees in order that they might be considered, and recommendations relative thereto be made to the Council. A committee, of which Alderman McCandless is chairman, has had under consideration the advisability of a change in the date of tax payments. Alderman Cuthbert is chairman of the committee dealing with the Mayor's suggestion of continuity of administration by the election of only a portion of the Council each year, thus providing that each year a certain number of aldermen shall retire. This committee has not yet completed its consideration of the subject. It is awaiting information as to the proposed changes which the city of Montreal intends to make in its civic government with a view of adopting such ideas, if any, as can be advantageously used here. Alderman McNeill is chairman of the committee appointed to consider questions relating to finances, and especially the policy of at the first of each year, fixing a "budget" on the principle adopted by the Government.

It is probable that one or two of these committees will be able to report at tomorrow night's meeting of the Council.

Civic Election Date

The suggestion will be made that the annual civic election, which is now held in the middle of January, be fixed for the latter part of December, about a week before the new year, and that the newly elected board take office from the first of the year. As the system now stands, the Council terminates its work at the end of the year, so far as its financial operations are concerned. The advancing of the date of payment of taxes to make them fall due at the beginning of the year instead of, as at present in September, would provide the incoming Council with its funds ready at hand. Now the new Council is forced to negotiate a loan from the bank pending the receipt of the annual taxes late in the year, and it is argued that by arranging matters so that payment could be made at the beginning of the year a new Council would thus have funds at hand, and the present interest charge paid to the bank on the loan made to carry on business until the taxes are in would be saved, an amount at present approximating $46,000. With the funds on hand the budget could be arranged and all expenditures for the year be provided for. This would permit a regular works programme to be outlined for the year, a programme which would be adhered to, and which, while provision for extension thereof could be made, would practically fix the amount of work to be done. This system, the Mayor believes, would obviate the hitherto haphazard methods whereby works are authorized throughout the year without any regard to whether they can be completed in that year or not.

To advance the date of the tax payments would bring two tax payments close together at first. The suggestion has been made that the date should be advanced one month each year until the payments would be made at the first instead of towards the end of the year. The suggestion has also been made that the advance be made at one time, and that a loan be raised to provide for the first year's taxes, to be spread over a period of twenty-five years. Such a loan would obviate the hardship which would result were the taxpayers to, say, pay their taxes next year in September and then be called upon to make the next payment the following January for the ensuing year.

Preparing Site Hudson's Bay Co.'s Great Store

Scene at the Corner of Douglas and Fisguard Streets—Excavation Work in Progress

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS AND THE PUBLIC

Continued from Page 3.

the money is not and cannot be got out, therefore, by suitable commission rulings or laws its earnings may easily be limited without the limiting power assuming the slightest responsibility for loss.

Some Statistics

In the last published report of the Public Service Commission of the Second District of New York, including all of the trolley properties of the state outside of Greater New York, the statistics of 71 operating companies show that, of these, seven paid dividends of 5½ or 6 per cent during the year, four paid dividends of 5 per cent, four of 4 per cent and seven of lesser percentages varying from 1½ to 3 per cent. The remaining 49 companies paid no dividends at all, but the public received the benefits of the service just the same. Further they will continue to receive benefits, because once built a trolley never stops operation, no matter who may make or lose money. The incentive to build trolley roads has been one of the greatest factors in the growth of many of our thriving cities. Its removal will certainly operate in the reverse direction. In the last analysis what part of gross earnings stays in the company's treasury after all expenses have been deducted and is applicable to dividends, depends, of course, on the density of traffic. It costs almost as much to operate a trolley car without passengers as it does with a full load and obviously, therefore, if a given number of cents out of each dollar earned are needed to attract new capital, then as the cost of operation per car mile increases, the number of passengers per car mile must also increase, that is, the cars must be more crowded; fewer cars must be run through thinly populated districts until such districts build up. Extensions must be deferred until the traffic has caught up to and has passed the facilities. This is not a personal opinion but the application of a general economic law to a specific case. A reiteration of the statements that the railroads have been greedy in the past and are themselves responsible for present antagonism will not change this law. Primarily we are not concerned with placing the blame, but we are very deeply concerned about the existing facts. The writer is making no plea for trolley companies as such, because most of us pay money to instead of getting it from them, and do not care particularly whether they are run at a profit or a loss. However, it is important to us to recognize the inevitable result of an effort concentrated on keeping down trolley profits, but which ignores the country's needs. Are we pointing out a ghost of a far distant future trouble, or is it at hand?

Some Comparisons

Statistics record that in the five year period, 1902-1907, 12,154 miles of trolley lines were put into operation in the United States, in the succeeding five years, to 1912 inclusive, the figure is 5,595 miles, a decrease of 54.4 per cent, but the number of people needing extensions increased at a uniform rate through both periods. A public utility commissioner in an important Eastern state, which has a "splendid" public utility law, lives in a town where the trolley system has fallen behind and badly needs rehabilitation. Local capital has not been forthcoming for that purpose. His appeal to well known trolley builders and operators elsewhere developed the fact that, although these people were willing and even anxious to take up the enterprise, the state laws had been drawn so carefully to "protect" the public that no way could be found to induce outside capital to assume the risks of loss without a corresponding opportunity for profit. This is one recent instance where the trolley development must wait and the community sag behind and suffer for an indefinite time.

To one who may think this discussion academic, it is respectfully suggested that a comparison be made of American trolley lines and of the British tramways, with respect to the population per mile of track and the car miles run per annum per inhabitant. In Great Britain the restrictions have been more severe than they are in this country, and the burdens greater, with the consequent inevitable result that there the tramways have been built only in the more densely populated territories. Great Britain has already reached the goal towards which we are spreding. If that is what this country wants, no attention need be given to this discussion. Let us continue to add burdens and to limit earnings and we will certainly get it.

COLOR IN ANIMALS

Colonel Hobday's Address at Meeting of Natural History Society—Nature's Protective Methods

The Natural History Society met last week at the King's Daughters' Rest Room. Mr. A. S. Barton in the chair. Colonel Hobday, disclaimed profound and extended study, but noted that he had had great good fortune in traveling far and seeing many beautiful things. The question of color in nature can be looked at from many points of view. First, it shows the history of the race, and also the effects of domestication, also it is sometimes protective, saving animals from being easily seen, caught and eaten. Then there are albinism and melanism.

Animals always tend to "throw back" to ancestral patterns of color and shape. We know that horses had originally five toes, for geology tells us so, but it can tell nothing of the original color. That we only know from "throw back"; they are always thrown back to dun, and all the horses that become wild are duns and roans. A dun horse has a tendency to be striped down his back, or "donkey striped," with a cross stripe over the withers, and also inside the forearm. The original horse was of one color, with a tendency to stripes.

Domestication—Truly wild animals rarely vary in color as do tame animals, and domestication tends to produce albinism and melanism. Mallard tend to go white. A horse with a white face has probably white feet. Fowls all come from a Malay chicken. Pigeons also tend to whiteness. There are different markings in the young. Lions, deer and tapirs are speckled, goslings are green, cattle are either humped or straight backed. The Chillingham wild cattle are generally white, but with pink ears. Dogs with tan spots over the eye have generally tan feet. Cats with blue eyes are generally deaf.

Protective Coloring—Leopards in broken ground and tigers with vertical stripes standing in the grass are hard to discern. The black buck standing in the sun would have a chance to show off the color of his back if he had any, but he is black there. The white of his belly takes off the sharpness of the shadow. Supposing he had been brown all over, he would have looked bright above, and the shadow, dark down below, would have made a contrast. So marked, he could not but be seen, but the darkness of his back diminishes his brightness in sunshine, while the whiteness of his belly takes off the intensity of the darkness of his shadow.

Moths and butterflies, also parrots, are colored so they shall be inconspicuous when at rest. Others grow like races which have bad taste. The Heliconidae have a bad taste, and other butterflies grow like them and escape.

Albinism and Melanism: The White Hart is a common sign in England. In pure albinism the iris of the eye loses pigment, as does the skin. Melanism occurs also, as in the black sheep which dwell in every fold—for sheep are always "throwing back." Amongst the cats, only the panthers turn absolutely black, but in these the rosettes show through. Panthers are darker, as they live in heavy bush and tropical countries.

The timber wolf in forest is almost black, while the timber wolf of the prairies is nearly white.

The Cheetah, or hunting leopard, is a cat, but looks like a greyhound. His claws do not retreat.

Col. Hobday drew pictures to show the differences between the cheetah, short and high, and the panther, thick set and low.

A vote of thanks was moved by Dr. Home, who mentioned another case of protective mimicry, for the spotted orchid has spots on its leaves, and they so closely resemble the coloring and appearance of snakes that cattle avoid them, and the life of the race of spotted orchids is secured. Mr. Wallace added that white flowering orchids have no color anywhere, just as white rabbits have no color in their eyes, which look pink from the blood seen through.

Some Fine Pictures—Messrs. John A. Cooling & Sons, of 92 New Bond Street, London, England, are holding their second annual exhibition of choice oil paintings and water colors by the most prominent of the British artists at J. Sommer & Sons' Art Gallery, 1012 Government Street. The collection is an especially fine one and is already attracting much attention in the city. It affords the collector a chance of acquiring good pictures at London prices. The exhibition remains open for one week only.

THERE are few people who can put their finger on a map of the world's surface and say: "There will grow a big city"—one man did. His name was Simon Fraser, the city, Fort Fraser. Here is a good likeness of this remarkable man, the frontiersman and explorer who, over a century ago, crossed the Rocky Mountains and covered a large portion of British Columbia. He was a man with a perception many years ahead of his time, with a liking for exploration and adventure. On his return to civilization, Simon Fraser made predictions regarding the future of British Columbia and the development of the Central interior that were then considered ridiculous. The realization of this development, even at this time, overshadows, belittles his most optimistic predictions.

When exploring the Central Interior, Simon Fraser and his followers selected the present site of Fort Fraser as the base of supplies and headquarters. From this point exploration trips were conducted to the North, to the West and to the South. On these trips, thousands upon thousands of acres of rich agricultural land were covered. Even over a century ago, the present site of Fort Fraser was the strategic location of this vast empire of agricultural land. Today, with the rapid development of the city of Fort Fraser, with the opening of the roadways and trails, with the settlement of its tributary agricultural lands, and the rapid approach of rail transportation, it absolutely commands the trade of this great section. Its supremacy as a trade centre has kept pace with the development.

The settlement of each great area of agricultural land makes absolutely necessary the upbuilding of a great city. The rich agricultural land of the Central Interior is sure of development. It is certan of colonization and settlement, and Fort Fraser, the master city of this district, will undergo a rapid, substantial development the like of which has been duplicated in but few parts of the world. Remember this: Fort Fraser commands the best of the agricultural land of Central British Columbia. This agricultural land is capable of sustaining a city with a population of over one hundred thousand people. There is a scarcity all over the world of cheap, good agricultural land. Central British Columbia will soon have rail transportation. With rail transportation will come settlement, and with the settlement surely will follow Fort Fraser's upbuilding and success.

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BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers supplied for permanent or temporary positions during holiday season; telephone requirements to 4798, Employment Department, United Typewriter Co.; free service both parties.

COOK, Scotch, experienced, wishes situation. Box 3285, Colonist.

DRESSMAKING by the day. Phone 1297L.

DRESSMAKERS — Woodlawn Crescent, Oak Bay; phone 3391R1.

DOLLS dressed for Xmas. Complete dolls' outfits or single garments made to order. Apply "The Aberdeen," 941 McClure street.

DRESSMAKING—Suits, day and evening gowns, 1014 Cook; phone 4611R.

DISENGAGED after 28th, good maternity nurse, willing to look after patient and baby and do all housework; given good satisfaction in all cases; terms moderate. Apply 2819, Rose st.

DRESSMAKING—Coats and skirts a specialty; renovating; underlinen. 1539 Myrtle st., Hillside.

EXPERIENCED dressmaker will go out by the day; phone 4343L.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALE
(Continued)

ENGLISH woman desires engagement with family journeying to California for the Winter; domesticated; experience with children. 912 Douglas; phone 4690.

EDUCATED girl wants position as mother's help; fond of children. Apply P. O. Box 161.

ENGLISH woman wants daily work. 2916 Shelbourne st., Hillside.

ENGLISH lady will help in housework for $2.50 weekly and home. Requires from 2 to 5 free daily. Box 3244, Colonist.

ENGLISH young woman seeks position as housekeeper to one or more gentlemen. Box 3209, Colonist.

FIRST-CLASS, experienced laundry-woman will wash fine whitewear, also fancy woolen-wear and curtains at her own home. Mrs. Delrim, phone 3290.

FASHIONABLE dressmaker, of 911 Blanchard st., has removed to 1147 Fort st.

GOOD nurse, disengaged, $30, $35. The Ladies' Agency, 426 Sayward blk.; phone 2486.

GOOD English young lady, city references, wishes work by the day. Box 5170, Colonist.

GIRL returning to England shortly, wishes charge of children for journey or act in any other capacity. Box 3054, Colonist.

HOUSEMAID, experienced or useful help, no cooking. 2034 Chaucer st.

LADY wishes another as partner in tea room; capital required about $250. Apply to the Ladies' Agency, 426 Sayward bldg.; phone 2486.

MATERNITY and general nurse; cases taken country; references. Box 3277, Colonist.

POST wanted to teach and look after children. Apply 320 Hibben-Bone bldg., between 11 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.

TRAINED maternity nurse open to engagements, terms moderate; phone 3667L1.

TWO generals want positions. Phone 1486.

WANTED—Dressmaking by the day; good local recommendation. Phone 4616L. 2009 Cook.

WANTED—Substitute work by experienced stenographer by the day or hour. phone 777.

WANTED—By thoroughly experienced young woman, position as help in quiet family in the city. 1262 Oscar st.

WANTED—Situation, general housework or any kind of day work. Box 3329, Colonist.

WANTED—By colored girl, position as cook, nurse, companion, chambermaid, with Vancouver references. Apply 809 Caledonia.

YOUNG lady wishes position as mother's help, travelling companion or care of invalid. Box 157, Victoria.

YOUNG married woman wants housework by the day. 1681 North Dairy rd.

YOUNG married woman desires position as caretaker of rooming house or would rent or manage apartment block; experience and good references. Box 3191, Colonist.

YOUNG lady desires position as help in nice family; phone 3667L1.

YOUNG English lady, experienced, offers services, mutual terms or small salary. Box 3378, Colonist.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

A HIGH, level, clear lot, 3rd off Finlayson near Quadra; $975, terms. Coast Builders Brokers, 306 Union Bank.

A SNAP—Arnold ave., good high lot; $1,600. Owner, Box 3385, Colonist.

ATTRACTIVE PRICES—51x128, Kerr ave., Gorge, $700; $200 cash, or offer. Tunstie st., close to Shelbourne and University, 60x120, with few nice shade trees, only $550; quarter cash, or offer; adjoining lot not nearly so good held at double this figure. National Realty Co., 1232 Government st.

A BUILDER'S opportunity, best lot in Fairfield, 50x130; $1,500; no payment until house is sold then reasonable terms. Coast Builders Brokers, 306 Union Bank.

A GENUINE SNAP—Full-sized lot on Oakland rd., oak Bay, worth $1,600, will take $900 cash. Phone 4592R2, or call 1703 Lee ave.

A BARGAIN just off Fort, near Willows, lot 50x114, level, high and dry; $875, terms. Coast Builders Brokers 306 Union Bank.

BLACKWOOD st., nice level lot, snap at $900, on easy terms. Wise & Co., 109 Pemberton bldg.

CADBORO BAY lot, 140x60, to a lane, unobstructed view, near water, Oak and Arbutus trees; $150 cash, balance easy terms. P. O. Box 1454; phones 3593, 2666R.

FOR SALE—4½-acre, fully equipped chicken ranch on Saanich Arm; new 6-roomed bungalow, stable, garden with tennis court, $8,000. Box 3250, Colonist.

FAIRFIELD—Two lots, 50x120 each, $1,575, usual terms. Colonist Box 2691.

LOOK at these terms, $25 down, $10 monthly big cultivated lots on good roads city water, light, telephone, block to street car; also on line of proposed motor car service, 5 cent fare to city; price $375 to $500. Tick, 734 Fort st.

NICE view lot overlooking Gorge water and park $1,400; easy terms. Macgregor, 207 Central Building.

NEWPORT Ave.—Nice building lot only $1850; Havers and Norman; phone 4259

SNAP—On the new carline, Haultain near Roseberry, $1,275; also Haultain near Shakespeare, $1,275, cash and terms arranged. Owner, Box 3291, Colonist.

SPLEDNID high lot, few minutes from Douglas Street car for $100 cash, balance to suit; price $1,000. Macgregor, 207 Central Building.

VERMONT PARK—Be independent and own a homesite. Exceptionally easy terms; one-seventh cash, balance over six years Good soil, high and dry, no rock, Saanich, eight miles from Victoria, soon all paved rd.; acre lots and over; low prices; splendid for poultry farms or strawberries and fruit. Gillespie, Hart & Todd, 711 Fort street.

WHAT offers—A choice level building site on McNeil ave., Oak Bay, 50x112 to lane; must be sold; cost $1,575 last year. Herbert Cuthbert & Co., 635 Fort st.

WAREHOUSE or factory for sale or rent. Large two-story corrugated iron building with elevator off Douglas st., close to V. & S. Railway. Stewart Land, Co., Ltd., 101 Pemberton bldg., Victoria, B. C.

$85 DOWN and balance $50 quarterly buys full-sized lot, close in; price for this week, $685. Box 3262, Colonist.

PROPERTY WANTED

WINNIPEG—Send list of your property for sale in North Winnipeg, Kildonan and St. Pauls; we specialize in the above districts. Lowery Bros., real estate brokers, 923-25 Main st., Winnipeg, Man.

WANTED—Lots to trade as first payment on houses; have large list of houses all sizes that owners will accept a lot as first payment. C. W. Drew, Exchange Specialist, 214-15-16 Hibben-Bone Building.

WANTED—One or two lots between 5 and 6 hundred dollars; all cash from owners; no agents. Box 3327, Colonist.

ACREAGE FOR SALE

A CHOICE ten acres fronting on main rd. near railway, best part of Happy Valley, $450 an acre. A. Cosh, Happy Valley, Victoria, B. C.

ACREAGE AT SPECIAL BARGAIN—Owing to sickness, owner has instructed us to sell 3 1-5 acres, very choice land, in Happy Valley, fronting on three roads; nearly all cleared, very good land; priced for quick sale, $1,500, terms to suit. Benson Land Co., Ltd., 421 Pemberton bldg.; phone 221.

ACREAGE SNAP—Five acres, splendid for chicken raising; good location, close to Langford Lake and station; price for quick sale, $1,250, terms; $250 cash, balance long time; call early. We also have a few tracts left at Luxton Station, on easy terms; $50 cash, $10 monthly. Benson Land Co., Ltd., 421 Pemberton bldg.; phone 221.

ACREAGE FOR SALE
(Continued)

ACREAGE in small or large quantities, cleared and unimproved, prices reasonable. A. Taylor, Town & Country Realty, 1242 Government st.; phone 3259.

CHEAP—10 acres near Port Angeles; terms $75 cash; by owner; price $750. Box 1597, Colonist.

EASY terms, eight miles from Victoria, on main Saanich rd., pavement to property within few months, splendid acreage, high, no rock, good soil, for sale in sizes of one acre up, according to purchaser's requirements. Moderate prices, exceptionally easy terms. Gillespie, Hart & Todd, 711 Fort st.

FOR SALE—Deep Bay, 6 1-3 acres, all waterfrontage, no rock, $200 per acre. Apply Tillard, Turgoose, B. C.

FIVE acres close to Langford station at $500 per acre. Hincks, Langford station, phone 2660L2.

METCHOSIN—280 acres, fine dairy ranch, improved, good buildings, $275 per acre, easy terms. A. Taylor, Town & Country Realty, 1242 Government st.; phone 3259.

SAANICH—6 acres adjoining Victoria and Sidney Railway and Elk Lake; all good land; price $2,100. Pemberton & Blaikie, 601 Sayward bldg.

SAANICH—5 acres close to Elk Lake and Victoria and Sidney Railway, good land; price $1,500. Pemberton & Blaikie, 601 Sayward bldg.

SNAP—5 acres mostly alder bottom, west side of Shawnigan Lake near prospective depot; ideal building place overlooking Island and Lake, running water. For sale for a few days for $900 each. John Butler, Shawnigan Lake or 844 Cormorant st., Victoria.

TIMBER LAND FOR SALE—12,800 acres; will sell or trade for city or farm property 12,800 acres of British Columbia timber land, held under the Perpetual Lease Act; this land is all facing the water and easy to log; a 40-acre millside on fresh water lake is also included in this tract. Write for full particulars. P. O. Box 399, Everett, Wash.

WATERFRONTAGE, South Saanich, beautiful beach, magnificent view, 30 acres, nearly all meadow land, close to C. N. R. Railway, only $400 per acre, easy terms. Stewart Land Co., Ltd., 101 Pemberton bldg., Victoria, B. C.

WATERFRONTAGE—Close to Qualicum Beach, golf links, and hotel, on Island Highway, 20 acres at $200 per acre, one-third cash, balance one, two and three years at 7 per cent. Apply Hickey & Thwaites, Parksville.

9½ ACRES all cultivated, on main rd., Metchosin district; will take good automobile as part of cash payment. Full particulars on application. Address P. O. Box 502.

10 TO 50 acres close to station, school, church, post office and new golf links, $450 per acre. A. Taylor, Town & Country Realty, 1242 Government st.; phone 3259.

20,000 acres, $5.75 an acre, Francois Lake district; also 3,000 acres Vancouver Island, $8. Further particulars to genuine buyers. Post Office Box 1664, Vancouver.

ACREAGE WANTED

WANTED—About 20 acres suitable for truck gardening and dairying, near Cumberland or Courtney. Please give full details. Frederick C. Beckett, 130 Pemberton blk.; telephone 3946.

WANTED—For client, 5 to 10 acres, partly cleared with house; must be within 10 miles from Victoria, and close to water; price must be right and terms easy. Herman House Co., 742 Fort st.; phone 2264.

HOUSES FOR SALE

A SNAP—5-roomed modern bungalow, light and sewer, with 1½ mile circle, close to car; price $3,400, cash $300, balance as rent; phone 1741.

A NEW 5-roomed bungalow, all built-in conveniences; sewer, electric fixtures, cement basement, close to Willows car, only $3,500. Apply owner 1641 Fell st. (off Oak Bay av.).

A HOME for $25 cash and $25 monthly, including interest, next Gorge waterfront. Apply Davies, Inlet ave.

A BIG bargain in Fairfield Estate, 7-roomed modern house, situated on Moss st., on 50x120 foot lot; close to Dallas rd., containing 4 bedrooms, bathroom, dining, living room, kitchen and large pantry; full cement basement; piped for furnace; open fire grate; driveway; folding doors in basement, convenient for automobile; owner leaving city will sacrifice for only $5,800 this is the best family home in this high-class district at the price; terms can be arranged. Box 2560, Colonist.

A BIG BARGAIN—House No. 1170 Chapman st., 7 rooms, price, $5,750; $950 cash, balance monthly. Owner, phone 3235.

A THOROUGHLY modern, well-built, 4-roomed bungalow just completed, buffet, beamed ceiling, fireplace, concrete basement, 1½ blocks from car, lot high, level; $3,000, terms. Coast Builders Brokers, 306 Union Bank.

A DANDY little 4-roomed bungalow, furnished complete with the very best of furniture, and fully modern; phone in house, can arrange to keep same; paved street and good neighborhood; only one block from three car lines, on Lee ave. Phone 4592R2, or call 1703 Lee ave.

A GOOD way to get a fully modern home of 4 rooms just the way you want it for $2,700 on good terms. Have 4 good lots on Bank st. upon which I am building 4 dandy little bungalows, and will sell them for the above price; so if anyone wants a little place to suit them, call and see me and you can arrange the rooms to suit yourself; five rooms for $3,500; Bank st., between Oak Bay and Fort st. cars. Phone 4592R2.

A SEVEN-ROOMED semi-bungalow, thoroughly modern, first-class construction throughout, most convenient design, fireplace, paneled walls, bath and toilet separate, stone and concrete foundation, full height basement, furnace, lot 50x125, ½ block from car good residential district; worth $6,000, offered for immediate sale at $4,400, owner leaving city, reasonable terms. Coast Builders Brokers, 306 Union Bank.

A FIVE-ROOMED California bungalow, one block from Oak Bay ave., of exceptionally neat design, paneled walls, beamed ceiling, two fireplaces, concrete basement, piped for furnace, best residential district; $4,400. Coast Builders Brokers, 306 Union Bank.

A SEVEN-ROOMED semi-bungalow, large reception hall, all latest improved features, lot 50x128, Hampshire rd.; ½ block from Oak Bay ave.; $4,200, reasonable terms. Coast Builders Brokers, 306 Union Bank.

A MODERN 5-roomed bungalow on lot 50x162, arranged for either two or three bedrooms, large well-planned kitchen, pantry, built-in buffet, paneled walls, nice electric fixtures, two fireplaces; $8,000; reasonable terms. Will consider Vancouver or Victoria city lot and a little cash as first payment. Box 3389, Colonist.

A FOUR-ROOMED house for sale on good, large lot, $1,350; terms, $250 cash, or all cash, $1,000. Box 3377, Colonist.

A TWO-ROOMED cottage on good lot, 1¼ miles from city hall, $1,500; terms, $200 cash, balance easy. Box 3376, Colonist.

A SNAP—Owner compelled to go East must sacrifice his nice home, 6-roomed bungalow, 1¾ miles from city hall; bath, electric light, concrete basement, on large lot, close to car, on terms $4,200; $600 cash, balance easy; also furniture for sale on any reasonable terms. Box 3375, Colonist.

A NEW 2-roomed cottage and a good lot; a snap. Apply at cottage, 2719 Asquith st., between 5 and 8 p. m.

A 4-ROOM modern bungalow that changed hands four months ago at $3,300, going for $2,350; if you have $1,150 cash come and talk business, balance on mortgage. National Realty Co., 1232 Government st.

A CHOICE of homes fitted with every modern convenience; 5-room bungalow close to Willows car on large lot, $4,800; also 6-room house, close to sea and car, Fairfield, $5,800; good building lot with some cash considered as first payment; phone owner 5308L.

A NORTH Hampshire snap, 5 rooms, furnace, fireplace, good basement, lawn, garden and oak trees; splendid location. Apply 1611 Hampshire rd., north.

HOUSES FOR SALE
(Continued)

BETTER built and cozier than the others; see these new bungalows to know their many conveniences; which save work and cost of furnishing; a 5 and a 7 room one, carefully planned, beautifully decorated, direct from Builder; 908 Cowichan St.; phone 3396RR1.

COUNTRY HOME—Neat 4-roomed house, bathroom, basement, water in, 2 1-5 acres land, all under cultivation; splendid chicken houses and runs; price $3,000, on easy terms; this is a ready-made home. Benson Land Co., Ltd., 421 Pemberton bldg.; phone 221.

CHEAPEST in Fairfield; 6-roomed, new and modern house for sale by owner. 416 Chester ave.; phone 4531.

DIRECT from owner at a sacrifice; 10-roomed stone house, modern, fine garden, tennis court, ⅔-acre land, James Bay, ten minutes' walk from post office; $20,000. Apply 436 Michigan st.; phone 3981L.

EXCLUSIVE sale, house of seven rooms, Fernwood rd., three-quarter mile, only $5,750, adjoining Pandora; phone 4799.

FOR SALE—Beautiful new 6-room bungalow on St. Ann st., Oak Bay, second house off Cranmore rd., south side, now being completed, built by owner who cannot now occupy it. If you want a perfect home, see this.

FOR SALE—Fairfield estate, a 5-room and 7-roomed house. For particulars; phone 4627L.

FAIRFIELD home for sale, newly furnished, modern and up-to-date, near car, sea and park; will consider Alberta quarter section as part payment. Address Box 3372, Colonist.

FOUR-ROOMED house near the Gorge, for quick sale $2,700, on easy terms; lot 50x120; will take lot as part payment. Benson Land Co., Ltd., 421 Pemberton bldg.; phone 221.

FOR those requiring a milder climate—For sale, "The Hermitage," a bungalow with 4 lots, outbuildings, and beautiful retired gardens; suitable for a small family of taste; 8 minutes from pier, post and station; price $3,650. Address Roland A. Wood-Seys, The Hermitage, Oceanside, San Diego, Co., California.

FOR SALE—A very attractive 5-roomed bungalow on Maple st., just off Fort st. Special attention has been paid to the designing and selection of materials for the interior finish, there are beamed ceilings in the hall and principal rooms, built-in buffet, wood paneling, bookcases, etc., good clothes closets, pantry, decorated throughout and polished floors. If you are looking for a real home, don't fail to see this. For price and terms apply to Owner at 1967 Ash st. or phone 5057.

FOR SALE—7-roomed house, cement basement and furnace and all conveniences necessary. Apply Box 3061, Colonist.

GOLFERS' attention is drawn to exceptional opportunity of obtaining on the best of terms a 10-roomed thoroughly modern house on Newport Ave., practically adjoining Links and near car. Apply owner, 318 Newport Ave.; opposite 3rd Tee.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Facing the sea, nice location, near car line, Foul Bay district; beamed and panelled dining room, parlor and den; three good bedrooms; price, $5,600, on terms. G. Nicklin, 1429 Richardson.

HOUSE and two large lots close to B. C. E. Ry., with fine orchard to be given away for $2,500; $500 cash, balance monthly See R. H. Duce, 1113 Douglas st., Balmoral blk.; phones 3508 and 304.

IF YOU want a nice home well built, modern, fine location, I have it; leaving city; creates one of the best sacrifices known in Fairfield, 7-roomed house, moderate cash payment, balance easy. Enquire 1313 Douglas st.

JAMES Bay, 5-roomed house for sale, close to breakwater. Box 3410, Colonist.

LEE AVENUE, a modern 5-room bungalow; $4,250. Lee ave., a modern 6-room house, $4,750, $200 cash, balance $20 per month on each. W. B. Revercomb, 1907 Belmont ave.; phone 4425R.

LOT for sale, large 10roomed house in Oak Bay district, modern conveniences, four open fireplaces, good garden, fruit trees, etc., large lot; price $5,700; cash $2,000. Box 2815, Colonist.

LIBERAL OFFER—Five-roomed modern home, close to Gorge, lot 51x135, every convenience, ready to walk into; only $300 cash, balance $35 per month, including interest; price $3,600. Also one of 5 rooms in Hollywood for $4,200; this sold recently for $5,000; $400 cash, balance $20 per month and interest. National Realty Co., 1232 Government st.

NORTH Hampshire rd., lovely view of sea, a new, modern 8-roomed house, cement floor, wash tubs, etc.; good garage, fine lot, only $6,300, on your own terms. Grubb & Letts.

OWNER must sell 2-roomed bungalow on Belmont, rented, $1,500; $250 cash, balance arranged. Apply 1010 Fisguard, forenoon; phone L4414.

OAK BAY—A fine new 5-roomed bungalow, lot 50x110, only $3,800, on easy terms. Grubb & Letts, 205 Central bldg.

OWNER forced to sacrifice new home on 1 1-2 mile circle, few steps from car 4 rooms, only $1,750, with small cash payment, balance as rent. Macgregor, 207 Central Building.

OAK BAY waterfront, 60x230, sandy beach and a lovely 6-roomed modern house, on your own terms at $8,400. Grubb & Letts.

PARTY who will look after two rooms for tenant in house on Burdette ave., may have four unfurnished rooms at nominal rent; references; no music; no children; single ladies or young married couples need not apply. Telephone 1604, between 6 and 8 p. m. only.

SHOAL BAY—House for sale, 4 rooms, bathroom plumbing, usual offices; on nicely treed lot. Phone owner, 395R2, for further particulars.

SEVEN-ROOMED modern bungalow third house from Oak Bay car, on North Hampshire rd., for sale at $4,000, on terms; also furniture for sale. Owner, 3659R1.

TO RENT—4-roomed house, modern, partly furnished, mile from city hall, four minutes from car, rent moderate. Apply 1327 Walnut st., Spring Ridge.

WHY buy a house when C. W. Drew, can trade your lot as first payment on one. 214-15-16 Hibben-Bone Building.

YOUR chance for extra large lot, 66x150, city water on street and a good 6-room house, bathroom, pantry, open fireplace and basement; good well and pump; close to car; lots of room for garden and chikens; only $2,600, $300 cash; half or whole cash offer considered. H. J. Bryan, R. M. D. 3, Garden City.

5-ROOM modern bungalow on the mile circle for $3,600; $300 cash, balance monthly, or will consider lot in trade or an agreement of sale. Apply Box 3344.

$25 CASH and $25 monthly, including interest, buys new 4-roomed house next Gorge waterfront. Apply Davies, Inlet ave.

$200 BUYS 4-roomed house, balance $20 per month, including interest; price only $1,600. Box 3263, Colonist.

$250 AND $20 per month including interest, buys 4-room house, large lot, close to car, $2,350. Box 3348, Colonist.

$300 BUYS a four-roomed, fully modern bungalow, on carline, Craigflower rd., Victoria West, full-sized lot; separate bath and toilet; built by day labor; price, $3,250, balance arranged. Apply owner; no agents. Box 3330, Colonist.

HOUSES WANTED

ADVERTISER has $500 equity in good lot and $500 cash to apply on purchase of modern 6-roomed house in good locality, which can be purchased at snap price; owner only. Reply Box 3347, Colonist.

TO BUY or rent 8-roomed house or larger, out of town with land, near B. C. E. or V. & S. Box 3213, Colonist.

WANTED—4 or 5-roomed house, Hillside district preferred that $200 cash will handle, balance monthly. Apply Box 3314, Colonist.

WANTED to purchase, about 8-room bungalow, Fairfield preferred; will pay good terms, but price must be low. Brubaker & Meharey, Merchants' Bank Building.

WANTED—A small house, James Bay preferred; will give deed to 30 feet at purchase price in Coquitlam as first payment. Box 3341, Colonist.

HOUSES WANTED
(Continued)

WANTED—From owner, 6-roomed modern home, Fairfield or Hollywood or vicinity; must be bargain and handy to car; price around $4,500, with $400 cash, balance $25 per month and interest; buyer waiting. National Realty Co., 1232 Government st.

WANTED to buy, 6-room house in Foul Bay; terms, $500 cash $35 monthly. Apply E. A. Harris, 1018 Douglas st.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS

A TWO-ROOM suite with gas stove and bathroom; $25. Mt. Edwards, Vancouver st.

AT the Parliament Buildings, housekeeping suites, 2 or 3 rooms, fully furnished; also small furnished cottage, $25 month; also furnished flats in various districts from $30. Apply for addresses to The Ladies' Agency, 425 Sayward bldg.; phone 2486.

BLOCK from Empress Hotel, steam heated housekeeping rooms from $5 weekly. 615 Elliott.

BRIGHT clean housekeeping rooms, phone bath, central, gas stove; 545 Burdette Avenue.

BURDETTE HOUSE—Furnished housekeeping suites; all modern conveniences; steam heat. 951 Burdette ave.

CLEAN housekeeping rooms and bedrooms; reasonable. 1203 Pandora.

COMFORTABLE furnished housekeeping rooms with kitchenette. 1192 Fort st., phone 2763L.

CLEAN, furnished, housekeeping rooms; $8 a month and up. 1036 Hillside ave.; all conveniences.

FURNISHED housekeeping rooms with gas and electric light. 1133 Cook st.

FOR RENT—Three bright housekeeping rooms, one block from car and sea; rent, $15 per month. 240 Robert st., Victoria West.

FURNISHED bedrooms and housekeeping rooms; reasonable rates; two blocks from P. O. 732 Humboldt st.

FURNISHED housekeeping rooms, 805 Government st.

FRONT large housekeeping room modern: 553 Simcoe St.

FURNISHED housekeeping room, 1128 Grant st., just off Cook.

FIVE furnished housekeeping rooms, 605 Government St.

FURNISHED suite of three rooms, with bath and telephone. 131 South Turner st.

FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms to rent; phone L3158.

FURNISHED housekeeping and other rooms, absolutely clean, homely, all conveniences, $2.50 up. 931 Fort, 1133 Fort and 1039 Pandora ave.

FURNISHED housekeeping rooms, hot water, $20 month. The Portland, 723 Yates st.

FURNISHED housekeeping rooms; use of piano. 1131 Pandora st.

FURNISHED housekeeping rooms. 740 Burdette ave.; phone R1231.

FURNISHED housekeeping rooms, walking distance. Saxonhurst, 617 Government street.

FRONT apartment suite, furnished, 2 rooms, kitchenette, gas range, bath, steam heat. "Carlton," 711 Pandora; 2493L.

FURNISHED housekeeping rooms, modern house, furnace heat; 142 Joseph Street.

GOOD housekeeping room, close in. 1515 Blanchard st.

HOUSEKEEPING room, 1128 Mason st.

HOUSEKEEPING rooms, unfurnished. Inquire Hotel Brunswick, room 1, or 628 Humboldt.

HOUSEKEEPING rooms for two. 820 Pandora. Gas; central.

HOUSEKEEPING room for rent; gas and use of bath. 788 Hillside av.

HOUSEKEEPING rooms, reasonable. 1038 Fort.

JUST opened, Shirley Apts., one and two rooms, completely furnished for housekeeping, heat, hot water, electric lights, laundry, etc., walking distance: rates reasonable. 1802 Chambers st.

LARGE housekeeping and bedrooms, guest cooking; car line. Phone 4421R.

LARGE housekeeping room, open fireplace, modern, $3.50 weekly; 553 Simcoe Street.

LARGE unfurnished front room to rent, $10 month. 760 Hillside ave.

LARGE front housekeeping room, use of piano. 1131 Pandora st.

NICELY furnished housekeeping rooms, all conveniences, $4 per week. 1173 Fort st.

NICELY furnished housekeeping rooms, every convenience, central and moderate rents. 649 Government st.; phone 4843L.

NICELY furnished housekeeping rooms: Fountain; rent reasonable. 600 Gorge rd.; phone 1607R.

NICELY furnished housekeeping rooms. Fountain; rent reasonable. 600 Gorge rd., phone 1607R.

PART of new furnished house, separate toilet, furnace. 2610 Cook, off Hillside.

ROOMING house or housekeeping suites, 8 suites well fitted and furnished and always rented; very superior house; few minutes from Empress Hotel; rent $80; $1,000 cash required. Apply The Ladies' Agency, 426 Sayward bldg.; phone 2486.

ROOMING HOUSE—Sixteen rooms, right at the Parliament Buildings; rent $50; price $600 one week only at that price. Rooming and boarding house, Queen's ave.; rent $50; 12 well furnished rooms, nearly all rented; price $750 for quick sale; cost $1,200 last Spring; lady cannot attend. Further particulars from Mrs. A. Clark, at The Ladies' Agency, 426 Sayward bldg.; phone 2486.

ROOMING HOUSE—Thirty-four rooms, two years' lease, rent quite nominal; cash required $2,000; excellent location and always full. Further particulars from The Ladies' Agency, 426 Sayward bldg.; phone 2486.

TWO rooms, including light and water, separate entrance, $12 per month. 1215 Pembroke st.

TWO or three unfurnished housekeeping rooms together, bath, hot water, no other roomers, near Fort, low rent, investigate. 1655 Pembroke st.

TWO unfurnished rooms, very moderate, 745 Courtney.

TWO or three unfurnished rooms with kitchen range, pantry, gas, etc., moderate, private. 1302 Fort, corner Moss

UNFURNISHED rooms, very reasonable. 1263 Richardson.

UNFURNISHED rooms. 1012 Vancouver.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS

HOUSEKEEPING room wanted, unfurnished, large, close in; gas stove and open grate; state size and monthly rent. Box [illegible], Colonist.

MONEY TO LOAN

CASH available to discount good agreements; phone [illegible].

MONEY to loan on first mortgage at current rates of interest on [illegible] revenue producing business property. Brubaker & Meharey, Merchants' Bank bldg.; phone [illegible].

WE have funds for the purchase of [illegible] agreements of sale, also for short term loans and first mortgages. [illegible] Trust Corporation, [illegible] Fort st.

$650 TO loan on first mortgage [illegible] able monthly, over [illegible] per cent. Apply phone [illegible] land ave.

$1,000 ABSOLUTELY [illegible] for 10 years. Apply [illegible] Investors, 307 Pemberton bldg. [illegible] phone [illegible].

WANTED TO BORROW

WANTED—For client, [illegible] on $1,[illegible] security. [illegible] & Co.

FURNISHED ROOMS

A FURNISHED room. 542 Michigan; phone R914.

ARLINGTON Rooms, 819 Fort st., under new management. Modern steam-heated rooms, comfortable and central, from $3.50 up.

A FURNISHED bedroom or two unfurnished rooms; private house. 1010 Pandora.

AN ENGLISH lady wishes to sublet a few furnished rooms (together or separately) in her house, 830 Quadra to tenants willing to give good references; phone 4698L.

A LARGE well-furnished front bedroom for rent; furnace, close in; breakfast optional; phone 4855L.

AT 434 SIMCOE, near Menzies; well furnished and housekeeping; sea view; piano; from $12. Phone 1715L; also tent, 12x14, wood sides and floor.

A FRONT bedroom to let. 1217 Quadra street.

A LARGE warm front bedroom with grate, suitable for one or two friends, private family, board if desired. Apply 53? North Park st.

BEDROOM, $1.50 weekly, near Fernwood car. 1252 Denman st.

COMFORTABLE furnished front room, open fire grate, two beds; also two single rooms. 727 Fisguard st., one block from city hall.

COMFORTABLE room, open fireplace; near Jubilee Hospital; $2 weekly. Box 3367, Colonist.

COMFORTABLE room for one or two gentlemen. 1110 McKenzie st.

CLEAN, comfortable, furnace-heated room for gentleman. 149 Medina st.

DESIRABLE single and double rooms, central location, $3 and $4. Apply Box 3325, Colonist.

FURNISHED bedroom, easy walking distance. Apply mornings, 1024 Princess avenue.

FURNISHED bedroom, Mount Edwards Apts., private bath and phone, steam heat, etc., $16 month. Apply Box 3361, Colonist.

FOR a refined couple, a furnished bedroom and large sitting room with open fireplace, lovely views; also use of kitchen, in new furnace-heated house on the waterfront, $20 monthly; phone R4410.

FURNISHED front rooms to rent on carline; use of phone; breakfast if desired, terms moderate. 1803 Cook st.

HOUSEKEEPING rooms. 923 Collinson street.

LARGE bed sitting-room for two gentlemen or ladies. 1403 Cook st.

LARGE, bright room, good locality, rent very moderate. 814 Courtney st.

NICELY furnished rooms, suitable for couple. 631 Avalon rd., near James Bay Hotel. No children.

NICELY furnished rooms on Beacon Hill Park, every convenience, phone, etc. Apply 1018 Park Boulevard.

PLEASANT front room, furnished or unfurnished; fireplace; suit gentleman. 635 Langford st., Victoria West.

RESPECTABLE men wanted to occupy clean and comfortable rooms and beds from $1.50 up. 923 View st.

TWO furnished front rooms and housekeeping if desired. 706 Vancouver st.

TWO furnished bedrooms to rent to business gentlemen or ladies; furnace heated and every convenience. Apply Box 3298, Colonist Office.

THE "Poplars," corner Belleville and Government sts., from $2 a week up.

$1.00 WEEK—Two friends share rooms modern; 1324 Pembroke, Fernwood and side entrance.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

A SECOND-HAND Taylor safe, 37 inches high by 27 inches deep by 27 inches wide, in perfect order; bargain, cheap. Apply phone 2020 or 510 Johnson st., Victoria.

ALIVE to opportunities? Investigate this. New Hupmobile touring car at 25 per cent off regular price. Will trade. Somebody gets a $300 present. Want it? Box 3356, Colonist.

BICYCLES—New Hudson, Brantford, Racycle, Royal Speedwell and Killarney; accessories and repairs. Marconi Bros., 574 Johnson st. Phone 383L.

BED and table linen, curtains, covers, etc. Call mornings or evenings, Mrs. Sutcliffe, 729 Courtney st.

CAMERA FOR SALE—English whole plate with good rectilinear lens and 6 double book holders, with reducers for half plates; also tripod; a good outfit for professional street photographer; the whole lot for $20. Apply 1125 Fort st.

CHEAP player-piano for sale. Apply 505 Cornwall st., phone 2351L.

ENGLISH HATS for sale. Phone L4020.

ENGLISH perambulator, almost new; phone 3430L1.

FOR SALE—Good furniture and stoves, nearly new, cheap. 1124 Mason st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—1912 Flanders touring car; first class condition; run about 5,000 miles; new presto tank and tires; one spare tire; trial run any time. Box 3047, Colonist.

FOR SALE—Bed, complete, spring and mattress, $13.50; also new wire mattress, $5. Suite F., 821 Broughton st.

FOR SALE—1912 Ford, good condition; price $450. Box 3068, Colonist.

FOR SALE—Fore door Ford, $350. Cameron, 521 Superior st.; phone 1074.

FOR SALE—Rubber tired buggy, $30; set of harness used 2 weeks, cost $27.50, sell $15; Lefever hammerless shotgun cost $60, sell $15. Apply Box 3365, Colonist.

FOR SALE—Five-passenger Ford touring car. For quick sale, $325. Cameron, 521 Superior st.; phone 1074.

FIVE-PASSENGER Ford car in perfect running order; tires nearly new; $350. Apply 214 Jones bldg. Fort st.

FOR SALE—New dress suit, best make, size 40; also morning coat and vest; can be seen. Box 3078, Colonist.

FOR SALE—Five-passenger Reo car, good condition; $150 for quick sale. Apply 521 Superior st.

FOR SALE—Between 40 and 50 gallons milk daily. Box 3023, Colonist.

FOR SALE—Rhubarb roots, raspberry canes and logan. Oldfield, Royal Oak.

FOR SALE—One pair boy's hockey boots with skates attached, both in good condition; price $3. Apply 1534 Hulton st.

FOR SALE—Combination kitchen cabinet cheap. Phone 3473L.

FOR SALE—Ford delivery car in splendid condition; price $350. Cameron, 521 Superior st.; phone 1074.

FOR SALE—A $2,300 Hudson car for $750; phone 2630 or L1456.

FURNITURE for sale of apartment in October Mansions; phone 3595R.

FOR SALE—Good, strong delivery wagon, suitable for grocer, etc. Apply Pearson's Grocery, Mount Tolmie.

FOR SALE—A Whitney baby carriage. 1053 Mason st., city.

FOR SALE—30 h. p. demi-tonneau E.M.F., cost $1,600 last September, ran 4,000 miles, will sell for $850 cash; no real estate trade accepted; three outer casings, three inner tubes, extra fully equipped. Apply owner, 616 Garbally rd.; phone 2812L.

FOR SALE—Two-passenger white steamer in good running order, $115. Apply 2614 Blanchard after 5 p.m. or Sunday.

GREEN velvet dress, 23, 36, 41, very costly, sell $20. Box 3082, Colonist.

GENT'S bicycle for sale cheap. 1217 Quadra st.

HANDSOME light oak sideboard, as good as new, will sell cheap. Apply 1205 Broad st.

HOLLAND Bulb Farm bulbs for sale. Pandora Public Market, Stall 18.

LADIES' skates and boots, size 4, cheap; also Persian lamb coat. 707½ Yates st.; Room 9; phone L3100.

MOORISH and mahogany furniture, good Wilton rug, brass bed pictures; bargains. 556 Simcoe st.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS
(Continued)

MOTORCYCLES—Harley-Davidson, Flying Merkel; supplies and repairs. Also a few good second-hand machines. Marconi Bros., 574 Johnson st. Phone 383L.

MALLEABLE STEEL RANGES—$1 down and $1 per week; old stoves bought in exchange. 2001 Government st.

NEW drop head sewing machine, Wheeler & Wilson, cheap, high grade oak furniture, range, rugs, etc., at sacrifice; party leaving city; 1149 Johnson St.

OFFICE furniture. Flat-top oak desk, No. 10 Remington typewriter, revolving chair and two oak chairs to match, bookcase and linoleum. All in good condition and nearly new; cheap for cash. Box 3359, Colonist.

ONE C.H.I.C. contract for sale, nearing maturity, 27 months paid; what offers? Apply Box 3175, Colonist.

ONE six-foot mirror, marble base, gilt frame, $25; small cook stove, $10. Phone R4837.

PIANO for sale, only used a few months, in splendid condition, oak case; three years' insurance carried on it; $250, terms arranged. Apply Ficq, 2317 Olympia ave., Willow P. O.

PIANO, English, good tone, stool, $75; snap. 1252 Denman st.

RANGE STOVE, cheap. 1038 Fort.

STRAWBERRY plants, Magoon, $3.50 and $4 per thousand. Jas Townsend, R.M.D., No. 4, Victoria.

SECOND-HAND safes for sale at 510 Johnson st.; phone 2020.

SALE—On account of my leaving by steamer Makura for Australia Wednesday, would like to dispose of what goods I have. H. B. Holmes, Stall 15, Victoria Public Market.

SAFE, of standard make, in good condition, used short time, will sell cheap. Box 3201, Colonist.

SHORT quarter-inch round steel diaphragm pump, hose, grindstone, cable, waterproofing paint, new doors, sash and tool houses for sale cheap. Scrap lumber free. Apply Room 100 Belmont bldg., or phone 3008.

WHITNEY Baby Buggy, hardly used; take $20, cost $35. Mornings, 1044 Hulton st.

WOOD—Order a double load of good, dry cordwood now and have satisfaction; twelve-inch blocks, $7.50; 4-ft. lengths, $6.50; prompt delivery. Oak & Co., the Wood Men; phone 1847L2.

1912 CADILLAC, like new, little used, electric lights, self-starter, etc., cost $3,050; bargain. Address Room 417, Rogers bldg., Vancouver.

MISCELLANEOUS

AFTER today go to Sylvester Rooms to eat; all home cooking, home made bread and apple pies, like mother made; board and room from $7.50 per week.

A COMPLETE course in English home cooking, day and evening classes, moderate fees. Victoria Cooking School, 647 Fort st.; phone 3559-0; demonstrations twice weekly, $1.

CHEMAINUS millwood, $3.50 per double load. F. Van Scoyoc; all orders cash; phone 3957.

ETHERIC treatment cures when all things else fail. No case too difficult. It's the most successful treatment known. A trial will prove it. Edward Lewis & Co, 504-5 Campbell bldg.

FOR SALE—An accousticicon, perfect order, in use only three times. Write Box 3086, Colonist.

LOT and land clearing done, no powder used. Well boring done; also stump puller and $8 well-borer for sale. Write or call The Ducrest Stump Puller & Tools Mfg. Co., 467 Burnside rd. (carline), Victoria.

PROFESSOR REECE and Mrs. J. J. Boyd wish to announce their children's class in dancing will open November 1 at 2 o'clock sharp at St. John's Hall, North Park st.

PUBLIC Night Schools. Gasoline engines class begins on Monday (tomorrow) in High School bldg. Several other classes will be opened this week of which due notice will be given.

PRESIDENT of local financial company leaving next week for England, would be glad to execute commissions on suitable terms. Would also take particulars of good mortgages, agreements and investments. 212 Belmont bldg.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS—Take notice, my house, 1741 Bank st., is off the market. J. Daniells, 543 Toronto st.

SEAL and fur coats relined; muffs and stoles altered up-to-date; phone 914R.

SMOKER—Members of No. 3 Company, Fifth Regiment, are notified that a smoker has been arranged to take place at 8 o'clock Thursday evening at the Drill Hall under the company's auspices.

TO California by motor, 7-passenger Cadillac, available for contract with driver. Phone 1500.

UMBRELLAS covered and repaired. Mrs. James Waites, Fort st.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

AUTO wanted, must be high grade and in A1 condition; part payment in real estate. Box 3308, Colonist.

IF you have a car, and need the cash, write Box 3066, Colonist.

ORDERS taken for fancy work Irish crochet bags; material furnished, $4. Write Box 3015, Colonist.

PIANO wanted to rent for Winter by responsible party who will take good care of same. Box 3217, Colonist.

SMALL heater wanted, suitable for wood fuel; must be in good order and bargain. Box 3218, Colonist.

SIX-FOOT cross-cut saw wanted. Box 3219, Colonist.

WANTED—Light rig in good condition; must be cheap. Apply Thompson, 1002 Fairfield.

WANTED—Holly with berries, in large quantity or small, for Xmas. Write your price per pound. A. A. Scott, Seattle, Wash., 922 Howell st.

WANTED—Parties shipping their furniture to Montreal, Toronto or Winnipeg, to consolidate in our weekly cars and save one-third of their freight. Independent Van & Storage Co., Ltd., 417 Cordova W., Vancouver, B. C.

WANTED—Ford roadster; will pay spot cash. Box 3067, Colonist.

WANTED—To buy good strawberry plants. Box 3169, Colonist.

WILL buy few thousand Canadian North Pacific Fisheries ordinary, cheap. Mungall, 510 Pender st. W., Vancouver.

WANTED—$1,200 on first mortgage on first-class security, high rate of interest; also $4,000 and $2,000 and various smaller sums wanted. Benson Land Co., Ltd., 421 Pemberton bldg.; phone 221.

WANTED—From 10 to 15 gallons fresh milk daily; P. O. Box 1151, City.

WANTED—Circular saw with complete fixtures and in good working order, cheap. Box 3425, Colonist.

WANTED—Gasoline engine, about 7 h.p., must be in good working condition and cheap. Box 3424, Colonist.

FOR RENT—HOUSES

A MODERN 6-roomed bungalow, corner Market and Rose sts.

A NEW house to rent, $25 per month. Apply Fulton Bros., 324 Pemberton blk., Victoria.

A. D. MALET & CO. Houses for rent. Call in for our large rental list. See Malet for real estate, 304-'4 Central bldg.

BRAND new 6-roomed house on Lee ave., one block from car; $30 per month. Our office is open evenings. Monk, Monteith & Co., Ltd., Government and Broughton; phone 1402.

BUNGALOW for rent. Fairfield estate, with or without furniture. Apply A. D. Lewis, 112 Pemberton blk.

FOUR-ROOM house for rent, cor. Wascana and Lorline in Parkdale; water plentiful.

FOR RENT—To careful tenant, new five-room bungalow, $25 a month. Phone 3341R2.

FOR RENT—A six-roomed house on John st. Apply E. M. Valo; phone 57.

FOR RENT—HOUSES
(Continued)

FOR RENT—Six-roomed modern bungalow, rent $30; two blocks from city hall. Apply 717 Caledonia ave.

FOR RENT—Six-roomed house, 1004 Fairfield rd., second house off Vancouver st., rent $25 per month; empty Nov. 2. Apply at 845 Fort st.

FOR RENT—Seven-roomed modern house in Fairfield; close to car and school; rent $32.50. Apply 205 Beechwood ave., phone 2493L.

FOUL BAY—Seven-roomed, new, modern house; basement, furnace, $35. Harriet rd., 5-roomed, new, modern house; basement, open fireplace; $20. Bagshawe & Co., phone 2371.

FOR RENT—New 5-roomed house, furnace and every modern convenience. H. H. Nunn, Beaumont.

FOR SALE—All or part of my furniture, house for rent, 5 large rooms, large attic, furnace, coal and wood in basement for Winter. Call mornings or evenings, 2318 Trent st.

FOR RENT—A 5-roomed house near Douglas car terminus, hot and cold water, electric light. Chas. E. Printer, Coldutbul rd., Maywood P. O.

HOUSE for rent on Cook st., near Fisguard, 6 rooms. Apply 1054 Fisguard street.

HOUSE to rent, 904 Fort st., $19 per month, close in. Apply Lewis & Roberts, 112 Pemberton blk.

HOUSE to rent, 916 Fort st. $18 per month close in. Apply Lewis & Roberts 112 Pemberton blk.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Large 8-roomed house on Esquimalt carline at city limits, suitable for a boarding house; has bath, open fireplaces, conservatory, etc.; rent $40 per month; will give lease. Western Lands, Ltd., 725 Fort st.

MODERN 7-roomed house, Belmont ave., 5 minutes from car, just built; furnace; bathroom; cement basement; $30 month. Apply 1444 Pembroke st.

MODERN 8-roomed house, furnace heated, Cook st., one-mile circle; rent $25 month. Monk, Monteith & Co., Ltd.; phone 1402.

MODERN 7-roomed house, Belmont Ave., 5 minutes from car, just built; furnace; bathroom; cement basement; $30 month. Apply 1444 Pembroke st.

NEW modern bungalow, 5 rooms, 3 bedrooms, furnace, close to Gorge car; terms moderate to good tenant. Apply J.M. Speers, 818 Colville rd., Victoria West.

OAK BAY Beach Drive, 6 rooms, $35. H. S. Lott & Co.; phone 1324.

SEVERAL new modern, 4 and 5-room houses for rent $20 per month. Macgregor, 207 Central Building.

SIX-ROOMED house, never been occupied, on paved street, one block from Fort st. carline, $28 per month to good tenant. Our office is open evenings. Monk, Monteith & Co., Ltd., Government and Broughton sts.; phone 1402.

TO RENT—House on Mears, just above Cook st. Wendell, Shaw & Co.

TO LET—New house, 6-rooms, close in, furnace. Apply 1054 Burdette ave.

TO LET—A dwelling house, No. 1326 Stanley ave.; it has a gas cooking stove; apply at No. 1330.

TO LET—House, corner of Nelson and Esquimalt rd. Apply 948 Heywood ave.; phone 1611R.

TO RENT or for sale, small new cottage, good locality. Apply 3345, Colonist.

TO LET—5-room bungalow, close to Hillside car, $20 to a desirable tenant. Apply 2656 Cedar Hill rd.

TO LET—Four-roomed modern house. Apply 2184 Shelbourne st.

TO LET—House, 4 rooms, bathroom and pantry, garage, large lot, Hamley St., $30 month; apply 424 Moss St.

TO RENT—A new 4-roomed bungalow on large lot, Parkdale, Douglas st. Call phone 1765.

TO RENT—3-roomed house, small stable, chicken house and about two acres of ground, suitable for a chicken ranch, located at Strawberryvale. Call phone 1765.

TO LET—New, modern 5-roomed cottage, facing sea, Foul Bay, $25; Fisguard st., 3-room furnished, $25. Apply E. A. Harris, 1018 Douglas.

VICTORIA West—Four minutes from car. Story and half 6-room house; sewer, water and electric light; rent $21 per month. Western Lands Limited, 725 Fort St.

911 HEREWARD rd. (west), two minutes from car, comfortable bungalow, 4 rooms, bathroom, pantry and full basement, hot and cold water and all conveniences; rent $21 per month.

981 HULTON st. (Oak Bay ave.) charmingly situated 5-roomed residence; one block from car line, every convenience; only $27.50 monthly, or will sell at sacrifice. Sheridan Bickers, Shawnigan Lake.

WANTED TO RENT—HOUSES

BY English lady and gentleman with three-year-old boy residence with English family where absolutely no other paying guests are kept; must be close in and near sea. Box 3088, Colonist.

FOUR-ROOMED cottage, modern, with stable; rent moderate; careful tenants. Phone 2193L.

WANTED—To rent a house and a few acres of land where a living can be made. Box 3310, Colonist.

WANTED—To rent, 8 to 12-roomed rooming house in district of convent. Box 3237, Colonist.

WANTED—To rent by married couple, a 3 to 5-roomed house in Victoria West; careful tenants. Apply and state rent to Box 3248, Colonist.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

A NINE-ROOMED furnished house for rent on lease, James Bay, on carline. A. S. Barton, 215 Central bldg.; phone 2901.

A BEAUTIFUL new house with 8 rooms, furniture new; with furnace; near car; $75 per month. 127 Howe st., off May, near car; phone 1605L.

BEAUTIFULLY situated 8-roomed modern furnished house, with hot water heating, nice grounds, garage, every convenience, in fashionable part of Oak Bay, close to sea and car, for the Winter months to a responsible tenant. G. C. Howell & Co., Ltd., 641½ Fort st., Phone 1780.

FISGUARD st. (near Camosun), three-roomed house, furnished, $30 per month. For further particulars apply Heisterman, Forman & Co., 1210 Broad st.

FOR RENT—Front half of comfortable furnished six-roomed house, close in. Opposite Scott bldg., 2650 Douglas st.

FOR RENT—Partly furnished 6-roomed House on Blanchard; apply 917 King's Road; or phone 2810L.

FOR RENT—Six-roomed house, furnished, electric light, on half-acre lot, good soil, ten minutes from car line, close to sea; only $15 per month; would sell. Apply owner, 24 Macquinna rd., Foul Bay Point, Victoria.

FURNISHED and unfurnished houses for rent; Green and Burdick Bros., Ltd., corner Langley and Broughton sts., phone 4169-4170.

FOR RENT—Furnished 4-roomed modern bungalow; month, $25; lease; phone 3667L1.

FOR RENT furnished, 7-roomed house on Belleville st., faces harbor and within five minutes of the centre of the city; rent $60 per month. Benson & Winslow, 1202 Douglas st.

SHAWNIGAN Lake home to rent, furnished, cheap for Winter months, close to Strathcona. Room 6, Haynes blk.

THIRTY dollars a month rents 7-roomed furnished house, nice healthy location, close to sea and car; several boarders now in house; apply 1646 Dallas Road.

TO RENT—For 4 or 6 months, 7 roomed well-furnished house and garage; large grounds, stone's throw from Parliament bldgs.; references required. Apply 447 Kingston st.; phone 4636L.

TO RENT—Five-roomed modern furnished house with garage, in good locality; good tenants only; phone 1144L1.

WILL rent furnished 6-roomed house to a careful tenant at $36 per month including water, just off Hillside carline. Apply 2647 Prior.

WANT—FURNISHED HOUSES

WANTED—Large, modern, furnished house, must be on high ground and not too far out. Monk, Monteith & Co., Ltd., Government and Broughton; phone 1402.

WANTED—Furnished house, 6 rooms, Oak Bay or Willows district preferred. Meredith, 206 Sayward blk.; phone 1494.

WANTED—8 or 10-roomed furnished house; central; from owners only. Box 3368, Colonist.

FLATS OR APARTMENTS

A FURNISHED flat. 44 Menzies st.

A BRIGHT, unfurnished apartment, 4 rooms, bath, heated and modern conveniences; adults only. Collinson Apartments, 1115 Collinson st.; phone 997.

ARTISTICALLY arranged suite in Bellevue Court, Bellevue st., Oak Bay, close to Oak Bay car and half block from the beach; steam heat, electric range, etc., balcony overlooking sea. Apply Hugh Pringle, Bellevue Court or 211 Union Bank; phone 4542.

A FLAT, two rooms, bathroom and veranda, electric light, use of phone, unusually pleasant, one block south of Oak Bay car; semi-furnished, $20; unfurnished, $16.50 per month. 907 Richmond ave.; phone 4835L.

AN apartment house out of the ordinary; Normandie Apartments, corner of Cook and Fisguard, phone 1?89L; by far the most complete and modern furnished apartments in Victoria; under new management.

A SUITE to let, three large rooms, kitchen and bathroom. Mt. Edwards, Vancouver st.

FURNISHED suite to let. 707½ Yates st., Room 9; phone L3100.

FIVE-ROOM self-contained flat, every modern convenience, furnace, basement, laundry tubs, etc.; 12 minutes' walk to post office. Box 3417, Colonist. Phone 2040.

FURNISHED flat for rent, or will sell newly furnished 4-room flat, private bath and phone, linen, silver, glassware and dishes. Phone 4016L, Savoy Mansions.

FOR RENT—A small furnished flat, steam heated and every convenience, very complete, close in; no carfare to pay. Apply Mellor Bros., 819 Broughton near Blanchard.

FURNISHED or unfurnished two, three or five-room suite, new, modern house; heat, light, hot, cold water. 1007 Collinson off Vancouver st.; phone 4005L.

FLAT, furnished, heated; three rooms, bath, garden. 646 Simcoe st., Beacon Hill; R2866.

FOR RENT—A 4-room apartment, all modern and good view; rent $23. Apply 928 Bay st., caretaker.

MOUNT Douglas Apartments, Oak Bay Junction, best car service; phone 3872R.

ONE high-class, semi-furnished 5-room suite in new building of excellent finish throughout, very private. 1054 Southgate st.

OLYMPIC furnished apartments, 1120 May st., opposite Beacon Hill Park, elegant 2-roomed suites to rent; strictly first-class; terms reasonable; phone 3132.

TO RENT—Modern three-roomed furnished flat, new building, new furniture, moderate rent, ten minutes from P. O. Apply 16 Boyd st.

TO RENT—Up-to-date 3-room new suite, beds, etc., for sale, if desired. Suite F., 821 Broughton.

TO LET—Furnished flat close to city and carline, low rental. Wise & Co., 109 Pemberton bldg.

TO LET—Small neatly furnished apartments, all modern, $25 monthly. 1176 Yates st.

TO RENT—Splendid up-to-date, semi-furnished apartments, all modern conveniences, five minutes' walk from business centre. Apply "Trebartha," 1046 View st., Suite 6.

$10 FOR a suite of three rooms, city water included; another at $15. Apply 1809 Crescent rd., Foul Bay.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS

AN OFFICE to rent, Board of Trade bldg. Apply Secretary, on premises.

A PUBLIC stenographer looking for a well-furnished office on exceptionally easy terms. Enquire, 510 Belmont bldg.

FOR RENT—The large hall and other rooms known as the First Baptist Church temporary building, corner Yates and Quadra sts. This hall is splendidly adapted for holding concerts, socials, or public meetings; terms reasonable. Apply Manitoba Securities, 1212 Douglas st.

NORTHWEST corner Fort and Blanchard for rent as store or office, prominent location. Particulars apply J. R. Bowes & Co., Ltd., Room 312, Sayward blk.; phone 2724.

SMALL, fully furnished office to rent. 222 Pemberton blk.

TO RENT—Desk room in an up-to-date and exceptionally well-furnished office, with use of telephone. Enquire, 510 Belmont bldg.

TO RENT—A small office, central, furnished or unfurnished or will sell furniture, very low rent. Box 3271, Colonist.

TO RENT—Large store on Fort st., front and rear entrance; splendid light; moderate rent. Apply Gillespie, Hart & Todd, 711 Fort st.

WANTED TO RENT—MISCEL.

WANTED—To rent, 25 to 50 acres in Saanich; must be partly cultivated; also have purchaser for standing timber in Saanich. Monk, Monteith & Co., Ltd., Government corner Broughton.

WANTED TO RENT—Building suitable for industrial, centrally located. F. G. Porteous, 707½ Yates st.

LOST AND FOUND

FOUND—Brown and white King Charles spaniel, on Government st. 1081 Hillside.

FOUND—Gent's watch. Particulars, Box 3161, Colonist.

FOUND adrift in Active Pass, one scow. Apply to C. J. McDonald, Mayne, B. C.

FOUND—Straying on my property in Happy Valley, one black pony mare; if not claimed in ten days will be sold to pay expenses. J. Foulton, care Richardson's, corner Burnside and Millgrove.

KEY lost—Between Douglas and Government sts., near White Lunch. Finder kindly return to Box 3082, Colonist office and oblige owner. Key stamped "M. Q. No. 2"

LOST—On Thursday evening, between Trutch and Government sts., a gold tie pin with pearl in centre. 527 Trutch st., or phone 3848L.

LOST—Will the lady who at Mrs. Atkin's reception, by mistake took ostrich feather stole instead of her own marabou telephone Mrs. Church, Corrig College.

LOST—On Broughton or Quadra sts., near Quadra st. cemetery, gold headed silk umbrella; phone 460R1.

LOST—In vicinity of Cloverdale ave., heavy horse, red colored, with halter. Anyone harboring same please apply to owner, Mr. Mella, second house from Douglas on Roderick.

LOST—English setter, black ears and left eye. Name, Peter; reward. Anyone found harboring will be prosecuted; phone 2600. D. Campbell.

LOST—A bunch of keys on Dallas, Oswego or Niagara. reward. Return to 344 Niagara.

LOST—Near Royal Athletic Park, seven months old Gordon setter pup. Anyone finding please phone R4606 or 616 Princess ave.

LOST—Silver mesh bag on Yates or Douglas st., containing two dollars; finder rewarded at 1082 Pembroke st.

LOST—Gold bar brooch, set with pearls; reward. Finder please phone 2071.

LOST—A pair of bifocal spectacles; liberal reward given. Box 2995, Colonist.

STRAYED from 1266 Yates st., a five-month-old Gordon setter pup; phone 1740.

STRAYED on my premises, bay horse, white spots each side of neck, branded on leg. Apply Wilkinson, Sims ave., Parkdale.

ROOM AND BOARD

AT 860 Queen's ave., room and board for 3 or 4 young men.

A COMFORTABLE well-furnished bedroom for rent in refined home, breakfast if desired; terms reasonable. 538 Walton st., off Woodlands rd., Fairfield.

"AVOCA" BOARDING HOUSE—Beautifully situated and new, with all modern conveniences; near car and park; terms moderate. Phone 1605L, 127 Howe st., off Mary st., Fairfield, Foul Bay car.

AT ST. HELENS, 833 Courtney st., superior board residence for gentlemen, single and double rooms, very central, three minutes from post office; very liberal table; English cooking; baths, hot and cold; electric light and telephone. Phone 4252.

ABERDEEN—941 Maclure street and Vancouver, a modern home for out-of-town people, first-class cuisine, hot and cold water every room, steam heated throughout, terms moderate on application. Comfortable lounge and tennis.

BOARD and room, beautifully situated, delicious home cooking; terms moderate. 1237 Sunnyside ave.; phone 3125R.

BOARDING house, few minutes from Parliament Buildings established three years; 16 boarders, 14 table boarders; most excellent business; rent $60; price $1,400. Another established two years; price $1,100; 18 boarders; rent $50; 14 rooms. Particulars from Mrs. A. Clark, 426 Sayward bldg.; phone 2486.

BOARD and room, 1011 McClure st., off Vancouver.

BOARD-residence for two, superior, easy walking distance, car. 59 Menzies st.

COMFORTABLE room and board for two young men, three minutes from two carlines, terms moderate (English preferred); phone 4331L.

COMFORTABLE warm room, private family, board if desired; piano, phone and every convenience. 571 Toronto st., two blocks from Parliament bldgs.

CRAIGMYLE, 1037 Craigdarroch rd., new, first-class boarding house, beautifully situated and near car line; every modern convenience; terms moderate. Phone 2218R.

DOUBLE room with board, furnace heat, two minutes from Cook and Pandora car line. 1216 Rudlin st.

FURNISHED rooms, and board if desired. Apply 3044 Douglas st.

LARGE front bedroom with board for two men; electric light, piano, bath; English cooking; French spoken; moderate. 1247 Pandora st.

ROOM and board suitable for two ladies, private, piano. 1023 Fisguard st.

ROOM and board in family; phone 4839L.

ROOM and board, large front room, suit two gentlemen, separate beds; also single room, good home cooking, use of phone and piano. 376 Cook st.

ROOM and board. 731 Vancouver st.; phone 2544, Mrs. L. Kennedy.

ROOM and board for two. 1037 Burdette avenue.

ROOM and board $7; ten minutes post office. 121 Menzies. phone 4240R.

SUPERIOR board and room, large, airy rooms; steam heat; private grounds; home cooking; $8 and $10 weekly. 926 Humboldt st.

WELL furnished room to let, with or without board, every convenience, in good locality. 1315 Yates st.; phone 5808L.

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD

WANTED—By young man; room and board with private family; James Bay or Hillside Avenue. Box 2950, Colonist.

BUSINESS CHANCES

A GOOD hotel snap. Just new elegantly furnished; heart of city. Inquire at once. Wm. Sharp, phone 1725. 2810 Cedar Hill rd.

CHIROPODY. Phone 3783, Hotel Brunswick.

FOR SALE—Portable sawmill with a 40 horsepower engine and boiler. Everything in running order. Apply to R. W. Allan, Royal Oak, R.M.D. No. 1, South Saanich, B.C. (Old West Road).

GROCERY—Small stock of groceries for sale; about $500 will handle it. Address Box 3314, Colonist.

HUNDRED miles an hour and safety, sensational new invention, the Water-Mobile; new type motor boat will startle the world and make millions for first investors. Write Water-Mobile Underwriters, Carter-Cotton bldg., Vancouver, B. C.

LADY wishes partner for tea room, good opportunity to get half share in first-class business; capital required about $250. Apply for further particulars to Mrs. A. Clark, at The Ladies' Agency, 426 Sayward bldg.; phone 2486.

OWNER leaving city wishes to sell milk and fruit route, horse, wagon, harness trade utensils $150. Box 3324, Colonist.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE—Central location, doing good business; partner going away; $800. Box 2992, Colonist.

SALOON MEN ATTENTION—New 30-room hotel located in the centre of Victoria's business district, to be leased for 10 years to right party; applicant must possess license. Apply for particulars Box 3370, Colonist.

SAANICH GROCERY, good steady business, turnover $1,800 month, modern and spacious living accomodation, $35; offered at value of stock and fixtures. No goodwill. Apply Business Exchange Service, 409 Hibben Bldg.

TEA room, first class, good going concern; only changing hands as owners are going into another business; price $900, terms arranged. Apply to The Ladies' Agency, 426 Sayward bldg.; phone 2486.

WANT TO EXCHANGE

A DOUBLE corner on Wilkinson rd. to exchange as part payment on a 5-roomed bungalow. Box 3360, Colonist.

A QUARTER section in best agricultural district of Alberta, 2½ miles from railway station, in exchange for Victoria or Vancouver city property. Box 3359, Colonist.

A CHANCE to trade your house for a 5-passenger Hudson automobile in excellent condition and clear interest in business property on main street in Fort William; total value of exchange $3,500. Communicate with J. R. Bowes & Co., Ltd., Room 312, Sayward blk.; phone 2724.

A CORNER of four lots to trade for home in Fairfield. Cameron Investment & Securities Co., 618 Trounce ave.

A FAIRFIELD home to trade for Saanich acreage. Cameron Investment & Securities Co., 618 Trounce ave.

C. W. DREW, the Exchange Specialist, has 15,000,000 feet of cedar and some cash to trade for house; 214-15-16 Hibben-Bone Building.

C. W. DREW, the Exchange Specialist, wants your trading listings; 214-15-16 Hibben-Bone Building.

C. W. DREW, the Exchange Specialist can get you property you want for the property you now have; 214-15-16 Hibben-Bone Building.

CAMERON Investment & Securities Co. can trade that property. Call on us with your proposition.

EQUITY $1,400 first-class property; exchange for gasoline launch of equal value. Box 3351, Colonist.

EQUITY in splendid waterfront lot, Gorge district, for house. Macgregor, 207 Central bldg.

EXCHANGE listings wanted; we have good properties to swap; what have you? Benson Land Co., Ltd., 421 Pemberton bldg.; phone 221.

EQUITY in double corner to exchange for auto. Dominion Realty, 1317 Broad st.

FOR EXCHANGE—Forty or eighty acres in Clayoquot district, will exchange for Victoria lots, close-in preferred. Apply 541 Alpha st., city.

FOR EXCHANGE—Property in business centre of Kelowna, B. C., for Victoria property; what offers? Apply Box 552, Port Angeles.

GOOD 4-roomed house, furnished, and lot 50x110 valued at $2,500; will exchange for lot between Junction and Foul Bay rd.; difference arranged to suit. Shaw Real Estate Co., 302 Pemberton bldg.

WANT TO EXCHANGE
(Continued)

HAVE several automobiles to trade for good real estate. For particulars see Zimmerli, 725½ Fort st.

I HAVE 160 acres of A1 farm land in Alberta, three miles from railway station; will exchange for city property. Box 3266, Colonist.

I HAVE two good 4 and 5-room houses that I wish to dispose of; my equity is about $1,700 in each. What have you to exchange as part payment and part cash? Great snaps for all cash. Apply Williams, 43 Walter ave., Tillicum P. O., near Gorge.

LET Andrews handle your exchange propositions, he has some money-makers on his list; see him. Dominion Realty, Broad st.

SEVERAL lots in Medicine Hat to exchange for house in the city. Dominion Realty, 1317 Broad st.

THREE splendid residential lots worth over $6,500, for some acreage near or out of town; clear deeds. Box 3428, Colonist.

TO EXCHANGE—Acreage close to Seattle, only 25c fare, choice location; special price at $105 per acre; for 5 or 6-roomed house in good location; will assume. Benson Land Co., Ltd., 421 Pemberton bldg.; phone 221.

TO EXCHANGE—Good city lots or agreement of sale for 1912 or 1913 auto. Apply owner, Box 3413, Colonist.

WANTED—To exchange, 6 year old mare, rubber tired buggy and harness, for automobile and will give some cash. Box 3216 Colonist.

WE HAVE 160 acres of Prairie land, price $4,000, clear title, to trade for Victoria property. Our office is open evenings. Monk, Monteith & Co., Ltd., Government and Broughton sts.; phone 1402.

WANTED—Good lot, as first payment on nice 5-roomed modern bungalow, on Cornwall st. E. Carvell, 213 Hibben blk.

WE have clear title to three lots at $6,500; to trade for 5 acres near town. Monk, Monteith & Co., Ltd., Government and Broughton.

WOULD accept good lot as first payment on 5-roomed modern bungalow; price $4,200. Phone 3341R2.

WILL exchange James Bay house and lot, equity $4,000, for few acres and house near Victoria. Box 2118, Colonist.

WILL accept lot as first payment on 5-room house, close to Foul Bay car; equity $1,450, balance 3 years. Apply owner, Box 2630, Colonist.

40 ACRES at Long Beach, Vancouver Island, exchange for 6 or 7-room house. Box 2961, oClonist.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

BULL pups for sale. 841 Broughton st.

FOR SALE—30 S. C. R. I. Red yearling hens. F. Caldwell, Linton Red Farm, Sooke.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred wire haired fox terrier puppy dog, reasonable price. Apply 1556 Monterey ave., Oak Bay.

FOR SALE—Registered Holstein bull. Fred Wooster, Finnerty Ranch, Finnerty rd., Cadboro Bay.

FOR SALE, cheap. Well-bred English bull terrier dog pup. 2035 Stanley ave.

FOR SALE—One registered Jersey bull, 2-year-old, 30 head breeding ewes. Apply to James Todd, Mount Tolmie P. O.

FOR Sale—Pony, buggy and harness, saddle an bridle, suitable for family driving or saddle. Apply Brown & Simmons Stables, Fisguard St.

FOR SALE—Eight-weeks-old bull pup bitch, cross Boston bitch and English bull, $25. Box 3250, Colonist.

FOR SALE—Fox terrier pups. Apply Jones, 1733 Unit ave., off Shelbourne.

FOR Sale—Pair beautifully matched ponies, kind and gentle, single or double, good saddlers; buggy and harness, entire outfit cheap. Apply Victoria Transfer Co.

GRADE Holstein, 3 years old, fresh, milking 14 quarts per day. Price $150. 552 Laurel st., Oak Bay.

HORSE, wagon, buggy and two sets of harness for $100. Apply to 761 Princess avenue.

HORSES for sale. Several horses suitable for teaming or farm work for sale; also one pony, sets of harness, stick wagons, plough, harrow and scraper. The Barn, Craigdarroch, Fort st., Victoria; phone 4936.

MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys, strong, healthy stock; one fine gobbler, $8; three two-year-old hens, $6 each; lot, $25. Monsley, Finlayson, Arm Road, Millstream.

PULLETS, PULLETS—100 Rhode Island Reds and 100 White Orpingtons, laying, pure-bred; also 50 geese, rabbits, homer pigeons and Guinea fowl, 100 Barred Rocks and Wyandotte yearling hens. Victoria Poultry Supply, 1037½ Pandora ave.; phone 5233.

POMERANIAN miniature, female, six months, perfect points, can win in best company, excellent pedigree; $75. 1109 View st.

STRONG horse, 1,000 pounds, good worker suitable for farm or express work, also fruit wagon in good condition $200; G. McConnel, Gordon Head.

THREE first-class cows for sale cheap, one Holstein due in six weeks. Barrett, Tuxedo Park, Saanich rd., one mile north of Pumping Station.

WANTED—Young St. Bernard or Newfoundland dog or bitch. Box 3288, Colonist.

WANTED, LIVE POULTRY—The Burnside Poultry Co. wish to announce that they have opened a feeding station at 1116 Burdette ave., Victoria, and are now in the market for poultry, especially hens and chickens for fattening purposes. Will also handle fresh eggs. Ship your poultry and eggs to The Burnside Poultry Co., 1116 Burdette Ave. Prompt returns. Honest weight.

WANTED—Two or three dozen pullets and rooster. Apply, stating breed and price, to F. V. Hobbs, Mystic Spring, Cadboro Bay, or General Delivery, Victoria.

WANTED—For laying 18 Brown Leghorn pullets. Apply H. Martin, 950 St. Charles St., Victoria.

PERSONAL

RUPTURE—Anybody, no matter what age or sex, who is suffering from any kind of a rupture can get completely cured in four weeks. Advice and information will be sent for $1. Cure or money back. H. Illetschke, 336 Winston st., Dept. 12, Los Angeles, Cal.

TO LEASE

FOR RENT—14 acres of land, 6 miles from city, 6 acres in fruits, 5-room house, good outbuildings, running stream, furniture for sale for $300; rent $12 per month; lease. A. Taylor, Town & Country Realty, 1242 Government st.; phone 3259.

KENNINGTON & GORE-LANGTON

Real Estate and Insurance
Cowichan Station and Cobble Hill.

THIRTY-TWO ACRES—Twenty cleared, all first-class land; good orchard; four-roomed house; bathroom; excellent water supply; chicken houses; one and a half miles from Cobble Hill station. $6,750; on terms.

THIRTEEN ACRES—Six hundred feet sea frontage; grand view; all good land; two and a half miles from Cobble Hill station. Price, $4,000, on terms.

SIXTY ACRES—Three cleared, eight in pasture; small house; good running stream; large barn; one and a half miles from Cowichan station. Price, $6,000, on terms.

H. A. HINCKS

Langford Station P. O. Phone [illegible]

HALF acre lots from [illegible] up, chicken ranches and suburban [illegible]

F. T. TAPSCOTT

Corner of Whittier and Ardersier. Phone 1933L1.

NINE-ROOMED house on Whittier, nearly finished, fully modern, full-sized basement, on high lot 60x120 or 60x230 if desired, for $4,000 or rent for $30.

FIVE-ROOMED bungalow on Whittier, new, modern, for $3,500, or rent for $25, any sized lot.

ELDON PLACE—Close to Burnside car; $950 for fine full-sized lots.

IRMA ST.—A four-roomed house for $1,900 or rent for $15.

FRUIT trees on all these properties; prices net, easy terms. Inquire for choice acreage on Cordova Bay and Patricia Bay.

CROFT & ASHBY

Real Estate, Timber, Mines and Coal Lands
Phone 3999. P. O. Box 560.
124, 125 and 126 Pemberton Bldg., Victoria.
Vancouver Office, Winch Bldg.
Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange.

SEYMOUR Inlet, 14,000 acres, $8 per acre.

COWICHAN River, 196 acres, 12 acres cleared, commands both banks of the river and some of the finest fishing pools on Vancouver Island; price only $60 per acre.

TIMBER—Our list includes some of the finest tracts in B. C. We have Crown Grants, Dominion Leases, E. & N. Titles and Provincial Licenses. Prices from 18c per M feet and up.

ACREAGE—We have large tracts of acreage in all parts of B. C. Full information can be had at our office.

FARM—We have a first-class proposition for anyone looking for a good farm, over 500 acres, 70 acres under cultivation, 200 in grass, close to railway, sea and good market. This property can be subdivided into small blocks and shows a good return on the money invested. Price under $100 per acre.

ISLAND, near Deep Bay. Can be easily reached by new B. C. Electric ferry; water on island, only $1,750.

WANTED—$4,000, first mortgage, 10 per cent interest, security worth over $15,000; building insured for $10,500.

PORT HARDY—Lots from $140 up; saw mill and hotel have just been completed; Port Hardy will be the railway terminus of Vancouver Island railway systems.

SOOKE REALTY COMPANY

W. Miller Higgs A. Percy Rayment

FOR poultry farms, 5-acre lots or more, good soil, near to Sooke P. O., with good road frontage on main road; now being logged off; $100 per acre; terms, $100 cash and $10 per month.

BEAUTIFUL waterfront Summer homesites on Sooke Harbor, Sooke River and straits.

ACREAGE for sale from $15; partly improved from $35.

CALL and see us. Offices Sooke and North Sooke. Daily auto service from Victoria.

R. G. MELLIN

Sooke Real Estate Office.

SOOKE BAY—House and five acres with 350 feet of seafront; long gravel beach and beautiful view, $2,500.

SOOKE HARBOR—60 acres waterfront, intersected by main road; $200 per acre; 5 acres harborfront, near wharf, $500 per acre; bungalow and 120 feet frontage, $2,100.

SOOKE ACREAGE—20 acres at $55 per acre; 5 and 10-acre lots from $125 per acre up; 5 acres all cleared, $2,000.

A. R. LANGLEY & CO.

Real Estate, Financial, Insurance Agents and Accountants. Room 212 Central Building. Phone 3064.

DESIRABLE residential and business properties for sale.

NOTICE

In the Matter of the Estate of Walter Clarence Goode, Late of the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, the Deceased Intestate.

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Walter Clarence Goode, who died at the City of Victoria on or about the 28th day of May, A.D., 1913, are required on or before the 25th day of October, A. D., 1913, to send by post, prepaid, or deliver to George F. Emerson, to whom letters of Administration were granted by the Supreme Court of British Columbia, on the 15th day of August, A. D., 1913, their names, addresses and descriptions with full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them, such particulars should be verified by Statutory Declaration.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that after the 25th day of October, A. D., 1913, the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice, and that the said Administrator shall not be liable for the said assets to any person or persons of whose claim notice shall not have been received by him at the time of such disribuion.

Notice may be addressed to the Administrator in care of the undersigned at Rooms 105-107 Union Bank Building, Victoria, British Columbia.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 3rd day of October, A. D., 1913.

A. D. MACFARLANE,
Solicitor for the Administrator of the said estate.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA:
IN DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES:

The 9th day of October, A.D. 1913:

GEORGE THE FIFTH by the Grace of God and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Colonies and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, etc.

To Agatha Mitchell, late of Cowichan Station, Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

Whereas Sybil Katharine Dundas, of Victoria, British Columbia, claiming to have been lawfully married to Thomas Archibald Dundas, of Shawnigan Lake, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, has filed her petition against him in our said Court praying for a dissolution of her said marriage, wherein she alleges that you have committed adultery with the said Thomas Archibald Dundas.

NOW THIS IS TO COMMAND YOU that within twenty-one days of the service on you, inclusive of the day of service you do appear in our said Court then and there to make answer to the said petition, a copy whereof, sealed with the seal of our said Court is herewith served upon you.

AND TAKE NOTICE that in default of your so doing a judge of our said Court will proceed to hear the charges proved in due course of law and pronounce sentence thereon your [illegible] notwithstanding.

B. H. TYRWHITT DRAKE, [illegible]

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Tenders will be received at the [illegible] the Board of School Trustees [illegible] on or before [illegible] of November, 1913, for the [illegible] completion of the [illegible] SCHOOL, Hollywood [illegible]

Each tender must be [illegible] marked cheque [illegible] School Trustees [illegible] equal to [illegible] the tender. [illegible]

Stock Markets and Financial News

STOCK MARKET FIRM AT CLOSE

Developments in Mexican Situation Exert Considerable Influence on Trading in New York—Bonds Irregular.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Trading was unusually light at the opening today. Price changes, while small, showed a definite tendency downward. Steel, which opened unchanged, fell ⅛ on the first few transactions. There was renewed weakness in Pennsylvania which declined a point and practically all of the active stocks were fractionally lowered. National Biscuit rose 1¾. The market closed firm.

Prominence given to the latest developments in the Mexican situation exerted considerable influence and traders were of the opinion that the market would continue to reflect the crippling of the buying power until conditions over the border were less troubled.

Reviews of the week's trade were tinged with a hopeful tone, but the pessimistic feeling in regard to the iron and steel industry was deep-seated. Bonds were irregular.

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)

Stocks—	Bid.	Asked.
Alaska Gold	22⅞	23
Amal. Copper	73⅝	74
Amer. Agr. Chemical	43½	45
Amer. Beet Sugar	23	23½
Amer. Can.	31⅝	31½
Amer. Car. and Fdy.	44⅝	44⅝
Amer. Cotton Oil	30½	30⅝
Amer. Ice Securities	21	21¼
Amer. Locomotive	37½	40
Amer. Smelting	63½	63⅝
Amer. Sugar	106⅝	110
Amer. Tel. and Tel.	121⅝	122¼
Amer. Tobacco	235	238
Anaconda	35⅝	36
Atchison	93⅝	93⅝
do pfd	98	98⅝
B and O.	93⅛	93⅝
B. T. R.	86½	87⅛
C. P. R.	227½	227⅝
Central Leather	20⅝	21⅛
Ches. and Ohio	57	..
C. and G. W.	11¼	11½
C. M. and St. P.	101⅝	101⅝
Calif. Petro.	17	18¼
Colo. Fuel and Iron	27½	28½
Colo. and Southern	27	28
Con. Gas	138⅝	139
D. and R. G.	18	19
do pfd	29	32
Distillers Sec.	18¼	18⅝
Erie	27⅛	27⅝
do 1st pfd	43	43⅝
do 2nd pfd	34	35
Goodrich	20½	22
Gt. Nor. pfd	123⅝	124¼
Gt. Nor. Ore. ctfs.	32¼	32½
Illinois Central	106¼	107½
Inter-Metro.	13½	13⅝
do pfd	57½	57⅝
Inter. Harvester	102	103
Kas. City Southern	24½	24⅞
L. and N.	131½	132½
Lehigh Valley	151⅝	151½
Mackay Co's	79	80
Mex. Petro.	64	65
Guggenheim	44⅝	45½
North American Co.	71	71⅝
New Haven	82¼	82½
M. S. P. and S. S. M.	130	132
do pfd	135	138
M. K. and T.	20¼	20½
do pfd	53	54
Missouri Pacific	29⅛	29⅝
National Biscuit	119	122
National Lead	44	44⅝
Nat. Rys. of Mex. 1st pfd	33	..
do 2nd pfd	12⅝	..
Nevada Cons.	15⅝	15⅝
N. Y. Central	86	86¼
Norfolk and West.	103	104
Northern Pacific	107	107½
Pacific Mail	19	21
Pennsylvania	109	109¼
People's Gas	123	124½
Pressed Steel Car	25	25½
Reading	162¼	162⅝
Rep. Iron and Steel	19¼	19⅝
do pfd	80½	81
Rock Island	14⅛	14⅝
do pfd	22⅝	22⅞
Sloss Sheffield	26	29
Southern Pacific	87¼	87½
Southern Railway	22	22½
do pfd	76¼	78
Tenn. Copper	29	29¼
Texas Pacific	14⅝	15¼
Twin City	104½	108
Union Pacific	151½	151⅝
do pfd	81½	82¼
U. S. Rubber	58½	59¼
do 1st pfd	103⅝	105½
U. S. Realty	56	58
U. S. Steel	57⅝	57⅞
do pfd	106½	107
Utah Copper	53⅝	53¾
Va. Car. Chemical	28½	28⅝
Wabash	2⅞	4½
do pfd	10½	12
Western Union	62½	63
Westinghouse	66	67
Wisconsin Central	43	46½
Granby (Boston)	72	72½

Total sales, 75,600 shares.

MONTREAL STOCKS

MONTREAL, Oct. 25.—The local market today was very strong throughout the list. Heavy trading developed in Dominion Steel, which for some time has shown a tendency to decline, and which yesterday turned on an upward movement that continued throughout today's session. The stock opened at 40½, an advance of ¼ point over yesterday's closing figure, and steadily increased in strength, selling up to 42 on the close, which was the high point of the day. Canadian Pacific held steady at 228. Brazilian was also steady at yesterday's closing price of 85½. Montreal Power was strong, selling up to 211, an advance of ⅛ a point and closing at 211 bid for the stock. Richelieu was steady at 108⅝, and Ottawa Power showed a gain of ½, selling at 155½. Crown Reserve at 162 was three points higher than yesterday, while Detroit was ⅜ of a point better the preceding day.

The undertone at all times was very good and a more optimistic feeling seemed to exist.

GRAIN MARKETS

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 25.—The market here opened at ⅛ advance and was steady throughout a somewhat dull morning, with little speculative interest. There is a good cash demand for No. 2 and 3 and some life in export trade via Buffalo.

The market has a firm undertone and both flax and oats are steady with oat receipts of all grades very heavy. Receipts here show no decline and today 1,494 cars were inspected and 1,460 in sight. Weather conditions throughout the West are very favorable to delivery and transportation.

Winnipeg prices:

	Open.	Close.
Wheat—		
Oct.	79½	79⅝
Nov.	79⅝	79⅝
Dec.	79⅝	79½
May	85	85⅛
Oats—		
Oct.	33⅝	33⅝
Nov.	33⅛	33⅝
Dec.	33⅝	33⅝
May	37	37⅝
Flax—		
Oct.	114⅝	114⅝
Nov.	114	114
Dec.	114	114
May	121½	121½

Cash prices: Wheat—No. 1 Nor., 79¾; 2 Nor., 77¼; 3 Nor., 75¼; 4 Nor., 70¼. Winter wheat—No. 2, 80¾; No. 3, 78¾; No. 4, 78¾.

Oats—No. 1 C. W., 33½; No. 3 C. W., 32½; extra No. 1 feed, 33.

Barley—No. 3, 41½; No. 4, 37½; feed, 34½.

Flax—No. 1 N. W. C., 118.

CHICAGO MARKETS

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
Dec.	84	84	83⅝	83⅞
May	88⅞	88⅞	88½	88⅝
Corn—				
Dec.	68⅝	68⅝	68	68⅝
May	70	70⅝	69⅝	70¼
July	70	70⅛	69⅞	70
Oats—				
Dec.	39⅝	39⅝	38⅞	39¼
May	42⅞	43	42⅛	42⅞
July	42⅝	42⅝	42	42⅛
Pork—				
May	19.87	20.07	19.87	20.00
Lard—				
May	10.75	10.85	10.75	10.82
Short Ribs—				
May	10.62	10.75	10.65	10.70

VICTORIA STOCK EXCHANGE

Listed Stocks

Stock—	Bid.	Asked.
Blackbird Syndicate	50	..
B. C. Life	..	125
B. C. Trust Co.	100	..
B. C. Packers com.	134	..
B. C. Refining Co.	44	..
B. C. Copper Co.	2.00	3.00
Crow's Nest Coal	..	70
C. N. P. Fisheries	25	1.50
Can. F. S. Lumber Co.	..	02
Can. Cons. S. and R.	33	..
Coronation Gold	42¾	49
Dominion Trust Co.	105	..
G. W. Perm. Loan	126	..
Granby	72.00	74.00
Int. Coal and Coke Co.	29	34
Lucky Jim Zinc	02	05
McGillivray Coal	14	18
Nugget Gold	..	80
Portland Canal	02¾	03¾
Pacific Loan	20	..
Rambler Cariboo	..	25
Standard Lead	1.00	1.30
Showstorm	24	28
Stewart M. and D.	10	..
Siocan Star	..	50
S. S. Island Creamery	07¼	..
Stewart Land	04	09
Vict. Phoenix Brew.	110	..
Unlisted		
American Marconi	..	05¼
B. C. Coal and Oil	..	50
Canadian Marconi	..	04
Can. North West Oil	..	00½
Can. West Trust	..	90
Capital Furn. Co.	1.00	..
Can. Pacific Oil	2.00	..
Glacier Creek	05¼	05¾
North S. Ironworks	..	35
Bakeries Ltd.	..	11

Sales

100 Coronation Gold, at 45.

THE CITY MARKETS

RETAIL

Vegetables	
Beets, new, per lb.	.05
Cabbage, new, per lb.	.04
Carrots, 6 bunches	.25
Celery, Californian, lb.	.10
Celery, Okanagan, 2 lbs.	.25
Cauliflowers, each	.20
Okanagan Celery, 2 lbs. for	.25
Green Onions, 8 bunches	.10
Hothouse Lettuce	.05
Local Hothouse Tomatoes, 2 lbs.	.30
Sweet Potatoes, 5 lbs.	.25
Ashcroft Potatoes, sack	1.75
Fraser River Potatoes, sack	.75
Local Potatoes, per sack	1.25
Rhubarb, per 4 lbs.	.25
Radishes, 2 bunches	.10
Oregon Onions, 8 lbs.	.25
Local Cucumbers	.05
Parsley, per bunch	.05
Peppers, per lb.	.05
Mint, per bunch	.05
Vegetable Marrow, per lb.	.05
Egg Plant, lb.	.10
Watercress, bunch	.10
Hubbard's Squash, lb.	.03
Meats	
Wiltshire Bacon, per lb.	.30
Beef, per lb.	.12½ to .30
Broilers, lb.	.40
Fowl, lb.	.35
Local Fowls, per lb.	.30
Mutton, per lb.	.12½ @ .25
New Zealand Mutton, per lb.	.12 to .25
Lamb, forequarters, each	2.50 to 2.50
Flour	
E. & E. Bread Flour, per 49 lb. sack	1.95
Lake of the Woods, bag	1.95
Robin Hood, bag	1.85
Royal Household, bag	1.85
Royal Standard, bag	1.85
Moffet's Best, bag	1.85
Purity, per bag	1.85
Snowflake, per bag	1.75
Wild Rose, bag	1.85
Drifted Snow, per sack	1.65
Fruit	
Tokay Grapes, basket	.75
Malaga Grapes, basket	.85
Lemons, Sicilian, doz.	.35
Lemons, California, doz.	.50
Apples, new, box	1.75 to 2.00
Crab Apples, 4 lbs.	.25
Melons, Casaba, each	.40
Bananas, per doz.	.35
Peaches, per box	1.40
Cantaloupes, each	.15
Grape Fruit, 3	.25
Oranges, per doz.	.50 .65 .80 $1.00
Blue Plums, basket	.35
Oregon Prune Plums, basket	.40
Pears, basket	.40
Watermelons, lb.	.02
Cranberries, per lb.	.10
Blueberries, per lb.	.10
Feed	
Alfalfa Hay, per ton	$20.00 $22.00
Timothy Hay, per ton	$19.00 $21.00
East Washington Hay, ton	$26.00 $28.00
Barley, per 100 lbs.	1.60
Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs.	1.70
Bran, per 100 lbs.	1.50
Shorts, per 100 lbs.	1.60
Chop Feed, per 100 lbs.	1.80
Corn, per 100 lbs.	2.20
Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs.	2.30
Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs.	1.70
Feed Cornmeal, per 100 lbs.	1.80
Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs.	1.65 2.00@2.25
Oats, per 100 lbs	1.80
Straw, per bale	.75
Dairy Produce and Eggs	
Eggs—	
Egg-Laying Contest, doz.	.65
Local, fresh	.60
Eastern, fresh	.40
Butter—	
Cowichan Creamery, lb.	.55
Comox Creamery, lb.	.55
Salt Spring Isl. Creamery	.50
New Zealand, per lb.	.40
N. W. Creamery, per lb.	.50
Eastern Townships, per lb	.45
Cheese, Canadian, per lb.	.25
English Stilton, per lb.	.65
Wisconsin brick, per lb.	.35

SALE OF LINOLEUM

On Wednesday Next

At 2 o'Clock Sharp.

We have been fortunate enough in purchasing a job lot of **Nairn's Scotch Inlaid and Printed Linoleums** of the best quality and newest patterns. Prices from 35c to 65c per yard; worth $1.25. Come on time and avoid the rush. Remember, "The early bird catches the worm" at **640 Fisguard Street**, Wednesday next.

LIST & FRANCIS
AUCTIONEERS

CITY MARKET AUCTION

Every Tuesday

At 2 o'Clock

Present entries: Seven Horses, two Cows, 200 Fowls, Buggies, Wagons, Harness and other goods.

LIST & FRANCIS
Phone 2484 Auctioneers

Sheriff's Sale

Under and by virtue of a warrant of execution issued out of the County Court holden at Victoria and to me directed against the goods and chattels of E. V. Fullerton, also a landlord's distress warrant, I have seized, taken possession of and distrained the goods and chattels in and upon the premises No. 648 Johnson Street, Victoria, consisting of children's underwear, woollen goods, ladies' blouses, laces, ribbons, hats, large quantity of linen underwear, show-cases, counters and shelving, and will offer the same for sale at Public Auction on Monday and Tuesday next, October 27 and 28, at 7:30 p. m. Terms of sale cash.

F. G. RICHARDS,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Victoria, B. C., October 23, 1913.

NOTICE

To the Public:—The statement has gone forth in and around Victoria regarding the sick, the suffering, and the afflicted, that it is impossible for them to take an Etheric treatment without obtaining immediate results, and that such is the case with each and every treatment. This is a strong statement and we would suggest, if your health is not what you want it to be in every way, that you call at their office, and see for yourself as to the truthfulness.

They contend that the proper remedy for hunger is food, and that it is adways beneficial when properly given. They also contend that the proper remedy for the sick and afflicted is the Etheric treatment, and that it is likewise always beneficial when taken. They are nature's remedies and nature's remedies always stand without an equal and supreme.

Great claims are being made concerning the efficacy of the Etheric treatment. While it is not the purpose of this notice to say whether the many claims made for this "startling new treatment" is true or not, yet we would advise those of you who are suffering in any way to investigate it very carefully.

This you can do without cost to yourself by going to their office and calling for a free consultation. We trust that you will do this at as early a date as possible, so that you can answer, from personal knowledge, the many questions that are being asked as to its worth and merit.

Office hours, 7:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m., except Saturday and Sundays.

EDWARD LEWIS & CO.,
504-5 Campbell Building.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

IN DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES:

The 8th day of October, A.D. 1913:

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Colonies and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, etc., To Archibald Dundas, late of Shawnigan Lake, Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

Whereas Sybil Katherine Dundas, of Victoria, British Columbia, claiming to have been lawfully married to you the said Thomas Archibald Dundas, has filed her petition against you in our said Court praying for a dissolution of her marriage with you wherein she alleges that you have committed adultery with one Agatha Mitchell and have been guilty of cruelty towards her the said Sybil Katherine Dundas.

NOW THIS IS TO COMMAND YOU that within twenty-one days of the service on you, inclusive of the day of such service you do appear in our said Court then and there to make answer to the said petition, a copy whereof, sealed with the seal of our said Court is herewith served upon you.

AND TAKE NOTICE that in default of your so doing a judge of our said Court will proceed to hear the charges proved in due course of law and to pronounce sentence thereon your absence notwithstanding.

S. H. TURWHITT DRAKE,
Registrar.

Messrs. Stewart Williams & Co.

Duly instructed by Miss Coffee will sell by Public Auction, at her residence, 1125 Burdette Avenue, just above Cook Street, on

Tuesday, October 28

the whole of her well-kept and nearly new

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS

Including:

DRAWING ROOM—Very fine Davenport, Oak Oc. Table, Oak Whatnot, Oak China Cupboard, very pretty Oak Tea Table, Mission Oak Rocker, Rattan Chairs, Curtains, Ornaments, Pictures, Axminster Carpet, etc.

DINING ROOM—Fumed Oak Ex. Table, Writing Desk, Fumed Oak Seat, Oak Rocker, Linen Box, Jardinieres, Ornaments, Pictures, Curtains, Velvet Pile Carpet, etc.

KITCHEN—"Alberni" Range, in first-class order, Singer Sewing Machine, Kitchen Tables and Chairs, Cooking Utensils, Gas Range, Crockery, Glassware, 2 Heaters, 2 Gas Heaters, Gas Heater for Hot Water, Garden Tools, Lawn Mower, Hose, Carpet Sweeper, etc.

HALL—Oak Hall Rack, Axminster Carpet, Handsome Carved Oak Chair, Oak Hall Seat, Door Mats, etc.

BEDROOMS—Very handsome Mahogany Bedstead and Mattresses, Mahogany Commode, Large Cheval Glass in Mahogany Frame, Oc. Tables, Mahogany Bureau, Chest of Drawers, Rugs, Screen, Axminster Carpets, 2 handsome Iron Bedsteads and Mattresses, Rattan Chairs, Bureaus, Chiffonier, Heaters, Brussels Carpets and other goods too numerous to mention.

On view Monday, October 27.

The Auctioneer STEWART WILLIAMS

MAYNARD & SONS

AUCTIONEERS

Instructed, we will sell, at the residence

1605 BLANCHARD STREET

On

TUESDAY

2 p.m.

DESIRABLE AND WELL-KEPT

FURNITURE AND EFFECTS

Including:

Twelve bedrooms, consisting of 18 single, 3-4 and full-size iron bedsteads, springs, mattresses; 12 dresser and stands, chairs, tables, toilet sets, carpets, rugs, curtains, blankets, sheets, spreads, pillows, comforts and linoleum to each room.

Kitchen—Peerless range, extension table, 5 chairs, lot of cutlery, cooking utensils, set of scales, linoleum, bed lounge, 2 kitchen cupboards, camp cots, kitchen tables, etc.

On view Tuesday morning. This house is almost opposite the V. & S. Depot.

MAYNARD & SONS, Auctioneers

Special Sale of Groceries and Provisions

LIST & FRANCIS
AUCTIONEERS,

Instructed, will sell at our **Mart, Masonic Building, Fisguard Street**, on

TUESDAY NEXT

At 2 o'Clock

The following Groceries and Provisions, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles and Jams, Hogarth & Co.'s Syrups, Libby's Canned Fruits and Jellies, large assortment of Potted Meats, Spices, Fowls, Food Dog Biscuits, etc.

LIST & FRANCIS
646 Fisguard St. Auctioneers

Messrs. Stewart Williams & Co.

Duly instructed will sell by Public Auction at 565 Michigan Street, on

Thursday, November 30

At 2 o'clock, a quantity of useful and well kept

Household Furniture and Effects

Including "Lorain" Range, Gas Stove, Gas Plate, Cooking Utensils, Kitchen Tables, Kitchen Chairs, Cupboards, Linen Press, Wash Tubs, Wringer, Wash Boards, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Pillows, a quantity of good Household Linen, Blankets, Bureaus, Washstands, Toilet Ware, Occasional Tables, Mirrors, Office Table, Office Chair, Linoleum, Hat Rack, Chairs, Lace Curtains, Heaters, very good Folding Bed Couch, Carpenter's Bench, Grindstone, Lawn Mower, Garden Tools, Step Ladder, Carpenter's Tools, Jam Jars, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery and other goods too numerous to mention.

STEWART WILLIAMS, Auctioneer

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

Messrs. EDWARDS & FULLER

AUCTIONEERS

Have been instructed by the owners to sell by Public Auction at their residence

2316 KULTON STREET

(Take Willows Car to Lee Avenue)

Thursday, October 30

At 2 o'clock, the whole of the

Superior Household Furniture

Contained therein, comprising 1 English Piano with Iron Frame by Brinsmead, 1 very handsome Inlaid China Cabinet, 2 beautiful Solid Mahogany Occasional Chairs inlaid, 2 Drawing-room Chairs, inlaid mahogany with upholstered seats, a Mahogany Inlaid Coal Scuttle, very handsome Brass Fender and Irons, very handsome Mahogany Inlaid Jardiniere, beautiful Plant Pot, Beautiful Royal Worcester Vases and other trinkets. Very beautiful mahogany Inlaid Overmantel, together with some beautiful Water Colors, Rugs and other Pictures, 1 Dining Table, 2 Arm Chairs upholstered in velvet, 1 Fine Chesterfield upholstered in velvet, 2 Oil Paintings by W. Watson, R. A., England's Greatest Cattle Painter, 3 Oil Paintings by C. Boothroyd. Very handsome English Brass Bedstead, Sheraton design, very beautiful Inlaid Mahogany Wardrobe 5 "o," beautiful 3 ft. 6 in. Mahogany and Inlaid Dressing Table, beautiful Mahogany Inlaid Washstand, 2 Mahogany Inlaid Chairs, handsome 7-piece Toilet Set, 1 full-sized White Enamel Bedstead, 1 Green and Brass Three-quarter Bedstead, 1 full-sized new Brass Bedstead, all with springs and mattresses, together with 1 new All-Steel Cookstove, English Wringing Machine, Jones Sewing Machine, Incubator to take 70 eggs, Kitchen Chairs, Table, Rocker, Pans, Buckets, Carpets, Blinds, Linoleum, a quantity of Carpenter's and Garden Tools, and other goods too numerous to mention.

All information may be obtained from the Auctioneers.

EDWARDS & FULLER
Phone 2149 1119 Fort St.

Messrs. Stewart Williams & Co.

Duly instructed will sell by Public Auction STEITZ'S RESTAURANT, 570 Yates Street.

TOMORROW

At 2 o'clock sharp, the contents of 20 bedrooms, including Iron Bedsteads and Mattresses, Bureaus, Washstands, Toilet Ware, Couches, Chairs, Tables, Curtains, Carpets, Linoleum, 24 pairs of Sheets, 40 Blankets, 50 Pillow Cases, 20 Comforters, Towels, Bedspreads and other goods too numerous to mention.

STEWART WILLIAMS, Auctioneer.

F. W. STEVENSON & CO.

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS

Members Chicago Board of Trade, Victoria Stock Exchange

103-105 Pemberton Bldg. Cor. Fort and Broad Sts.

ORDERS EXECUTED ON ALL EXCHANGES

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton

Private Wires to Chicago, New York, Boston and Montreal

"Piedmont"

On Carey Road, Three and One Half Miles Out

B. C. Electric Station within eight minutes' walk. High, sloping ground. Lots, $525; $30 cash, balance $10 monthly.

NO INTEREST

SECURITY UNDERWRITERS
Belmont Bldg. LIMITED PHONE 3638.

Union Bank of Canada

Established 1865

Paid-up Capital $5,000,000.00
Rest 3,300,000.00

293 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA
SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS AT ALL BRANCHES

BRITISH COLUMBIA BRANCHES

Victoria, Vancouver (eight branches), New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Nanaimo, New Hazelton, Telkwa, Vernon, Hazelton, Lillooet and Enderby, B. C.

A Branch of the Bank has been established at 51 Threadneedle Street, London, England, where Letters of Credit, and Drafts payable at all important points in Canada and the United States can be purchased, and Money Transfers by cable or by letter can be arranged.

Clients of the Bank, when in London, are invited to visit the branch. Information will be furnished on all Canadian business matters.

A. E. CHRISTIE - - - - - - - - Manager Victoria Branch

CITY OF VICTORIA

PUBLIC NIGHT SCHOOLS

Under the direction of

VICTORIA SCHOOL BOARD

Classes in English, Commercial Arithmetic, Workshop Arithmetic, Gasoline Engines, Elementary Mathematics, Physical Culture, Cooking and Dressmaking, will begin this week.

The commencement of classes in Mechanical Drawing, Elocution, Chemistry, Sheet Metal Working, etc., is dependent on additional registrations being received at the School Board Office.

Oct. 26, 1913.

MUNICIPAL VOTERS' LIST FOR 1914

Notice is hereby given that the City Assessor's Office, City Hall, will be kept open between the hours of 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. on the 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st inst., for the purpose of affording further opportunity for persons desiring so to do to make the necessary declarations in order to have their names placed on the said list.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk's Office C.M.C.
Victoria, B.C., Oct. 25th, 1913.

CIVIC NOTICE

RE MUNICIPAL ELECTION, 1914

The attention of persons desiring to qualify as "Householders" or "Holders of Trade Licenses" to vote at the Municipal Election to be held on the second Thursday of January, 1914, is drawn to Section 3 of the "Municipal Elections Act," which provides that "In the case of the holder of a Trade License, or in the case of a Householder, he, or she, shall, during the month of October in each year, make, and cause to be delivered to the Clerk of the Municipality, a Statutory Declaration made and subscribed before a Supreme or County Court Judge, Stipendiary or Police Magistrate, Commissioner for taking affidavits in the Supreme Court, Justice of the Peace, or Notary Public or Municipal Clerk, in form, as to the effect of Form 1 in the Schedule of the said Act in the case of the holder of a trade license, and of Form 2 in said schedule in the case of a householder."

"Householder" shall extend to and include any person of the full age of 21 years who occupies a dwelling, tenement, hotel or boarding house, who has been a resident in the Municipality from the first day of January of the current year, and who shall, unless exempted by the provisions of the proviso at the end of Subsection 157 of Section 53 of the Municipal Act (which exempts certified efficient militiamen and persons over the age of 60 years from paying road tax), have paid directly to the Municipality all rates, taxes or assessments which are not chargeable on land, which rates, taxes or assessments so paid shall amount to not less than two dollars, due to the Municipality for the current year, other than water rates or taxes or license fees for dogs.

Section 2 of said Act further provides that "no declaration shall be accepted by the Clerk of a City Municipality unless it be delivered within 48 hours after it is made."

Section 5 further provides that "no person who is not a British subject shall have his name placed upon any municipal list of voters, nor shall such persons be allowed to vote at any Municipal Election in this Province."

Section 4 also states that "no Chinese, Japanese or other Asiatics or Indians shall be entitled to vote at any Municipal Election for the election of a Mayor or Alderman."

Form of declaration may be obtained and the necessary declarations made at the office of the City Assessor, second floor, City Hall, Douglas Street.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.
Victoria, B. C., Sept. 30, 1913.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

COBBLE HILL SCHOOL

Sealed tenders, superscribed "Tender for Cobble Hill School," will be received by the Honorable the Minister of Public Works up to noon of Monday, the 27th day of October, 1913, for the erection and completion of a large one-room schoolhouse at Cobble Hill, in the Cowichan Electoral District.

Plans, specifications, contract and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 13th day of October, 1913, at the office of Mr. J. Maitland Dougall, Government Agent, Duncan; Mr. C. Dunkley, Secretary of School Board, Cobble Hill, and the Department of Public Works, Victoria, B. C.

By application to the undersigned, intending tenderers can obtain one copy of the plans and specifications for the sum of ten dollars ($10), which will be refunded on their return in good order.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for a sum equal to 10 per cent of tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the form supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. E. GRIFFITH,
Public Works Engineer.
Department of Public Works,
Victoria, B. C., October 11, 1913.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for First Class Detention Building, William Head, B. C.," will be received at this office until 4:00 p. m. on Monday, November 17, 1913, for the construction of a First-Class Detention Building, William Head, B. C.

Plans, specifications and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of Mr. William Henderson, resident architect, Victoria, B. C., and at this Department.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed, with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, October 17, 1913.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.—4238.

CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF OAK BAY

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS

COURT OF REVISION

Take notice that the Council of the Corporation of the district of Oak Bay has completed the following works:

Constructed five-foot cement sidewalks on both sides of Byron Street, from Foul Bay Road to Burns Street.

Graded, macadamized, constructed curb and boulevard and laid sewer on York Place, from Oak Bay Avenue to its termination.

Graded, drained and macadamized Orchard Avenue, from Newport Avenue to St. Louis Street.

Graded, drained, macadamized and tar-surfaced Cranmore Road, from Hampshire Road to Beach Drive.

Constructed five-foot cement sidewalks on both sides of Chaucer Street, from Foul Bay Road to Burns Street.

Graded, and constructed a five-foot sidewalk on the north side of Cadboro Bay Road, from Foul Bay Road to east side of lot 28, block 32, and a six-foot sidewalk on both sides of Empress Street, from Cadboro Bay Road to its termination.

Graded, macadamized and tar-surfaced and constructed five-foot cement sidewalks on both sides of Mitchell Street, from Oak Bay Avenue to Granite Street.

Constructed five-foot cement sidewalk on both sides of Marrion, Bee and Bourchier Streets.

Constructed five-foot cement sidewalk and approaches, and wall on the east side of Hampshire Road, N., from the termination of the present sidewalk at Lot 22, Block 1, to Cranmore Road.

Graded, drained, macadamized and tar-surfaced Deal Street, from Orchard Avenue to Margate Avenue.

Constructed five-foot sidewalks, approaches and boulevards on the west side of Hampshire Road, N., between Oak Bay Avenue and south boundary of Section 28.

Constructed five-foot cement sidewalk, approaches and boulevard on the west side of Monterey Avenue, South, from Oak Bay Avenue to McNeil Avenue.

Constructed a five-foot cement sidewalk, walls and underdrain on both sides of St. Patrick Street, from Oak Bay Avenue to McNeil Avenue.

Graded, drained, macadamized, and constructed a five-foot cement sidewalk on St. Patrick Street, from McNeil Avenue to Beach Drive.

Graded, drained, paved with asphalt, constructed sidewalks, gutters and boulevards on Victoria Avenue, between Granite Street and Saratoga Avenue.

Graded, drained, macadamized and constructed a five-foot cement sidewalk on the south side of St. David Street, from Oak Bay Avenue to Saratoga Avenue.

Constructed a concrete culvert through Bowker Creek, from Monterey Avenue to Monteith Street.

Graded, macadamized and constructed five-foot sidewalk on both sides of Mitchell Street, from Granite Street to Cowan Avenue, and on both sides of Cowan Avenue, from Mitchell Street to Victoria Avenue, and on Mitchell Street, south from Cowan Avenue to present termination.

Graded, drained and macadamized St. Louis Street, from Longbranch Avenue to McNeil Avenue.

Constructed five-foot sidewalks and approaches on Burns Street, from Oak Bay Avenue to Byron Street.

Graded, drained and macadamized Hampshire Road, North, from Cranmore Road to Bowker Avenue.

Constructed six-foot cement sidewalks, approaches and walls on both sides of Wilmot Place, from Oak Bay Avenue, to its present termination.

And intends to assess the final cost thereof upon the real property to be immediately benefited thereby fronting and abbutting upon:

STREET	Annual Rate Per Front Foot.	No. of Annual Assessments.	Total Cost.
Byron St.	18.15c	10	$1,999.23
Mitchell St.	64.94c	10	3,448.74
Marrion, Bee and Bourchier	18.72c	10	2,864.00
Hampshire Rd. N.	23.69c	10	3,447.94
Deal St.	23.53c	10	3,424.58
Chaucer St. (N. side)	16.28c	10	926.93
York Place	26.30c	10	3,446.98
Orchard Ave.	22.73c	10	1,771.90
Cranmore Rd.	27.30c	10	6,284.00
Empress St. and Cadboro Bay Rd.	24.97c	10	5,871.48
Chaucer St. (S. side)	24.73c	10	1,398.42
Hampshire Rd. N.	46.54c	10	4,097.52
Monterey Ave. South	23.73c	10	4,411.46
St. Patrick St.	36.41c	10	9,978.96
St. Patrick St.	23.32c	10	24,774.96
Victoria Ave.	70.40c	10	25,003.21
St. David St.	41.25c	10	13,025.47
Bowker Creek	32.52c	10	13,686.01
Wilmot Place	18.00c	10	2,187.51
St. Louis St.	48.00c	10	8,098.17
Mitchel and Cowan Ave.	76.59c	10	16,799.48
Burns St.	32.60c	10	2,197.35
Hampshire Rd. N.	48.20c	10	4,137.41

And that a statement showing the lands

BAGDAD RAILWAY IS NEARING COMPLETION

Locomotives to Run Through Ancient Lands Soon—City of the Arabian Nights Is Rich in History.

The most interesting, picturesque and impressive railway terminal in the world will soon be the new station, the site for which has only just been chosen, in Bagdad, the city of the Arabian Nights, and the terminus of the much contested, much discussed Bagdad railway. There is no more picturesque region in the world in richness of historical and traditional interest, in quaintness of life, building, and costume, than that the traveler will see about him when, next year, he alights at the plain building on the eastern bank of the Tigris River only a few feet from the quay of Nebuchadnezzar.

Fourteen years ago several different Russian and British proposals for a railroad through the Euphrates Valley were rejected by the Turkish Government. Later the Deutsche Bank obtained a concession from the Porte and German capital, aided by German diplomacy, began the construction of this important trunk line through all the Near East to the Persian Gulf, with branches toward the Caucasus, to the eastern Mediterranean, to the holy cities of Islam, Medina and Mecca, with a land terminal at Bagdad and a port on the Red Sea. There was considerable discussion over placing the line under international control. The first section, under a concession to the Anatolian Railway Company for ninety-nine years, was completed in 1904. The Turkish Government guaranteed a certain fixed net receipt per kilometre and agreed to provide a certain fixed amount per kilometre for construction purposes. The British Government, however, refused to be a party to the scheme, and withdrew, with the result that the railway came almost entirely under German control. Later, Britain, jealous of the security of her connections with India, finally brought about a financial arrangement according to which, while the Germans control the railway, French, Austrian, Italian and other capitalists have large holdings.

Runs Through Ancient Land

This line goes through the most ancient lands of the globe. It aims at being the outlet of the German speaking peoples of Europe to the political and commercial dominions of the Orient. It is ever before the eyes of Austria, and it is with this railway in mind that the Government at Vienna now vetoes any Bulgarian, Servian or Montenegrin acquisition that shall block her way to Constantinople. The first section, from Constantinople to Sabania, in Asia Minor, as has been said, was opened in 1904, and the next year further extensions were made. Now the line is rapidly advancing through Mesopotamia. In the middle of last year the construction of the last section, which is to enter Bagdad, was begun. Early next year it is hoped that passengers will disembark at Bagdad itself.

Bagdad, which is now a Moslem city of 150,000, situated on both banks of the Tigris River, was originally a Babylonian town, dating back as far as 2,000 B.C. It suffered all the usual vicissitudes of Mesopotamian cities. The present town, it is claimed, was founded by the Caliph Mansur in A.D. 762. It grew rapidly and was for more than two centuries the great emporium of commerce for the surrounding countries. In the early part of the ninth century, under the famous Haroun-al-Rachid, it had a population of more than 2,000,000. In literature, art and science it divided the supremacy of the world with Cordova, while in commerce and wealth it far surpassed its Spanish rival. It was the religious capital of all Islam, and the political capital of the greater part of it at the flood-tide of Moslem greatness. Bagdad was built of bricks and tiles so magnificently that even today it is referred to in Turkish official documents as the "Glorious City." It was captured by the Mongols in 1258, and in 1620 it was taken by Suleiman the Magnificent. Since then it has been nominally part of the Turkish Empire.

NEWS OF THE CITY

Police Raids—As a result of the activity of Detectives Heather and Edens seven alleged disorderly characters were arraigned in the police court yesterday, four being women. Two women and a man were taken from the premises of 1828 Oak Bay Avenue, corner of Bank Street, where it is asserted a disorderly house has been conducted. The other four were two couples taken into custody at hotels. They state that they came here for the races. Bail was granted, in one case $100 being demanded and in all the others $50 being fixed. The first mentioned are being defended by Mr. W. C. Moresby and the latter by Mr. R. C. Lowe.

Schooner Loses Deck Load

SANUNDERSTOWN, R. I., Oct. 25.—The British schooner Annie M. Parker limped into this port yesterday with part of the sails and deck load of lumber gone, after a tempestuous voyage of thirty-five days from Clarabella, Florida. The vessel is bound for St. John, N. B., where she is owned.

Passenger Train Derailed

WESTERLEY, R.I., Oct. 25.—Forty persons were injured, but none killed, when a passenger train from New York for Boston over the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad left the track between Westerley and Bradford tonight. At the general offices of the road, it was said none of the cars were overturned.

Mr. Norton Townsend, son of Mr. Turner Townsend, formerly a well known conductor on the E. & N. Railway, has arrived in Victoria from Dawson. He is going to take a course in engineering and is staying at his uncle's, Mr. T. C. Hulbert, 137 Clarence Street.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Col. and Mrs. Jones have returned from a trip to Europe.

Mrs. Kennington, of Cowichan, is registered at the Empress Hotel.

Mr. A. W. Vowell, of 1004 Terrace Avenue, has returned from a trip to England.

Mr. G. F. White, of Toronto, is a guest at the Empress Hotel for a few days.

Mr. W. W. Northcott, jr., has left on a visit to relatives in Melita and Winnipeg, Man.

Mr. A. D. Taylor, K. C., arrived yesterday from Nanaimo. He is staying at the Empress Hotel.

Mr. E. Knight, of Cowichan, came down to town yesterday. He is registered at the Empress.

Mr. Wm. Matthews, of Bradford, England, arrived yesterday. He is registered at the Empress Hotel.

Mrs. Rickaby, 942 Coutts Way, will be at home tomorrow, and on every fourth Monday following.

Mr. J. E. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, of 811 St. Charles Street, have returned from a trip to England.

Mr. T. B. Shoebotham came down to the city from Nanaimo yesterday. He is staying at the Empress Hotel.

Mr. W. H. Pennock, of Pennock & Godfrey Co., Ltd., has returned to this city from an extended trip in Eastern Canada and the Eastern States.

Mrs. A. S. McDonald will receive with her mother, Mrs. Frank Partridge, 125 Fairfield Road, Tuesday afternoon, 28th inst.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Walker, of Bolton, England, reached the city yesterday after an enjoyable trip. They are staying at the Empress Hotel for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Newbury have returned from Seattle, where they attended the marriage of Mrs. Newbury's sister, Miss Margaret, to Mr. Parker Smith, of Victoria.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Raymond and Miss Raymond, together with Mr. Macartney, a member of the Australian cricket team, have returned to town after a brief stay in Vancouver. The party is staying at the Empress Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Burroughs, who have been visiting Mrs. Henry Croft, left on Friday by the Northern Pacific's train, "The North Coast Limited," and the SS. Baltic, on their return to England.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bredell and their collie, "Woodrow Wilson," leave November 29, on the North Coast Limited, for Florida, to pass the Winter, and on their return in April next, will occupy their new home on Linden Avenue.

On Wednesday morning St. Barnabas' Church was the scene of a quiet but exceptionally pretty wedding, when Miss Elsie Leonie, second daughter of the late Mr. William Morry, and Captain James Ewing Noel were married by the Rev. E. G. Miller. The bride was given away by her uncle, Mr. Henry Morry, of Prince Rupert. Mr. Longfield playing the wedding march while the procession advanced up the aisle to the chancel steps. Miss Gertrude Rendell attended the bride, and Mr. Douglas Morry, brother of the bride, acted as best man. Following the ceremony, there was a reception at the home of the bride, only the immediate relatives being present. Capt. and Mrs. Noel left later in the day for a tour of the Sound cities. They will take up their residence on their return at 130 Robertson Street. They were the recipient of numerous beautiful gifts.

Mrs. William Atkins, "Beach Cottage," Dallas Road, gave an "at home" on Wednesday, 22nd inst., which was largely attended, nearly two hundred invitations having been issued. The beautiful and artistic rooms and halls were decorated with quantities of yellow chrysanthemums, asparagus fern and smilax. The tea table had festoons of smilax and large masses of yellow chrysanthemums and clematis in the massive silver epergnes, heirlooms in the family. Some delightful songs were given in the drawing room by Mrs. Macdonald Fahey. Miss Lugrin, Mrs. Oscar MacMicking and the Rev. E. G. Miller and Mrs. William Ard played some Grieg pieces charmingly. Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard and Mrs. Ard, were the principal guests, and, as they are leaving for England on November 3, their many friends amongst the guests united in giving them a cheery "good-bye" by singing heartily "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." The young ladies who assisted with the refreshments were: Miss Di Wootton, Miss Littler, Miss Eileen Miller, Miss McB. Smith. Among the invited guests were: Rev. Stanley Ard and Mrs. Ard, the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia and Mrs. Paterson, the Bishop of Columbia and Mrs. Roper, the Dean of Columbia and Mrs. Doull, the Archdeacon of Columbia and Mrs. Scriven, Senator and Mrs. Riley, Rev. Percival Jeuns, Mrs. J. Gourlay Willy, Rev. E. G. Miller, Mrs. and the Misses Miller, Rev. C. Littler, Mrs. and the Misses Littler, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, Miss Sweet, Mr. and Mrs. Hamlet, Rev. Wm. Barton and Mrs. Marton, Rev. Dr. Leslie Clay, Mrs. and Miss Clay, Miss Leitch, Major and Mrs. Walsh, Miss Walsh, United States Consul A. Smith, Mrs. and Miss Smith, Rev. H. Collison, Dr. Harper, Dr. Ridewood, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. McMicking, the Misses McMicking, Mrs. Campbell, the Misses Wootton, Miss Harris, Mrs. Oscar McMicking, Miss Woollatt, Mr. and Mrs. R. Finlayson, Miss Grahame, Mrs. Henry Croft, Mrs. Matson, Mr. and Mrs. Lugrin, the Misses Lugrin, Mrs. Brunswick Shaw, Mrs. N. P. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald Fahey, Miss Moore, Mr. and Mrs. R. Musgrave, Mr. and Mrs. Melvin, Mr. J. Musgrave, Mr. and Mrs. Church, Mrs. Erb, Mr. and Mrs. B. Wilson, Mrs. J. E. Wilson, Col. and Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. W. J. Holmes, Mrs. J. H. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. G. Gillespie, Mrs. Ashdown Green, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Dumbleton, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Johnson, Mrs. Pope, the Misses Pope, the Misses Woods, Mrs. Andrew, Miss Andrew, the Misses Carr, Mrs. McCallum, Mrs. Berkeley, Mrs. Campbell McCallum, Mrs. Rykert, Mrs. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Elgee, Mr. C. Dubois Mason, the Misses Mason, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Daniell, Mr. and Mrs. Phelan, Miss Norman, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Goepel, Mr. and Mrs. Baynes Reed, Miss Baynes Reed, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. C. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Jones, Miss Jones, Mrs. Blacklock, Mrs. Rome.

WORLD'S FINEST APPLES

The finest display of apples ever gathered at an exhibition on this continent was assembled at Vernon last week at the Okanagan Valley Apple Show, in the opinion of Mr. W. E. Scott, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, who returned to Victoria last night.

"Although numerically the exhibits were somewhat below the average," said Mr. Scott, "the excellence of the products fully compensated for the lack in numbers. The smaller number of exhibitors this year was, I believe, largely brought about by the holding of the show at an inconvenient time of year when so many ranchers and growers were busy with the harvest and in their orchards, although the bad weather was no doubt responsible to some extent for the absence of many who have exhibited in previous years.

"After the show I purchased for the Government a carload of apples from the choicest of the exhibits, and also assembled a second carload from the leading orchards of the district. These two cars left yesterday for the Old Country, to be exhibited in all the leading towns of England, Scotland and Ireland, as a sample of the fruit grown in the orchards of British Columbia. There were about 1,200 boxes in the consignment, and as the cars were placarded with a description of their contents and the district in which they were grown, they are sure to attract favorable comment not only in Great Britain but in the Prairie Provinces in their passage. The arrangements for routing and display of the fruit on the other side of the water are in the hands of Hon. J. H. Turner, Agent-General for Canada in London."

Mr. Scott said that the farmers were getting good prices for their fruit in the valley, and that they attributed this largely to the co-operative system which they have recently adopted and which is proving an undoubted success.

NAVIGABLE WATER PROTECTION ACT

Notice is hereby given that A. O. P. Francis of the City of Vancouver, B. C., and Thomas Hope Leeming, David Leeming and John Leeming, of the City of Victoria, B. C., are applying to His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada in Council for approval of the area, plans, site and description of the works proposed to be constructed in Victoria Harbor Upper Basin, Victoria, B. C., being land situate, being and being in the City of Victoria aforesaid and known, numbered and described as Lots Seventeen (17) and Eighteen (18), Block "L," Harbor Estate, Map No. 16, and have deposited the area and site plans of the proposed works and descriptions thereof with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and a duplicate thereof with the Registrar General of Titles at the Land Registry Office at the City of Victoria, B. C., and that the matter will be proceeded with at the expiration of one month from the time of the first publication of this notice in The Canada Gazette.

Dated this 18th day of September, 1913.

A. O. P. FRANCIS
THOMAS HOPE LEEMING,
DAVID LEEMING and
JOHN LEEMING.

By their solicitor, Sydney Child, Suite 204 Hibben-Bone Block, Victoria, B. C.

"LIQUOR ACT."
Section 45.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the 24th day of November next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for the transfer of the license for the sale of liquor by retail in and upon the premises known as the Oak Bell Hotel, situate at Colwood, British Columbia, from John Southwell to Joseph Holler, of British Columbia.

Dated this 22nd day of October, 1913.

JOHN SOUTHWELL,
Holder of License.
JOSEPH HOLLER,
Applicant for Transfer.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910

Notice is hereby given that, on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Goldstream Hotel, situate at Goldstream in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 28 day of October, 1913.

WILFRID MILLER,
Applicant.

Victoria Land District, District of Renfrew

Take notice that Arthur G. Johnston, accountant, of Victoria, B. C., intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land: Commencing at a post planted on the northerly boundary of T. L. 35285, twenty chains east from the northwest corner of the timber license, thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains to the northerly boundary of T. L. 35285; thence west to point of commencement, 160 acres.

JOHN S. SPEEL, Agent,
For Arthur G. Johnston.

June 28, 1913.

PUBLIC WORKS OF CANADA
BRITISH COLUMBIA DREDGING FLEET.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for 260 Cubic Yard Dump Scow," will be received at this office until noon on Friday, October 24, 1913, for the construction of a 260 Cubic Yard Dump Scow.

Specifications and blue prints can be seen, and form of tender obtained at the office of W. Henderson, Resident Architect, Victoria, B. C.; at the office of C. C. Worthington, District Engineer, New Westminster, B. C.; and at the office of the undersigned, Room 40, P. O. Building, Vancouver, B. C.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable, the Minister of Public Works, for 10 per cent of the amount of tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
J. L. NELSON,
Superintendent of Dredges, B. C.

Department of Public Works, Vancouver, B. C., October 8, 1913.

N. B. Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Tenders will be received addressed to the undersigned until Monday, November 10, for a Sanatorium at Tranquille, B. C., of re-inforced concrete. Plans may be seen at Dr. Fagan's office, Provincial Board of Health, Victoria, B. C. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

S. B. BARRON,
Assistant Secretary.

British Columbia Anti-Tuberculosis Society, Room 103, Empire Building, Vancouver, B. C.

Notice to Petit Jurors

All petit jurors at the present Assize are notified that their attendance is postponed until Tuesday next, October, 28, at 11 o'clock a.m.

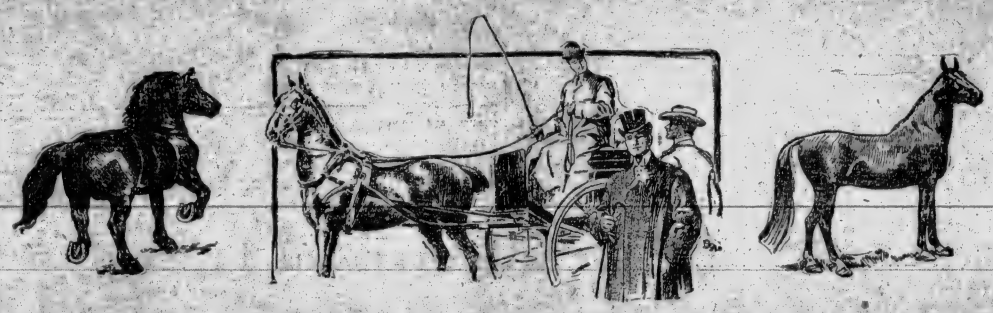
F. G. RICHARDS,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Victoria,
October 24, 1913.

If It's Anything to Do With

Horses, Harness, Hacks
Baggage, Express or Furniture
Removing

It's the Victoria Transfer You Should See



Horses for Sale

We have horses of all classes for sale, and are ready at all times to exhibit such to intending purchasers. It will pay you to see us before purchasing.

Harness for Sale

We have new and second-hand sets—double and single—for sale at reasonable rates. Farmers should see these, as they are suitable for light driving.

Victorias

If you wish, we can furnish a Victoria at $2.50 per hour. These vehicles accommodate three persons, and are most suitable for ladies doing afternoon calling.

Livery

Better Single or Double Traps cannot be found on the Pacific Coast. Single Horse and Trap—Morning, $2.50; Afternoon, $3.00.

Teams

We are prepared to supply teams for half-a day at $5.00, excepting Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, when the charge will be, half a day, $7.50. For long distance, the office will furnish particulars.

Express and General Drayage

We have thirty-seven Express and Delivery Wagons. For the use of these we make a charge of—per hour, $1.00.

Cabs

Do you know that our Glass-Front Carriages are at your disposal at $2.00 per hour?

Boarders

We board your horse, look after your trap and harness—per month, $25.00. Our object is to please our patrons. We are responsible to them as to safety and damage done to furniture or goods. Our drivers, we believe, are civil and careful, and seldom knowingly overcharge. If by any chance a mistake occurs, come to the office or notify us at once. In other words, give us an opportunity to put right anything that displeases you.

Furniture Trucks

Furniture moving is an important undertaking. We have men who do nothing else. Our charges are, by the hour, $1.50. With an extra man to help, the charges will be increased to $2.00 per hour.

Baggage and Express

In this department prompt delivery is the important factor. If you are catching a steamer or train, you like to know that your luggage or packages will be at the wharf or station in good time to depart with you. What is more annoying than searching for your belongings a minute before your steamer sails or your train pulls out? This is offset by our claim checks. Our drivers check your baggage at your residence. You present the claim check to the baggage master—show your ticket—he then gives you the railway or steamer check, and that is all. You then go on your way rejoicing. If we cannot attend to your order we will tell you and thus avoid suspense.

Seeing Victoria

The oldest and best way is by the Tally-Ho. Further details upon calling up 129.

Victoria Transfer Company

Telephone 129

Open Day and Night

A Big Clearing of Women's Suits, Monday, at Nearly Half

New Creations Being Shown, and the Adjusting of Stocks, Is Making Business Very Brisk in the Ready-to-Wear Sections of This Store

TWO HUNDRED SUITS which we have to offer Monday is part of a special purchase, also the adjusting of our suit stock. The reductions on these suits average nearly one-half. The suits that have been picked out from our regular stock include 50 of our guaranteed man-tailored garments, which have been selling throughout the season for $30.00. These are re-marked to sell Monday at $18.75. The only reasons for this reduction being that the sizes are broken and a fresh shipment of these suits is received weekly. More than 100 suits have been selected to sell at $26.75. These are regular $35.00 to $50.00 values. See window displays.

Regular $15.00 to $20.00 Values Monday $9.75

This price includes a big range of very smart Suits, made with long cutaway coats, and skirts in plain-tailored and slightly draped effects. The materials are tweeds, serges and Venetian cloths. Well made suits and neatly finished.

Regular $25.00 to $32.50 Values Monday $18.75

This group includes 50 of our guaranteed Man-tailored Suits that regularly sell at $30.00; also a smart range of Novelty Suits, in tweeds, plain cloths and serges. The coats are in smart cutaway styles, with plain-tailored, draped or slashed skirts.

Regular $35.00 to $50.00 Values Monday $26.75

Over 100 Suits have been selected to sell at this price, and there's a very wide range of extremely handsome models, including Imported Novelty Suits as well as guaranteed Man-tailored Suits. Some of the models in this group are very smartly trimmed on collars and cuffs with inlaid velvet.

Women's Flannelette Underwear

Warm, comfortable garments for cold weather wear; well shaped, neatly made and finished.

White Flannelette Underskirts, made with a 9 in. flounce and trimmed with 3 in. embroidery. Special at 75c

White Flannelette Underskirts, made with a nice flounce and trimmed with narrow edging of linen lace. Each 50c
In colored striped flannelette, each 50c

Flannelette Underskirts, extra fine quality in pink flounce and trimmed with narrow edging of linen lace. Each 50c

Flannelette Chemise, in pink and white; neck and arm holes trimmed with embroidery. Each 50c

Flannelette Drawers in pink only. A good quality. Special at 35c

Flannelette Drawers, with edging of one-inch linen lace. Special at 50c

Flannelette Gowns in pink and blue stripes. A good line for 50c

Flannelette Gowns in pink and white; tucked yoke, trimmed with embroidery; high neck, open front, long sleeves. Each $1.00

Flannelette Gown, in plain pink; tucked and hemstitched yoke, neck and sleeves finished with fancy braid. Each $1.00

Flannelette Gown, trimmed with heavy Torchon lace; tucked yoke, trimmed with two rows of Torchon insertion; long sleeves finished with frill of self and trimmed with lace. In pink and white. Splendid value for $1.25

Another Style has a square yoke, trimmed with silk embroidery; long sleeves; finished with buttonholed frill of self; open front and in pink flannelette only. Special at $1.25

Another Gown in slipover style and in white only; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery, insertion and ribbons. Each $1.25

—First Floor

Heavy Tapestry Portieres, Per Pair $2.90

10 pairs only of these heavy Portiere Curtains. They are to be had in colors reds, greens and browns, also combination effects. Finished with heavy knotted fringe top and bottom. 2½ yards long and 50 inches wide. To clear, per pair ... $2.90

Bungalow Scrims at 18c

400 yards of American Bungalow Scrim, some with plain centres and fancy borders, others with allover patterns; every known color, in white, ivory and ecru grounds. To clear, per yard 18c

Nottingham Lace Curtains $1.50

80 pairs of fine quality Nottingham Lace Curtains, 45 and 50 inches wide, 2½ yards long, in both white and in cream, finished with lockstitched edges. A large assortment of designs to select from. Per pair $1.50

Nottingham Nets at 45c

400 yards of extra quality Nottingham Nets, a large range of very artistic designs. These nets are 50 inches wide, and come in white, ivory and ecru, suitable for any style of window decoration. Per yard 45c

Washable Cretonnes at 39c

200 yards of extra quality Washable Cretonnes, made with fast colors, very suitable for curtains or slip covers for furniture. A large variety of combination shadings. Clearing, per yard 39c

Madras Muslins at 25c

250 yards of fine quality Madras Muslin, made with plain edge, also scalloped edge. They come in white and in cream, suitable for small windows or bedroom curtains. Per yard, special 25c

Regular $48.50 Parlor Set for $29.75

Here's a beautiful 3-Piece Parlor Set, upholstered in silk tapestry. The frames are substantially made and finished in mahogany. The set consists of one rocker, one arm chair and one settee. Honestly worth its regular value, $48.50. Clearing price Monday $29.75

$75.00 Handsome Parlor Suite $49.75

A 3-Piece Solid Mahogany Frame Parlor Suite in handsome design and covered in two-tone silk brocade. The covering is slightly soiled, but it's a rare bargain at the reduced price.

Women Will Welcome This Sale of Silks, Monday

At From One-Half to One-Third Their Regular Values

SEVERAL very important purchases in Silks have been effected by our buyer recently, and here is another fine lot that only arrived on Friday. Yesterday we were busy marking them off and dressing one of the View Street windows in order that you should have a good opportunity to examine their values before the sale opens tomorrow morning at 8:30.

Included are Pailettes, Chiffon Taffetas and Plain and Striped Shot Silks.

Regular values $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50. Special Sale price Monday, per yard 50c

—Main Floor

English Willow Chairs at $6.90

These Chairs are very comfortable and artistic in appearance. They are most suitable for bedrooms, also for living-rooms. They are neatly upholstered in chintz, and come in assorted colors. 12 only marked for special sale Monday, each ... $6.90

Den Chairs at $13.50

A strong comfortable Easy Chair, upholstered in denim; suitable for loose covers or for re-covering in any material to match other furniture; fitted with separate cushion. A regular den chair. Only 6 of these chairs left. Monday special, each $13.50

Men's and Boys' Mufflers

All the wanted styles and qualities are here, at prices to suit all purses.

Mufflers—Men's Silk and Wool Accordion-knit Mufflers, in pretty shot effects, with fringed ends; length 45 inches, width 8 inches, in colors black shot with green, black with white, black with red, and blue with white. Splendid values at $3.00, $2.75 and $2.50

Mufflers—Men's Warm Wool Mixture Accordion-knit Mufflers, with fringed ends; 45 inches long, 8 inches wide; shot effects, in colors blue with black, black with white, purple with black, and black with red. Special, each $1.25

Mufflers—Men's Silk Mercerized Accordion-knit Mufflers, fringed ends; 43 inches long, 5 inches wide; in fancy shot effects; colors as above. Special, each $1.25

Mufflers—Men's and Boys' Mercerized Knitted Mufflers, with shaped neck to fasten with clasp; in white and colors. Special, each 50c

Knitted Scarfs for Men and Boys; 45 inches long, 6 inches wide; in colors brown, grey, navy blue, maroon and white. Special, each 50c

Knitted Scarf—Men's Mercerized Knitted Scarf or Muffler; 45 inches long, 9 inches wide; all colors and white. Special, each 75c

Knitted Mufflers; mercerized finish; 45 inches long, 9 inches wide; all colors and white. Special, each, $1.25 and $1.00

Mufflers—Men's Mercerized Fancy Knitted Mufflers, in shot effects; 45 inches long, 9 inches wide. Splendid values at $2.00 and $1.25

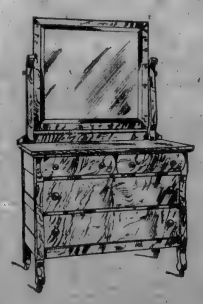
Poplin Ties—Cashe's Imported Tubular Poplin Ties, to wear with close-fitting collars; in spots and stripes, also self colors. Special, each 75c

Silk Neckwear—Men's Silk Knitted Neckwear in plain and fancy colors. All the newest shapes. Each, 75c, 50c and 25c

—Main Floor

Last Few Days of the Special Sale of House-Furnishings

Surfaced Oak Dressers—Special Monday at $7.90



Strongly made Dressers in a neat design and useful size. They are finished in surface oak, and have a British plate beveled mirror attached, and fitted with three large drawers; 12 only left for clearing Monday.

Plain Oak Dressers for $13.50

There are 8 only of these left, and the next few days should see these cleared. They are in the plain oak style, well made, and finished with beveled mirror and oak wood trimmings.

Plain and Surfaced Oak Dressers at $15.50

In this assortment theer are eight Dressers for you to choose from. They are all fitted with beveled plate mirrors and large drawers. You can choose from various styles, some being in the low Princess style, and others in the ordinary high-standing designs.

$11.90 for a Good Sized Buffet

There are only three of these Buffets left, and at this low price they are worth securing. They make a splendid addition to a room, to say nothing about their usefulness. This line is finished with a plain top, and has a large plate glass mirror, nicely fitted up, with one large drawer for linen, and a large cupboard for dishes, in Early English, golden and surfaced oak finishes. A special clearing line.

$45.00 Wilton and Axminster Squares—Monday $29.75

12 only, size 3 x 4 yards. They are made from the very best quality wool, and are some of our best selling patterns, of which we have only one of a kind left. They are worth $42.50 to $45.00 each. Some of these squares are woven all in one piece, others are woven with a seam, with interwoven borders; a good range of combination colors. To clear Monday, each $29.75

Brussels Squares

18 only, in assorted designs and colors, size 3 x 4 yards; woven with interwoven borders. These squares are suitable for any style of room. Clearing Monday $15.90

Moravian Squares

10 only, size 2½ x 3½ yards. These are all the squares we have left in stock, and we are anxious to clear them out on Monday. They are all woven in one piece and are reversible. Lucky will be the ten customers who get one of these squares Monday for $6.90

Axminster Rugs

24 only, 27 in. x 54 in., finished with fringed ends. A large assortment of designs and colors; suitable for any style of carpet. Selling on Monday, each .. $1.95

Inlaid Linoleum

500 square yards of extra good quality Scotch Inlaid Linoleum, made with the pattern going right through to the canvas. A large number of designs and shades to select from, in block, floral and tile effects. This linoleum is 2 yards wide, and suitable for any place where hard service is required. Per square yard Monday $1.00

Cocoa Fibre Mats

50 only, made from strong fibre. A good heavy brush mat, and the size is 18 x 30 in. Just the thing for this season of the year. On sale Monday, each 95c

Handsome Extending Dining Table for $19.75

This Table opens out to 8 feet, and is finished with a round top. A useful size table, well made and finished, and your choice from the golden, fumed or Early English finishes.

Brass Rail White Enamel Beds for $5.90

A nice, clean, artistic-looking Bed, suitable for any style of room. These beds are made with 1⅛ in. posts, and neatly finished with a brass rail and brass knobs; head and foot alike. Strongly made beds, and 12 only marked for special clearance Monday, each $5.90

White Felt Mattresses at $5.90

Only 20 of these Mattresses left, in all sizes, to clear at this price. In a few more days you will be paying at least another dollar for the same quality. They are well made mattresses, made with layers of white cotton felt in such a way that it entirely prevents them from getting lumpy. Good quality art ticking only is used, and each full-size mattress weighs 35 lbs. A most comfortable mattress for little money.

A Pair of Pure Feather Pillows for $1.90

The size of these Pillows is 20 in. x 28 in., and each pair weighs seven pounds. They are covered with a strong fancy art ticking, and there's no need to remind you that these are being sold at a real bargain price. Sure, no home need be without a good supply of pillows while these low prices prevail. Only 25 pairs left.

10 Brass Beds to Clear at $10.90

This is a very low price for a reliable Brass Bed, but they have to be cleared out, because we must have the room. They are strongly made beds, with 2 in. posts and five ⅝ in. fillers. You have you choice from the satin and bright finishes. In size 3 ft. only.

Buy Your New Heater Now While Prices Are Reduced

Only a few more days of this special sale, and then prices go back to their normal again. Hundreds of new heaters will be sold in Victoria during the next few weeks. If you are anticipating the buying of one, why not make up your mind to see these, and make your purchase while the prices are reduced.

Airtight Heaters, for burning wood only; made with polished blue steel, with steel linings; rotary draught. A very handy size heater. Special sale prices, each, $2.80, $2.45, $2.10, $1.80 and $1.00

Same style and sizes, in a better grade, from $2.50 to $3.35

Airtight Heaters, with cast top, swing cover, nickel-plated guard rail, nickeled legs; front rotary draught. A good heater at a moderate price. Each $9.50, $8.50, $7.50 and $6.50

Special American Airtight Heater, fitted with lift top feed door, cast linings, for burning wood, in sizes from 16 to 22 inches. Priced at $10.25 to $14.50

Extra fire baskets can be fitted for burning coal.

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Sunday The Daily Colonist. Magazine

Mount Elkhorn

Camped on Buttle's Lake

Crater Lake on the Upper Elk

Scenes and incidents of a holiday in Strathcona Park

(By Noel Robinson)

"Hello! What's that?"
"Ghee Whiz! it's a deer."
"Can we cut him off from the point?"
"If we buck up I think we'll just do it."

THESE four staccato exclamations—made early one morning a month or more ago as we proceeded up Buttles Lake, which lies some 37 miles in from the coast at Campbell River and just within the boundaries of that wonderful area of forest, mountain, glacier, lake, fall and river which the British Columbia Government has set aside for all time as Strathcona Park—were introductory to a rather unusual and distinctly exciting chase and capture.

The deer, which proved to be a fine, two-pronged buck, had come into view as we rounded the point some seven miles up the 21-mile long lake. He was rather more than fifty yards from shore when we first sighted him and evidently intent upon swimming across. The slight breeze was blowing towards us—hence his ignorance of our presence as we approached round the bend. There were four of us in the little, flat-bottomed boat which had been dragged and floated up 37 miles of river, lake and rapid in order that it might be used upon Buttles Lake for conveying Government food and other stores to a remote surveyors' camp in the mountains between the head of the lake and far-away Alberni. An experienced and very obliging youngster named Homewood has run this boat for two Summers, and he it was who now endeavored to get the best out of the little six-horse power gasoline engine with which the boat was fitted. We succeeded in heading of Mr. Deer, and he made for the open lake. We closed in upon him, but, suddenly, when we were close, he turned at right angles. Our boat would not respond so promptly and he gained upon us. It was a neck and neck race for the shore, and he had nearly reached it before he managed to head him off again. Then again he made for the open lake.

DEER TOWED BOAT IN

As the accompanying snapshot—one of half a dozen which I took with my No. 2 Brownie during the episode—suggests he was churning the water up a lot and traveling, I should estimate, at quite five miles an hour. We gained upon him slowly, and finally came up with him. I happened to be in the bow of the boat and so seized his antlers, and, with considerable difficulty, managed for some minutes to hold him to the side while my brother and friends tried to rope together his fore and aft—a nautical expression may be permitted as this has to do with the water—legs. But, though lying partly on his side, he kicked like the very dickens, and, as there seemed some probability of upsetting the boat if we got him aboard, we gave up the idea, and, roping his antlers, attached the rope also to the bow of the boat and let him go. The result was that he towed the four of us and our boat for well over 100 yards to the shore—a pretty good performance. Upon reaching the shore he leaped forward, but the rope pulled him back upon his haunches. We all landed, and Mr. Deer, still attached to the boat, bucked all over the place so that none of us could get near him on account of the sharp prongs of his antlers, which had already inflicted sundry scratches. I managed to get several fairly good snapshots and then we set the engine in motion, dragged the rapidly tiring animal back into the water and up to the side of the boat and untied the rope. He swam ashore and bounded into the bush. We felt that to cut his throat in cold blood after he had made such a gallant struggle for his life would have been the limit. Besides, we were within the boundaries of Strathcona Park.

It occurred to me to tell this incident by way of introduction to a rambling record of the impressions made upon me by two weeks spent in this wonderful area, the attractions of which will slowly be made accessible, some of them to the present and all of them to future generations of British Columbians and tourists from every part of the world. For there can be little doubt that the rugged grandeur of the mountain peaks, the placid beauty of the lakes, the almost fairylike nature of the falls in those parts of Strathcona Park which I saw—and I only saw a part—equal anything to be seen in the famous Yellowstone, Rainier or Glacier natural parks. I shall have something to say just now by way of description, but not very much, for more than one illustrated article has already appeared upon this park, which is, even yet, largely unexplored, and is disclosing new wonders all the time to those who are exploring its 831¼ square miles (532,000 acres). Let me content myself just here by stating that the idea of the British Columbia Government, and of Mr. R. H. Thomson, the expert engineer who has the work in hand, is to make this great natural park as much a People's Park as a Tourist's Paradise. I shall have something to say just now of how they propose to bring this happy state of things about and of how far they have progressed in that direction.

Lady Falls

Transportation on Upper Campbell

The buck nearly overtaken

Near Buttles—shaving in public

OPENING UP THE GEMS

For the present let me say that I had an excellent opportunity of sizing matters up in the park, of observing what progress had been made, of seeing everything at first hand, as I went in quite "on my own" and not as a newspaper man, carrying my pack on my back over the many miles of trail and sometimes spending the night at a Government trail or survey camp, where, it would appear, those in charge have instructions to treat all and sundry with courtesy and hospitality. Naturally I heard many points of view expressed as to the manner in which this big undertaking of surveying and making accessible by means of trails and roads this park is being carried out, some favorable and some adverse to the methods and general scheme adopted, but there seemed to be a general consensus of opinion that the task was a very big one which would extend over many years, and that, on the whole, it was rather too early to express any definite judgment. Subsequently I met Mr. Thomson himself in Vancouver, and he gave me a general idea of the scheme. Already, although the main road would appear to have pushed in but slowly and is still twenty odd miles from Buttles Lake, many scenic gems in the park have been opened up by trail, gems which were previously unreachable, except by the hunter, and great areas have been surveyed with a view eventually to a road right through to Alberni and—in another direction—a road through to Nootka—two widely separated places on the West Coast of the Island.

COUGARS KILLED WITH AXES

We traveled to Campbell River, a notable fishing spot on the East Coast of the Island, facing Valdez Island, and not far from Seymour Narrows, upon a very comfortable coasting boat, the Chelohsin, of the Union Steamship Company, arriving there upon a glorious Sunday morning. The hotel at Campbell River, by the way, is kept by a Vancouver old-timer, Charlie Toulin. We at once proceeded with our blankets the ten miles to Lower Campbell Lake, ten miles over an execrable roadway. As this is the only road at present—whatever may be the case in the future—leading in from the coast to the base from which the park is reached, and as it is the only road from which to get at the superb Campbell River Falls, the sight of the neighborhood and situated five miles from the coast, it should be made at least passable. When I was there it was, in parts, almost knee deep in mud and it was not difficult to picture what it must be in Winter. It was upon this road last Winter that a party of surveyors, returning to camp in the dusk, met four cougars, and succeeded in killing two of them with the axes which they happened to be carrying. Before reaching Campbell Lake we came upon the new and excellent Government road which it is the intention to drive through to Buttles Lake. Then we arrived at the big Government camp of log erections and tents, where a resident of Victoria and a one-time well known Vancouver old-timer, Mr. J. V. Perks, is in charge as purchasing agent and distributor of supplies to the various Government outfits in the park. This camp supplied us with our first impression of the magnitude of the work which the Government has in hand. Many tons of stores are here housed, and daily Jack Beech, the carrier, and one-time captain of a Victoria fire brigade, goes backwards and forwards to Campbell River wharf with his wagon and powerful horses with jingling bells and brings back over the beforementioned execrable road upwards of seventeen hundredweight of supplies.

"BILL" LE LIEVRE AND HIS PACK TRAIN

Which brings us to the pack train, a most interesting feature of this park work and a feature distantly recalling the old Caribou, Klondyke or Rock Creek gold mining excitements. The twenty or so horses of the pack train are housed, or rather—when we were there—corralled in the open near Forbes' Landing, at the opening of the Lower Campbell Lake and near the log [illegible] "Jimmy" Forbes, one of that sterling [illegible] young Scotch pioneers to whom [illegible] has owed much, was, a few [illegible] first man to make a serious [illegible] up this Campbell Lake [illegible] As the result of [illegible] to get a motor [illegible]

along a slough, and so to Lower Campbell Lake, upon which he had been running it for several Summers, alternately loading it with tourists and with freight for the Government or mining outfits higher up. At present he is building an hotel upon a superbly situated spot looking up the lake. Every few days the fifteen or twenty laden pack horses start out from their corral between Forbes' Landing and the storehouse, and, winding their way picturesquely round a bluff, disappear into the forest. They are in charge of an expert packer, "Bill" Le Lievre, who is himself quite a character, and who was for years one of Buffalo Bill's show riders. Victoria old-timers, and some new-timers, know something of his quality in this respect. Although a native of Victoria, and born just where the Parliament buildings now stand, Le Lievre has spent most of his life packing in the States and in the interior of British Columbia. His flow of picturesque language is only equalled by his wealth of excellent anecdote. Swearing—as some philosopher meant to remark, but forgot—is an art given to us to be used with discretion, and it is never wise to expend your most violent expletives upon some unimportant incident, because, when anything turns up really meriting the choicest that is in you, you may be tempted to burst a blood vessel trying to think of something fresh and worthy of the occasion.

Incidentally I may mention that two horses in Mr. Le Lievre's train were picked up by him from the Bar 101 Ranch Wild West Company, which visited Vancouver two Summers ago. They may be recalled as two of four pretty white horses that drew one of the cars through the streets in the procession. He told me they had proved invaluable. The leading animal on the pack train is nothing to look at, but a wonderful worker. Some of the animals have cayuse in them and all are stayers. It was a very effective sight to watch them one evening as they descended a steep bank of the Campbell River, on their return from a trail camp, and, free of their loads, dashed in a long line across a rough-and-ready wooden bridge which the trail outfit had just completed across the Campbell and up the fifty or sixty-foot bank on the other side, giving the bridge such a testing as it is not likely to have for a long time, and, upon arrival at the top, each trotting to his temporary tethering place and hay as though he had been a circus trained animal. Only a few weeks previously the Hon. Edgar Dewdney, famous pioneer of the old Caribou days, had been describing to me the method of packing loads on horses, and lo! here was an excellent practical illustration of what he had been explaining. The different knots and twists used in manipulating the lash cord, the exact balance which has to be maintained in order to avoid rubbing sores upon the animals, and many other points, proved most interesting to watch as Le Lievre and his two assistants rapidly packed the animals. I noticed then, and afterwards, that the horses were treated with great kindness and that they all seemed to have an affection for the head packer.

"LORD" BACON AGAIN

It was while at Forbes' Landing one night that I had the opportunity of renewing acquaintance with "Lord" Bacon, who, rightly or wrongly, believes that he is a descendant of the original distinguished bearer of that title. "Lord" Bacon is not only a pioneer in that part of the Island, he is, by common consent, its most expert canoeist and certainly its greatest "character"—not even excepting Micky Foy, a typical Irishman, who is said to be related to Eddie Foy, the famous musical hall artist. "Lord" Bacon is a grizzled prospector who has been in that country for upwards of thirty years, and he believes that he has at last "struck ile," as Gilead P. Beck puts it in "The Golden Butterfly," in the shape of a copper mine which he has discovered and been working upon above the Lower Campbell Lake. "Lord" Bacon is a little man, but, when the Hon. Price Ellison and his Government party were in to Buttles Lake a few years back, I am told by others that he outpacked all the other packers in the matter of the weight he was able to carry on his back. I had met Bacon a few years ago in the days when few people got in to the Campbell Lakes and in rather curious circumstances. I was canoeing down the Lower Campbell one evening, hoping to make McIvor before dark, when I heard a hail from the bank. Paddling in I met his lordship for the first time. He was camped just in from the shore of the lake. He insisted upon my having bannock and beans with him, and, after lighting a fire, and preparing a meal, what do you think this rugged, but well-educated old prospector did? He pulled out a much-thumbed volume of Rudyard Kipling's poems and commenced a discussion upon their merits, illustrating his points by reciting passages. "Lord" Bacon, an American by birth, is a great admirer of Kipling. That proved an original evening, and I can recall it vividly as the fire lighted up the old prospector's eager face and emphasized the sombreness of our immediate environment of fir and pine. Later he piloted me safely through to McIvor Lake.

But to return from these ramblings. The day following our arrival at Forbes' Landing we hit the trail—27 miles of it—into Buttles Lake, and we managed to get to the lake by nightfall, very tired, for it had proved a big day's work for fellows who had not packed their blankets for a year. During the first few miles we got some idea of the manner in which the Government road is being driven through thick forest and round rugged bluffs, trees logged, blasted, grubbed, rocks blasted, dug out, torn up, all getting ready for the grading camp which is to follow. At least twenty-three miles of this work has yet to be done before Buttles Lake is reached in, it is hoped, 1915. All this in order to get into the park. But—quite apart from this goal—the work will be available as a permanent improvement as giving access into the hitherto inaccessible. The camp from which this work is done is, like the base camp, of quite a permanent character, and later we passed through a Government surveyors' camp at Gooseneck Lake, which is also of a permanent character. Then, five miles further on in the forest, there is what is known as the Packers' Cache, a wooden erection where the packers cache food for the use of themselves when spending the night there and for the use also of sundry men who may be packing in alone or of men connected with the camps. Between the packers' cache and Buttles Lake, some fourteen miles, there is no habitation.

WILL BE SUPERB RUN

As we tramped through splendid forest, beside a long chain of beautiful lakes, Upper Campbell and Mirror among them, and rapids and round rugged bluffs (the lower tree-clad knees of the mountains) we were enabled to get some idea of the glorious automobile or cycle ride which, some years hence, will be possible and which will be one of the finest runs in the world. We arrived at Buttles Lake at dark, and were delighted to find a spacious and splendidly built Government log cabin, built of huge logs, where we were made very welcome by Mr. Bellamy, a young man from Victoria, who was in charge. It would be difficult to do justice to the glories of Buttles Lake, which disclosed themselves the following morning as we proceeded along its placid surface for twenty-one miles, rugged peaks—often snow topped—towering on either hand, and, at Wolf Creek, presenting, with their almost perpendicular elevation and serrated ridges, a bit of the wildest and most awe-inspiring mountain scenery I have ever seen. It was a little beyond this creek that we had our deer adventure. At the far end of the lake I photographed some exquisite falls. They are named after the Hon. Price Ellison's daughter. A creek on the other side of the lake is named Henshaw Creek after Mr. and Mrs. Henshaw, who were visitors during the Summer. Mrs. Henshaw, who insisted upon packing in on foot, and Mrs. Forbes are the only white women who have yet tackled on foot the 27 miles of trail from Lower Campbell Lake.

A STRENUOUS GOVERNMENT JOB

With the camp at the far end of the lake as our base we had a day or two of glorious fishing, and, in between, climbed some eight or nine miles into the mountains over a rough and newly made trail to Mr. Urquhart's flying camp. You often hear "Oh, the thing is to get on a Government surveying outfit—it's a much softer job than with any other surveying crowd." If it is, then this must be the exception that proves the rule. If you ever happen to come into touch with any fellows—experienced or inexperienced—who helped to constitute this frequently changing outfit during the past Summer you had better not ask him what he thinks of Government surveying. Working nearly all the time with the primitive fly camp as their base, often working above the snow line, sometimes in the wet and frequently at a very high altitude, these men who have been on the only "rush" job in the park, have certainly had their fill. Only three or four of the original outfit remained when we were up there. From Lower Campbell Lake right through the 47 miles we had traversed we had heard here and there of the "tough" time this outfit was having under its conscientious but very strenuous head, and the reports, it appeared, were not exaggerated. When we were there they were experimenting in different directions as to the possibilities of a road through to Alberni, many miles away. Seen from the Summit the country in that direction presented the appearance of a sea of mountains, glaciers and lakes, and, to the untutored eye, suggested stupendous difficulties. Later, however, I found that Mr. Thomson does not regard this undertaking as by any means unsurmountable.

CHASED BY A BEAR

Black bear appear to be more numerous in the park than any other form of game. Deer are not numerous. There are elk well back among the mountains, numbering—according to the consensus of opinion of hunters, trappers and prospectors whom I questioned—probably between 90 and 100. This herd was estimated by the Hon. Price Ellison at some hundreds more, but the information suppied to him would appear to have been considerably exaggerated. We heard of many meetings with black bear while we were up there, and several were seen close to camp, but we did not ourselves have the good fortune to sight one. The bear were frequenting the streams and creeks after the salmon, with which the latter swarmed, it being the Fall rush to spawn. Very little notice appears to be taken of bruin by the workers in the park, and I was informed that, unless with cubs, or unless the party sighting the bear takes to his heels, there is very little danger to be feared from the black bear. Curiously enough, the day before we arrived in the fly camp one of these two eventualities happened. I will not mention the names of the two members of the surveying outfit who were the heroes (?) of the drama. They were out on a rough part of the newly made trail when Mr. Bear suddenly made his appearance. At once the chain man, who was nearest to the intruder, incontinently took to his heels. Immediately the bear followed. S—— shouted to his companion not to run, but the latter continued his flight for quite 100 yards, when he reached a big rock covered with vegetation up which he scrambled. Of course neither of the men were armed, and they were some little distance apart. Then they shouted for all they were worth, and waved their hats and instruments, and bruin, evidently alarmed, cleared off. Mr. Perks, the purchasing agent, when riding into the base camp at Lower Campbell Lake the night I got back, suddenly came upon a black bear and a youngster, both of which were treed by his dog. While referring to sport I may mention that all the lakes we tried—but Buttles Lake far ahead of all the rest—appeared to be well stocked with fish. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that Buttles Lake is teeming with trout. We caught many, and all with spoon bait. The curious thing was that, no matter how small the trout, they would go for a big spoon and a small spoon was of very little use. This fishing will be a splendid asset for the park in the future and a great attraction.

WONDER OF PAINTED ROCKS

Without touching upon any incidents of our expedition back—the whole of the trip was full of incident—I think I cannot do better than to introduce here a brief description of this wonderful wild park and what is being done there, in order that the reader, who has read nothing about it elsewhere, may put this down with a full realization of the magnificent piece of country which the much abused British Columbia Government has, by its foresight, preserved for the public of the Province and for visitors to the Province for all time.

Strathcona Park, then, was set apart in 1910 to include 300 square miles. In 1912 it was entrusted to Mr. R. H. Thomson, the engineer who laid out Seattle and who is known personally or by reputation in most of the leading cities of the United Kingdom and, indeed, of Europe, where he has been a frequent visitor, to develop, and was increased to its present area of 831¼ square miles. It is naturally divided into three separate territories. We will take each of these territories in turn. The north-western, through the centre of which runs the Elk River and its various branches. The Elk River Canyon, if it were barren of trees, would be as great a wonder of painted rocks and gaudy colors and as full of deep ravines as the great Canyon of the Colorado. The Elk River has three principal branches, known as the North Fork, Middle Fork and South Fork. The North Fork rises from the slopes of Crown Mountain, the Middle Fork from the slopes of Mt. Ekhorn, and the South Fork from the South slope of Elkhorn and the North slope of the Wolf River Mountains—those sheer and forbidding crags to which I have referred.

CRATER LAKES

In this territory are a great many small lakes well stocked with fish. There are several lakes which are unquestionably ancient craters and are true crater lakes. One of these is seen in an accompanying photograph. In some of these ice was found in the last week of August. The central part of the park is that territory adjacent to Buttles Lake. Buttle's Lake is really an enlargement or expansion of Campbell River. It is a little over twenty miles in length, and, although with quite an irregular shore line it extends almost due North and South. The waters feeding this lake come from four great streams, Shepherd Creek, which rises on the Western slopes of Mt. Albert Edward, Henshaw Creek, which drains the East slopes of Henshaw Range, Price Creek, which flows from the South, and Myra Creek, which enters the South end of the lake from the West. The main feeder of Price Creek is known as Thelwood Creek. This stream drains Thelwood Valley, a valley extending about twelve mies almost due East and West parallel with Myra Creek and lying about four miles South of the South end of Buttles Lake. In this valley there are seven beautiful lakes and quite a number of very large glaciers. One glacier is more than two miles in length and more than half a mile in height.

The third subdivision of territory is that part the waters of which drain either the Alberni Canal or Lake Comox. This is a wonderfully rough country dotted over with a great number of lakes, all of which are well stocked with fish.

REINDEER WILL BE IMPORTED

The development of the work now in hand contemplates the following work, to be carried out by reasonable stages: The construction of an excellent road from Campbell River, or Duncans Bay, into and around the shores of Buttles Lake. This road will follow the sinuosities of the lake—this in itself will be a big undertaking—and on the East shore of the South end of the lake there is a beautiful knoll on which it is expected to establish a tent city, and, later, erect a magnificent hotel, giving almost unparalleled opportunities for boating and fishing and for making excursions to the headwaters of all the creeks entering the head of Buttle's Lake. From this hotel site a practical road is being surveyed to the summit of the range, where there is a large, rather level, perpetual snow field. No public statement has yet been made to the following effect, but the public will be interested to know that it is intended eventually to establish a convenient inn on the edge of this snow field and to provide a herd of reindeer in order that reindeer sleighing may be enjoyed on this snow field during the whole of the tourist season.

ROAD TO ALBERNI

At the completion of the road along Buttles Lake it is proposed to construct a road through the park along the waters of the Elk River and down the Gold to Nootka Sound on the West coast and access will be had to the historic spot where John Mears attempted the first English settlement in the North-West and to the monument marking the spot where Spain, through its admiral, Quadra, passed title, through George Vancouver, to England, of all North America North of California. The only means of approaching Nootka Sound by land is through the park, a wonderful scenic country which includes the glorious Lady Falls with a height of 120 feet. The road will, of course, be constructed so as to show this scenery to the best advantage. Eventually a road will be built through the mountains to Alberni. It is expected to come up into the South end of the park from Alberni and so work into Buttle's Lake. A number of ways are being tried out with a view to seeing if it is possible to get a low elevation for this road, but Mr. Thomson thinks that it will mean going over the ridge.

Mr. Thomson, who courteously supplied me with the information as to what is intended and what is doing in the park, also told me that it is proposed to prepare quite a number of places in the park where there is level ground for tenters bent upon Summer holidays there, places where families can camp and make their headquarters for weeks or months. There is no agricultural land in the park, but sufficient level land for hotels and camp sites.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE

Now a word before closing, as to what has been done. The work was to be started in April, 1912, but owing to the wretched season it was not possible to get started until July. This year a start was made in the middle of June. Up to the present, fifty miles of trails have been cut and there have been about forty miles of road accurately located. There have been about six miles of right-of-way cleared and grubbed and three miles graded for use. There have been about 125 miles of preliminary surveys for the purpose of developing and mapping the country. A party, also, has been engaged under the surveyor-general, Mr. Dawson, running the exterior boundaries of the park. The total length of these exterior boundaries is about 160 miles. At the time that I took my trip into the park there were over 100 men at work from different camps many miles apart, commencing with Mr. E. J. Laing's grading camp on the coast side of Lower Campbell Lake, Messrs. Louis Casey and Ben Lewis's logging and road-making camp a few miles up the Buttles Lake trail, Mr. J. C. Dever's surveying outfit with its base at Gooseneck Lake, five miles further in, the trail camps of Mr. W. R. Kent and Mr. H. B. Pope many miles ahead and towards the Lady Falls, and Mr. W. W. Urquhart's surveying outfit—the farthest flung party of all—in the mountains beyond Buttles Lake. "When we get in to Buttles Lake in 1915 we shall have opened up, not only that wonderful sheet of water, but, en route, the beautiful Campbells, Mirror, Snake and Gooseneck Lakes as well—enough in themselves for an ordinary park," observed the chief engineer, "and in 1915 we hope to have a steamer on Buttles Lake in order to transfer people, as it will be two years later before the road along the lake will have been completed."

"FROM THE ENDS OF THE EARTH"

No doubt the question has suggested itself: "What is all this going to cost the Province?" No definite answer can be given to this question. Already the work has cost something in the neighborhood of $200,000, and it will be easily understood that the transportation of all the stores to the various camps by means of pack trains is necessarily a very expensive part of the proceedings. As the work progresses, however, this particular expenditure will be reduced by a great deal as facilities for getting in will be much greater. The mere getting to Campbell River and back is at present only possible by boat, as it is upwards of 100 miles from any railway, but when the line of the Canadian Northern—their right-of-way is already surveyed—is in there and comes through the Northern end and South-east corner of the park access will be much easier and more inexpensive, and the "man in the street and his family will be able to enjoy the glories of the park at small cost. With reference to the tourist, there is not space to go into the details here, but Mr. Thomson gave me an outline of the arrangements which have already been tentatively arranged with the big railway companies and the authorities which preside over the destinies of the great national parks of Yellowstone, Glacier and Rainier, by which tourists from all parts of the world who visit those splendid scenic areas will be passed on to the latest national park, Strathcona, which rightly bears the name of one of Canada's most sturdy pioneers and most notable administrators. The result will be that in years to come the glories of Strathcona Park, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, will be sung throughout the countries of the Old World, just as today those of the famous Yellowstone, the most notable possession of our cousins on the other side of the line, are sung, and people from "the ends of all the earth" will flock to our wonderful Natural Peoples' Park.

CONCERNING THE MOON

For the origin of our moon Laplace's majestic nebular hypothesis needs slight modification. Sir George H. Darwin, in his theory of tidal evolution, traces back the earth-moon system to a hot, oblate sphere covered with a solid crust some thirty-five miles thick. This as yet moonless planet may be pictured as whirling upon itself with terrific speed in a period of five of our hours, says the Kansas City Star. Tides created by the sun and the acceleration of rotation caused a weakening of the centrifugal force, and at a critical point this instability overcame gravitation and some 5,000 million cubic miles of molten matter were sundered from the earth and hurled outward to revolve in proximity to the parent planet.

Now, when we scan the earth attentively for indications that may confirm this origin we are confronted with many instructive facts. Prof. W. H. Pickering has shown that if the earth be viewed from a distance in space, directly above a point 1,000 miles northeast of New Zealand the land areas that compass this waste of waters are disposed in an almost perfect circle. This roughly circular chasm, the Pacific, is more eloquent of the creation epic of our moon than written volumes.

In his inaugural address delivered at Columbia University, New York, in 1908, Prof. Albrect F. K. Penck spoke on the geographical and geological similitude between the Eastern coast of North America and the Western coast of Europe.

"In a very remarkable way these two sides of the Atlantic repeat the same structural features; there is an astonishing symmetry, as Edward Suess has shown clearly. In Sweden and Finland we find the same rounded and glaciated surface, the same numerous lakes, as in Canada. It is very interesting to see how the Appalachian region ends at Newfoundland, forming the projecting Eastern corner of North America, and just opposite in South Ireland, in South Wales and Cornwall, and in Brittany the belt of the old Hercynian Mountains of Europe begins. Marcel Bertrand maintained that we have here to deal with the two ends of one very extensive belt of mountains which extended through the North Atlantic Ocean."

Commenting on this part of the lecture, Prof. Andrew H. Patterson, of the University of North Carolina, said:

"Prof. Penck is evidently not considering this (tidal) theory at all in his lecture, and yet it seems what he has to say lends a greater probability to the theory."

That the great oceans which cover the earth are permanent in place is evident from the fact that the average height of the land above sea level is about 2,250 feet, while the average depth of the seas and oceans is 13,860 feet. Thus the average depth of the water is over six times the mean elevation of the land.

A strong argument for the permanence of the continents is the fact that no marine deposits of any geologic period extends over an appreciable portion of each continent. This should have been the case if they were once covered with oceans for any length of time, and the failure of such continuity of marine fossils is proof of the immunity of the land from past submersion.

Mr. Osmond Fisher has shown that observations made with the pendulum on islands proved the sub-oceanic crust to be both thinner and denser than the crust under the continents. After the moon had been hurled from the present ocean basins these latter would be thinner than the continental crust, but would solidify and become compact when the water vapor in the air condensed and ran into the basins.

To the silvery orb that illumines earth's dark nights, then, we owe not only our tides, but our vast and deep oceans themselves. To her we owe also the more important continental areas on which high types of mammalia could evolve. For without the latter habitat we must ever have remained—collectively as well as individually—of a very low order of mental development, a race of cold-blooded fishes, or at best amphibians.

The ancient dwellers in Arcady boasted that their beatific race came into existence before the moon herself, but they were probably ignorant of the period they claimed for their ancestry. They must needs have counted back in time some 57,000,000 years, in which case their race would be hallowed, indeed, by prelunar antiquity.

NEW WORDS NEEDED

One of the most curious features of the awakening of China is the addition of new words to the language. This does not mean merely names for such Western importations as motor cars, aeroplanes, cinematographs, etc., but words which have had to be invented to express ideas hitherto unknown to the Chinese mind, says The London Chronicle. For instance, China had no indigenous word for "ideal." Again "reform" had to be built up as an entirely new word, as also "to take the initiative," "protection of life," and "educate" as different from "instruct"—instances which throw a vivid light on certain aspects of the Chinese temperament.

Literature Music Art

DAYS TO REMEMBER

To all the loyal hearts who long
To keep our English Empire whole!
To all our noble sons, the strong
New England of the Southern Pole!
To England under India's skies!
To those dark millions of her realm!
To Canada, whom we love and prize,
Whatever statesman holds the helm!
Hands all round!
God the traitor's hope confound!
To this great name of England drink, my friends,
And all our glorious Empire, round and round!

—Tennyson.

Dates from "The Empire Day by Day"

October 26th, 901—Alfred the Great died.
October 26th, 1813—Battle of Chateauguay, won by De Salaberry.
October 27th, 1871—Griqualand, S. A., made a Colony.
October 28th, 1848—Royal Exchange opened by Queen Victoria. (First building opened by Elizabeth, 1571).
October 30th, 1899—First Canadian Contingent sailed from Quebec for Cape Town.
November 1st, 1858—English Crown assumed government of India.

901—ALFRED THE GREAT DIED

Alfred the Great was born at Wantage, in Berkshire, in 849. His father was Ethelwolf, son of Egbert, king of the West Saxons; and though the youngest of four sons, he succeeded to the crown, on the death of his brother Ethelred, at the age of 23. He had already given decisive proofs of high ability as a general in repelling the incessant incursions of the Danes, at that time the most terrible warriors in Europe. After he succeeded to the throne, he redoubled his exertions to restore the independence of his country. At first he strove without success, whilst the Danes continued to pour fresh bands upon the coast, and the Anglo-Saxons either bent to the yoke or forsook their homes. In 878, the invaders had completely overrun the whole Kingdom of the West Saxons. Alfred, no longer able to collect an effective army, was obliged to seek security in the hills and forests, and for some time found refuge in a cowherd's hut. He still, however, kept up some communication with his friends, and as soon as the people began once more to arm against the Danes, he built a stronghold on an elevation or island (still known as Athelney, i.e., the "island of the nobles," or the "royal island") amid the marshes of Somersetshire, to which he summoned his faithful followers. From this fortress he made frequent successful sallies against the enemy, and after a comparatively short time, he found himself at the head of a considerable army, with which he totally routed them (878) near Edington, in Wiltshire. After holding out for some time in a stronghold to which they had retreated, the invaders capitulated. Alfred accepted hostages and their solemn oath to quit his territory of Wessex, and receive baptism. Their king, Godrum, or Guthrun, was baptized with thirty of his followers, and ever after proved faithful in his allegiance to Alfred.

After this decisive victory, the power of Alfred steadily increased both by land and sea; for already he had built England's first fleet. He beat the Danes in numerous battles, and gradually their possessions were confined to the Northern and Eastern coasts. In 886, Alfred, without any formal installation, became recognized as the sovereign of all England, a title to which he had proved his right by the most indisputable arguments. During the ensuing years of peace, he rebuilt the cities that had suffered most during the war, particularly London, erected new fortresses, and trained the people to the use of arms, while at the same time he encouraged husbandry and other useful arts, and founded those wise laws and institutions which contributed so much to the future greatness and welfare of England. In an age of ignorance and barbarism, Alfred was an accomplished scholar and a zealous patron of learning. No prince of his age did so much for the diffusion of knowledge, and few monarchs at any time have shown an equal zeal for the instruction of their people.

The peaceful labors of Alfred were in 893, interrupted by a fresh invasion of Northmen, under Haesten or Hastings, more formidable than any that had yet been attempted in his reign. The defection of the East Anglians and Northumbrians added to the difficulties with which he had to contend. Alfred, however, was fully prepared; and though, during their protracted stay in his dominions, the invaders overran a large extent of country, and committed considerable depredations, they were beaten in almost every encounter with the English, and finally quelled. Alfred died on the 27th of October, 901, aged 52, leaving his country in the enjoyment of comparative peace and prosperity, the fruit of that wise and energetic rule which made his memory dear to all generations of Englishmen, as that of their best and greatest king.—Chambers' Encyclopædia.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK

It is said that no two people's view-point is exactly the same, and this is most particularly true in regard to books. We have in mind just now a story which reached us this week, entitled "The White Linen Nurse," and is by Eleanor Hallowell Abbott. It has received any amount of favorable criticism, and was published serially in a well-known magazine, but, for our own part, we do not think it is in the same class with Miss Abbott's other two books, "The Sick-Abed Lady and "Molly Make-Believe," each of which was charming in an original whimsical sort of fashion. "The White Linen Nurse" is an hysterical sort of female. She is supposed to be semi-delirious from over-work and worry in the first part of the book, but, to our way of thinking, she remains delirious until the end. The other two characters, the Senior Surgeon and his daughter, are as feverish and unnatural individuals as is the nurse. We can only picture their united personalities in the home as producing a mild sort of bedlam. Had "The White Linen Nurse" been Misss Abbott's first offer to publishers we doubt if it would have been accepted.—Copp, Clark Co., Toronto, Canada, Publishers.

"Gold," by Stewart Edward White,
The Muson Book Co., Limited, Toronto.

Here is one of the most interesting and taking stories that we have met with in a long while. Mr. White is one of the best of the American novelists of today, and no one else perhaps writes so vividly and realistically of Western life as he does. He has studied the country and its people profoundly, and we can say no less of his books, the scenes of which are laid in the North, "The Blazed Trail," for instance. Mr. White is an extensive traveler, but he says he never goes to any country with the primal object of getting material. "I never go anywhere for material," he says, "if I did I should not get it. That attitude of mind would give me merely externals which are not worth writing about. I go places merely because for one reason or another they attract me. Then if it happens that I get close enough to the life, I may later find that I have something to write about. A man rarely writes anything convincing unless he has lived the life; not with his critical faculty alert; but whole-heartedly and because for the time being it is his life."

"Gold" is the story of the great gold-rush to California in '49. It takes time to give the proper perspective to a subject like this. It is a great subject, great enough for poetry, which is saying much. Some day a hundred or so years hence a genius will weave together the tales of the different gold stampedes, those to the West and those to the North, and will make of them a thrilling epic, and they will be dramatized and set to music, and become as much a part of the national American life as the epics of older countries, which seem to breathe the dominant spirit of which ever race they represent. In the present story we are introduced to four young men, each a distinct type, who set out from New York to make their fortunes in California. They have heard wonderful stories, and expect to find the gold ankle-deep in the streets. They travel by way of Panama, and their way is marked by countless thrilling adventures. It is a story that cannot fail to interest young and old.

"Robin Hood's Barn," by Alice Brown,
Macmillan and Co., Toronto, Canada.

In this book the writer tries to tell the love story of a man and woman who never met, and incidentally the love-story of a young man and a young girl who endeavors to unravel the older romance. The writer shows strength and ability, but we think her treatment of her subject rather faulty, it lacks the quality of clearness.

THE STORY OF THE OPERAS

DON PASQUALE

Ernesto is in love with a beautiful and fascinating young widow who loves him in return. The two desire to wed, but Don Pasquale, Ernesto's uncle, will not give his consent to the match, and threatens his nephew with disinheritance if he persists in wedding the widow.

On the other hand, the Don thinks it would be a wise thing for himself to marry and insure a direct heir to his fortunes. His physician, Malatesta, suggests that his sister, Sofronio, would make him a good wife, and Pasquale consents to wed her.

Norina disguises herself as Safronio, and arranges a meeting with Pasquale, who has as yet never seen his future bride. The artful young widow makes herself as unattractive and disagreeable as possible, and when Pasquale tries to withdraw from his agreement to marry, and confesses that he really never had any desire for a wife, she insists that he shall keep his word and marry her. Poor Pasquale is desperate. He tries to bribe the supposed Sofronio; he tries to persuade her by every means in his power to relinquish him from the bargain, but Norina is obdurate. At last feeling that the joke has gone far enough, the young woman throws off her disguise and confesses.

Don Pasquale is so relieved that he embraces his nephew and his nephew's fiancee, and sends word to Malatesta that he has changed his mind about marrying. He gives his consent to the marriage of Ernesto and Norina, and all ends happily.

ELAINE

This opera is based upon the old love story of Launcelot and Guinevere and Elaine.

In the first act Launcelot feigns illness, so that instead of taking part in the tournament he may remain at home with the queen. Later, however, Guinevere, rather than have her lover lose the prizes which he might so easily win, bids him leave her and go to the field to take part in the games. On his way to do her bidding he meets with Elaine. The two love at first sight, and Elaine gives her scarf to Launcelot to wear in the lists.

In the second act Launcelot arrives at the scene of the tournament, but keeping his visor down, he refuses to disclose his identity. King Arthur permits him to enter the lists, and the people watch him in his feats of strength and skill, and declare that never have they known a knight so successful with the exception of Launcelot.

In the third act Sir Launcelot is sorely wounded by Sir Gawain near the close of the lists. He goes to the castle of Elaine's father, and Elaine nurses him back to health. Sir Gawain is also in love with Elaine, and finding the girl's scarf in Launcelot's possession he realizes that the two are in love with one another. He is also aware of Launcelot's guilty love for the queen, and he accuses Launcelot now of a double infidelity. Launcelot, convinced of his wrong-doing, and realizing his unworthiness of Elaine, consents to go away. He and Elaine bid one another a tender farewell, Elaine never doubting that Launcelot is the brave, virtuous knight she has always believed him, and thinking that he goes away only to return to her again.

Sir Gawain accompanies Sir Launcelot, and tells the queen of Elaine. The queen steals the girl's scarf from her lover, and, giving it to Sir Gawain, tells him to return it to Elaine, whereupon her love for Sir Launcelot will probably be cured, and she will give her heart to Sir Gawain. But the queen and the knight are mistaken. The young girl loves too deeply to change. When her scarf is given to her, she takes it with trembling hands and a sinking heart. Had not Launcelot promised to wear it as long as his love should last. He had sworn this should be forever, but behold only a few months had gone and he was giving her token back to her. Elaine's heart breaks and she dies of grief. Launcelot, hearing of this, is overcome with sorrow, and while he is weeping for Elaine Guinevere comes upon him. To Launcelot's horror the queen confesses to the theft of the scarf.

MUSICAL NOTES

It has been said of Paderewski that he was destined for success in whatever he might have chosen for his life's work. He is a keen, shrewd, hardheaded man of affairs, who has been and is engaged in large undertakings, which have usually been successful. Two characteristic incidents will well illustrate this phase in him:

In the first of his early American tours, says The New York Sun, he went to Birmingham, Ala., which was then at the beginning of its boom. So impressed was he with the possibilities of the city that he instructed his secretary to purchase several building lots. He paid no more attention to it until he was about to sail, when he asked for the deeds and was vexed to find that his secretary thought that he knew more about land investments than his employer and had not bought them. Years after, going to Birmingham again, the first thing he did was to enquire what those particular lots were worth, and when he found that their value had increased 1,000 per cent all his former vexation returned.

Another time, after his return from some concerts in the Canadian Northwest, he remarked to a friend that if he were starting in business he would go near a particularly thriving town which he named and start a brickyard. It seems that although there were good beds of clay within fifty miles of the town all bricks were brought from a long distance, and were held at a very high price. He remarked, laughing, that the town was built of wood and sooner or later would be burnt down, and the man who had a brickyard near by would make a fortune. That the town has not yet burned does not lessen Paderewski's perspicacity.

Maggie Teyte, the famous little English prima donna who has become a world favorite, is a pupil of Debussy, and has the honor of being the first to sing many of his songs. In an interview with a representative of Musical America, she relates the following in regard to this great composer:

Debussy is always a severe critic of his own work as well as that of others. He expects perfection in every detail. If a singer cannot read his songs at sight and know them thoroughly after one rehearsal he refuses to waste time in laborious study. He takes a perfect ear for granted, and counts upon finding his interpreter's intellect equal to his own This may explain to some extent the fact that few singers have held the personal interest of Debussy for very long.

An incident occurs to me which exhibits Debussy's intolerance of all imperfection. A pianist of great reputation had been playing one of his compositions at a public concert, very well as it seemed to me. At the conclusion he obviously expected to be complimented by the composer, but Debussy was silent. Thereupon the pianist asked him point blank If he had been satisfied. Debussy merely answered that the interpretation was quite impossible, turned on his heel and walked away, leaving the performer crestfallen.

Such episodes as this have led to a popular impression that Debussy is unutterably conceited. Nothing could be further from the truth. Debussy's confidence in his work and in himself as a musician, is unlimited, it is true, and this fact may at times lead to a suspicion of personal vanity. But as far as public approbation is concerned he is the most timid and retiring man imaginable. When I performed with him in Paris in concerts of his own works it was almost impossible for me to drag him before the footlights to respond to the applause of the audience. He would thrust himself far back into a corner of the wings and keep out of sight altogether if he could.

He has a horror of being photographed. Mme. Debussy is the only person who has the right to photograph her husband, and only in the form of snapshots. Nowadays when Debussy is on his way to a concert or a rehearsal he rushes to a car or a cab like a hunted animal, and if he thinks he sees a photographer approaching, he hides his face.

Parisians have long ago resigned themselves to the fact that Debussy is absolutely undependable. If it is announced that he is to conduct or play at a concert no one really expects him to appear until he is seen actually present in the flesh. A substitute conductor or pianist is invariably kept on hand at all concerts in which Debussy is expected to take part. If he comes at all, he is almost sure to be late, and the manager can generally be seen at the start of such a concert rushing out into the street and looking desperately for his stellar attraction, who has probably retired to some out-of-the-way corner of Paris to read and smoke in peace and quiet.

If one can pierce through this shell of diffidence and reserve, however, Debussy becomes a most fascinating friend and teacher. To me he has always shown an almost parental kindness. Once at a rehearsal of "Pelleas et Melisande" the stage manager insisted on correcting my interpretation of a certain part. No one knew that Debussy himself was present until suddenly his voice boomed forth from the back of the theatre in a peremptory request that "Miss Teyte should be allowed to play the part as she liked, since he himself was entirely satisfied."

As a musician Debussy must be called a school in himself. He is the founder and head of the Modern French School, it is true, but in my opinion the rest are merely weak imitators and no one has been found as yet to stand beside him. Because of his intense individuality he has been commonly misunderstood, but this is always the fate of a man who introduces a new style of art.

The great difficulty is that the work of Debussy must be carefully studied to be appreciated, and the average listener is too lazy to undertake any such study. Such a listener is content with grasping the superficial and the obvious in music, and when he is brought face to face with a problem of real complexity, he either ignores it altogether or pretends an interest and a knowledge not only false, but often ludicrous in the extreme.

In spite of its difficulty, however, there is nothing in Debussy's music that cannot be grasped after careful study and observation Every note has its significance, which must be understood by the interpreter, and in this marvelous attention to details I believe Debussy far surpasses all other composers—either past or present.

THE FAITH OF THE NATIONS

Praise the Lord, all ye nations: praise Him, all ye people. For His merciful kindness is great toward us and the truth of the Lord endureth forever. Praise ye the Lord.

FROM THE NEW TESTAMENT
St. John XIV.

And I will pray the Father and He shall give you another comforter that he may abide with you forever.

Even the spirit of truth whom the world cannot receive, because it seeth him not, neither knoweth him; but ye know him, for he dwelleth in you and shall be with you.

I will not leave you comfortless; I will come to you.

Yet a little while and the world seeth Me no more. But ye see Me; because I live ye shall live also.

At that day ye shall know that I am in my Father and ye in Me and I in you.

He that hath My commandments and keepeth them, he it is that loveth Me; and he that loveth Me shall be loved of my Father, and I will love him and will manifest Myself to him.

Judas said unto Him (not Iscariot), Lord, how is it that Thou wilt manifest Thyself unto us and not unto the world?

Jesus answered and said unto him, If a man love Me he will keep my words, and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him and make our abode with him.

He that loveth Me not keepeth not My sayings, and the word which ye hear is not Mine but the Father's which sent Me.

These things have I spoken unto you, being yet present with you. But the Comforter which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in My name, he shall teach you all these things and bring all these things to your remembrance, whatsoever I have said unto you.

Peace I leave with you, My peace I give unto you; not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid.

FROM THE TALMUD

One day a philosopher inquired of Rabbi Akiba, "If your God loves the poor, why does He not support them?"

"God allows the poor to be with us always," responded the rabbi, "that the opportunities for doing good may never fail."

"But," returned the philosopher, "how do you know that this virtue of charity pleases God? If a master punishes his slaves by depriving them of food and clothing, does He feel pleased when others feed and clothe them?"

"But suppose, on the other hand," said the rabbi, "that the children of a tender father, children whom he could no longer assist justly, had fallen into poverty, would he be displeased if kind souls pitied and aided them? We are not the slaves of a hard master. God calls us His children and Himself we call Our Father."

When one stands at the judgment seat of God these questions are asked:

"Hast thou been honest in all thy dealings?"

"Hast thou set aside a portion of thy time for a study of the law"

"Hast thou observed the first commandment?"

"Hast thou in trouble still hoped and believed in God?"

"Hast thou spoken wisely?"

FROM THE KORAN

In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful.

. . . I am no apostle of new doctrines, neither know I what shall be done with me or you. Only what is revealed to me do I follow, and I am only charged to war openly.

What think ye? If this book be from God and ye believe it not, and a witness of the Children of Israel witness to its conformity with the Law, and believe while ye proudly disdain it. . . . ? Ah, God guideth not the people guilty of such a wrong.

But the infidels say of the believers, "If it were a good book, they would not have been before us in believing it, and not having submitted to guidance, they say, "It is an old lying legend."

But before the Koran was the Book of Moses, a rule and a mercy, and this book confirmeth it (the Pentateuch) in the Arabic tongue, that those who are guilty of that wrong may be warned, and as glad tidings to the doers of good.

FROM THE GOSPEL OF BUDDHA

"Ye are my children," said Buddha; "I am your father; through me you have been released from your sufferings.

"I myself having reached the other shore, help others to cross the stream; I myself having attained salvation, am a saviour of others; being comforted, I comfort others and lead them to a place of refuge.

"I shall fill with joy all the beings whose limbs languish; I shall give happiness to those who are dying with distress; I shall extend to them succor and deliverance.

"I was born into the world as the king of truth for the salvation of the world.

"The subject on which I meditate is truth. The practice to which I devote myself is truth. The topic of conversation is truth. My thoughts are always in the truth. For, too, myself have become the truth. I am the truth.

"Whosoever comprehendeth the truth, he will see the Blessed One. for the truth has been preached by the Blessed One."

Sister (at the piano)—"Where is Herr Braun?"

Little Sister—"Oh, I got up to open the door for Fido and he slipped out at the same time."

An Hour with the Editor

TALES OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

STORIES OF OLD ROME—POMPEY

(Continued)

"Knew ye not Pompey, . . .
Many a time and oft have you climbed up to walls and battlements,
To towers and windows, aye, to chimney tops,
And there have sat the livelong day in patient expectation
To see great Pompey pass the streets of Rome."
—Julius Cæsar.

When Pompey returned from his successes in Sicily and Africa, Sylla, who had at this time risen to the greatest in power in Rome, went out followed by a vast multitude, to meet him; and as the old chief and the boyish general (Pompey was only three-and-twenty) met one another, Sylla embraced Pompey and saluted him by the title of Magnus (the great), and all the people cheered and crowded round to do homage to the returned hero. And in spite of his youth and the fact that he had never held the office of either prætor or consul, Pompey was accorded a triumph, and he marched through the streets of Rome at the head of an amazing procession of captured kings and queens in chains of gold, of wagonloads of treasure, of cages of wild beasts, of richly caparisoned elephants, of dancers, of singers, of flute and cymbal players, of bands of some of those wild African tribes which he had subdued, made to shout their war-songs and beat their kettle-drums. And his youth made him all the more beloved, and his handsome face and dignified carriage won unstinted admiration. Besides this, he was known to be upright and honorable, abstemious in his habits, having no love of luxury and in no sense covetous.

After his successes in Africa, Pompey distinguished himself in the civil wars in Italy, and later he fought against Sertorious in Spain and defeated him, then in 71 he played a leading part in quelling the insurrection of the slaves under the brave Spartans. This same year he was elected to the consulship.

One of the most picturesque episodes in the life of Pompey was his war against the pirates, or corsairs, who had at this time risen to be a formidable power on the seas. While Rome had had her hands full with civil war and the Mithridatic campaigns, "the seas lay wasted and unguarded," and the pirates, who had their home in Cilicia, and in earlier days dared not venture very far abroad, took advantage of the unprotected state of the coast and infested the Mediterranean. As their power increased, men of wealth and noble birth joined their ranks. "They had diverse arsenals, or piratic harbors, as likewise watch towers, or beacons, all along the sea coast; and fleets were here received that were well manned with the finest mariners, and well served with the expertest pilots, and composed of swift-sailing and light-built vessels adapted for their special purpose. Nor was it merely their being thus formidable that excited indignation; they were even more odious for their ostentation than they were feared for their force. Their ships had gilded masts at their stems; the sails woven of purple, and the oars plated with silver, as if their delight were to glory in their iniquity. There was nothing but music and dancing, banqueting and revels all along the shore. Officers in command were taken prisoners, and cities put under contribution to the reproach and dishonor of the Roman supremacy." There were one thousand ships in this pirate fleet, and four hundred cities had submitted to them, so that they possessed an enormous revenue. As they grew in power, their daring increased, from having confined their depredations to the sea, they now ventured upon land and waylaid merchants with their goods; stopped noblemen traveling with their bodyguards and took them prisoner, holding them for ransom; robbed and pillaged villages and towns, and carried off lovely maidens. Among the latter was a very beautiful young woman, the daughter of one Antonius, who was greatly distinguished for prowess on the battlefield, and to whom had been given a triumph; this maiden was held captive, but not injured in any way, and a large reward being paid, she was set at liberty. It is told of them that whenever a Roman was made captive, his captors would ask of him his name and country, and upon his replying, they would immediately profess the greatest contrition and sorrow, throwing themselves at his feet and begging forgiveness. This would all probably take place on board ship out at sea, whence the prisoner had been brought. They would fetch him fine clothes and beg him to put them on, and then, if he was the sort of person for whom they could not expect a ransom to be paid, they would tell him that he was quite free to go, that they would not dream of detaining him, and putting a ladder over the side of the ship, they would bid him begone and wish him a pleasant journey. If the prisoner objected to walking into the sea, they would pitch him unceremoniously overboard.

This state of things existing in the Mediterranean, there was no safe place for navigation or commerce, consequently the markets began to be seriously affected, corn and other commodities rose to high prices and the poor people began to suffer grievously. So the Senate decided that steps must be at once taken to rid the seas of the pirates, and to Pompey was given the command of the fleet that was to sail against them. He had five hundred ships and an army of one hundred and twenty thousand foot and five thousand horse. Under him were twenty-four senators who had served in other wars as generals.

Pompey divided the whole of the Mediterranean into thirteen parts, allotting a squadron to each under the command of his officers, and having very able lieutenants and a splendid force of fighting men and good ships, he met with success from the very first. Subduing the pirates at sea, he chased them to their harbors and burned their ships, followed them into their cities, which he captured, but always treating those who surrendered with the greatest clemency, and sparing even prisoners from serious punishment.

So the war against the pirates was brought to an end in three months' time, and immediately there was a change in the markets, food became less dear, and there was plenty for all. The Roman people once again hailed Pompey as their deliverer.

(To be Continued)

THE GERMAN EMPIRE

(Continued)

The condition of anarchy, which existed in the German Empire after the death of Frederick II. continued until 1283. The weakness of the emperors, Conrad III., William of Holland, Richard of Cornwall, Alfonso of Spain and Albert permitted the nobles to increase their power to an inordinate degree and the people were subject to severe oppression. They cried out for a ruler who would restore the rights they had enjoyed under Frederick. The Pope also felt that the authority of the Church was steadily growing weaker, and might be lost wholly if a strong man were not put at the head of the Empire. Ottocar, Count of Bohemia, was asserting himself in a manner that bade fair to render himself absolute master of Germany, and in the emergency thus created it became necessary to find some one, to whom the Pope, the nobles and the common people could look with some degree of confidence. The Hohenstauffen, by far the greatest family of the Middle Ages, had been completely annihilated, and there was no one among the nobles whom the others were prepared to trust. The Pope was resolved that no one should wear the imperial crown unless he would agree to abandon all claims to Italy.

It happened that at this time there lived in the Swiss Mountains one Rudolf, a man who had spent his life in adventure. His sword was at the disposal of any one who was willing to employ it, and he was not averse to fighting simply for its own sake. He had been knighted by Ottocar, for whom he had done much valuable service. On the death of his father he inherited extensive estates, and speedily displayed very considerable skill in government. He was no longer a mere adventurer, or, as some say, at times a mere robber-baron, but a man who inspired confidence and could command popularity. The electoral princes of Germany resolved to tender him the Crown. He himself was not one of them. The Pope gave his consent on the condition that his suzerainty should be recognized and that Italy should be excluded from the Empire. The negotiations were carried on by Frederick von Hohenzollern, and thus we have the interesting fact that the royal house of Prussia, of which the present German Emperor is the head and the royal house of Austria were acting in concert nearly seven centuries ago.

Rudolf had three daughters and a part of the terms upon which he was offered the crown was that they should marry three German princes, namely Louis of Bavaria, Otto of Brandenberg and Albert of Saxony. The arrangement was, therefore, a good deal in the nature of a family compact. The arrangements went through as smoothly as could be desired, and the coronation ceremonies were very splendid, being rendered more so by the fact that the marriage of the daughters took place on the same day. Romance can suggest nothing more extraordinary than this—a robber-baron being given the imperial crown and his daughters being married to princes of ancient lineage.

A part of the condition of the elevation of Rudolf to the throne was that he should undertake to check the ambitions of Ottocar, his former friend. He set about this with vigor and success. His character was shown by the manner in which he received the submission of the Bohemian chief. Attired simply as a horse soldier, he stood in a tent; Ottocar entered attired in the royal robes of Bohemia. He knelt at the feet of Rudolf, and at this instant the sides of the tent were raised and Ottocar was exposed in his humiliation to the gaze of thousands. He never forgave Rudolf, and instigated by his wife, whose indignation was intense, he later resumed the war, only to be defeated by treachery. He was slain on the battlefield, a fitting ending for a life, which, though marred by cruelty and oppression, was dignified by dauntless courage.

Rudolf displayed great executive skill as the head of the state, although his methods were far from blameless. He compelled Agnes, daughter of Ottocar, to marry his son; he placed Bohemia under the control of one of his sons-in-law. He gave the Duchy of Austria to his second son, and induced Elizabeth, daughter of the Count of Tyrol to marry him. He gave his daughter in marriage to the son of the Duke d'Augou, and compelled the youthful heir to the Bohemian crown to marry his daughter Gutta. There never was a stronger alliance formed in Germany than this, and it is not surprising that the Hapsburg line became so strongly entrenched in power that it held the imperial title until the time of Napoleon and is today the ruling house of Austria and Hungary.

On the whole, the government of Rudolf was wise and successful. He was not able to restore order completely, but when he died in 1291 he left the nation more united than it had been since the death of Frederick fully one year before. German historians have shown a disposition to deal harshly with him; but an impartial review of his career compels the admission that he handled a difficult situation with ability and success.

THE EARTH AND THE COMET

(Continued)

As promised last Sunday we give an outline of Mr. Ignatius Donnelly's suggestion that the presence of what is known as "drift" upon the surface of the Earth is due to a collision with a comet. Whatever may be said for or against such a theory, the facts upon which it is based are of great interest. The drift consists of sand, clay, gravel and hard-pan. For the most part it is unstratified, being as it were thrown together. Geologists explain its existence by supposing it to have been caused by the grinding action of glaciers upon the rocks. It is non-fossilliferous. It is distributed chiefly over Western Europe and Africa and Eastern America. Geikie said of it: "Many geologists cannot yet be persuaded that till, i.e., hard-pan was ever formed or accumulated under ice." It is to be remembered that the glacial origin of the materials above mentioned is simply a theory. We speak of it as though it were settled beyond all doubt, but there are almost as many objections to it as there are arguments in its favor. But we do not intend making any argument on the subject, our only purpose being to present what Donnelly advanced, premising that geologists as a rule regard it as exceedingly fanciful.

We mentioned when speaking of comets that Professor Pickering of Harvard University, writing of these celestial visitors, said the nucleus was doubtless surrounded by an envelope of small fragments of solid matter and this was overlaid by a great mass of dust, which formed also that part of the tail of a comet, which is nearest its head. Donnelly claims that the Earth passed through that part of a comet's tail which consisted of dust and coarser particles. The dust formed the clay, the coarser particles the sand and gravel, and all combined the hard-pan. He supports his theory by a great many arguments derived from the nature of the drift and its distribution. Into these it is not necessary to enter, except to mention that he argues from the latter, which is substantially only upon one-half the globe, that it is better explained by a collision than in any other way.

He adduces many legends in support of his theory. It will not do, as we are often advised, to dismiss all legends as the invention of a childish people. They are more probably a distorted recollection of something that actually occurred. We approach the consideration of such things unconsciously influenced by preconceived notions or by erroneous ideas that we have been taught to hold. For a long time ancient myths and traditions were looked upon as fables and unworthy of serious consideration. Later in Christendom people began to think everything ought in some way to harmonize with the chronology of Bishop Ussher, and that the story of events that could not be fitted into some five thousand years or so, were necessarily pure inventions. The fallacy of such a view has been fully demonstrated, and we know that the human race has a history long enough to afford time for the happening of events, and for the recollection of them to take the form of legends or myths. There is nothing at all improbable in the suggestion that the mythology of the various races may have had its origin in great phenomena. Therefore Mr. Donnelly was not unreasonable in suggesting that the tales of a great dragon, of the rain of fire and of a devastating deluge may have had their origin in some event of such surpassing importance that it well nigh annihilated mankind, the memory of it having been preserved in tales handed down from generation until at last they became distorted out of all but a very general resemblance to the original. Hence a story of the same event might come, in the course of many generations, to be told very differently by races living remote from each other. It has been suggested, though not by Donnelly, that the Bible story of the expulsion from Eden, and that of the Deluge are only variants of the same original, which related to some catastrophe that completely altered the condition of mankind. There are so many legends of the same class that it seems as if we are bound to assign them to a common origin, the exact nature of which we do not know, and have no present means of ascertaining.

There seems to be abundant evidence that mankind lived upon the Earth before the Glacial Period, and if this is the case, it must be assumed that those of the race who survived it would preserve some record of how it was caused. What appears to be established is that some time within the memory of man an event happened which caused a very considerable part of the globe to be enveloped in an ice-sheet. This has not yet wholly disappeared. It covers the greater part of Greenland and Antarctica, and smaller areas elsewhere. It is found in the higher mountain ranges, It appears to be gradually disappearing. The process is not rapid, that is to say, it is not noticeable from year to year, but over a series of years it is very apparent. The recession of the Alaskan glaciers is established beyond all controversy. The ice-age is passing away. Reports of the United States Geological Survey indicate that the glaciers may have disappeared from the Canadian Prairie region not more than seven or eight thousand years ago. The present condition of the Polar regions is not normal; but transitory. The presence of fossil remains of sub-tropical vegetation in the far North, and of coal mines in the far South are incontrovertible proof that the climate of those regions is not of necessity frigid. Donnelly attributes the change from such a temperature that plant life was luxuriant to the existing conditions to the collision with a comet.

The Norse legends are full of allusions hardly explainable on any hypothesis than that they are distorted accounts of actual occurrences preserved by the descendants of those who witnessed them; but these are not the only accounts of that character. The legends of the North American Indians are much the same in nature, although widely different in detail, but such differences are only what would be expected. The Glooscap legend of the Atlantic Indians, the Hiawatha legends of the Plains Indians, the Spbiow legends of the Pacific Coast Indians seem to be all variants of the same original. All relate to the close of an area of extreme cold, and clearly relate to the Ice Age or Glacial Period. It is also noteworthy that such legends as offer an explanation of this period of cold, attribute it to the anger of the Deity, and this is the explanation offered for the expulsion of Adam and Eve from Eden, and for the Noahic Deluge. From these legends and from ascertained facts of geology Mr. Donnelly built up his theory that the Earth was at one time in collision with a comet, and that the sand, clay, gravel and hard-pan were deposited on the earth by the comet.

SUFFICIENT UNTO THE DAY.

"Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," or in common parlance "don't borrow trouble." At least, the second expression is that in which the first is generally understood. As a matter of fact the expression as used by Jesus of Nazareth in His Sermon on the Mount, was only intended to lend force to advice previously given. He had been telling His hearers of the importance of cultivating spirituality of life. The quotation is from the last verse of the Sixth Chapter of Matthew; but the passage of the sermon of which it is the close begins in the nineteenth verse, the closing verse being the thirty-fourth. Jesus had been speaking about prayer, and then had passed on to urge the development of the spiritual life, by warning His hearers that there are things better worth striving for than the accumulation of possessions. He began with the familiar words: "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth where the moth and rust doth corrupt and thieves break through and steal"; then He went on to speak of the lilies of the field and the fowls of the air. Of course you know the passages. If you do not, read it, for there is nothing more beautiful in all literature. Then in strong words He spoke of the search for the Kingdom of God, using the glowing phraseology of the East, closing with the words quoted at the beginning of this article, a vigorous oratorical climax, calculated to impress upon His hearers the lesson that He had just been teaching.

The lesson of these sixteen verses seems to be that we shall not neglect our spiritual welfare in seeking for our temporal advantage. It is not, as some have professed to think, a protest against industry and foresight. It is not a recommendation of a happy-go-lucky life. The advice is to "seek first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness"; to live lives of faith; to avoid hampering our spiritual progress by anxiety as to how we shall manage to get along. Tens of thousands of people have lived and tens of thousands live today according to this principle, and theirs are undoubtedly the best lives. In many cases they are what we call very successful lives.

What is the Kingdom of God? It is certainly something very much more than going to church and making a profession of religion. It is not a mythical thing. It is something very real. It is worth keeping in mind that Jesus had just been speaking of prayer before He took up this branch of His discourse, and that He had told His hearers not to make long prayers, but to be content with simple petitions, for He said, "Your Heavenly Father knoweth what things ye need before ye ask Him." Then He went on to tell the people not to be of doleful countenance when they fasted and prayed, but to "anoint their heads and wash their faces," or, as we would say tolay, make themselves look respectable, and go about their daily affairs confident that God knew what they needed and if they kept in touch with Him by simple prayer, they would receive the blessings they required. In other words, He advised them to have faith in the goodness and power of God, and with that knowledge in their hearts to go out into life with smiling faces, making the best of what lay next their hands to do, and having done this, not to bother themselves about what might happen on the morrow, for there is trouble enough in trying to make the best of today, without adding to our difficulties by wondering how we are going to meet the troubles of the next day, which, for all we know may never really occur.

A day well lived is a priceless possession. Nothing can deprive us of it. We may amass wealth only to lose it. We may achieve fame, only to have the malicious hands of envy snatch the laurels from our brows. But if we live one day well, we have set in operation influences that may be boundless in their effect for good; we have given happiness that will be a pleasant memory; we will have grown stronger spiritually; we will have laid up a treasure in Heaven. What folly then to mar such a manner of life by fruitless anxieties over what is to come! We are only masters of the present moment. Let us use that moment as Jesus taught it should be used, not in doleful anticipations of what may happen, not in pleas for mercy, not in debasing ourselves in the hope that we may thereby be exalted in the mind of the Eternal, but by doing the plain duties of life that lie next our hands, entering boldly into such avenues of effort as open before us, dismissing apprehensions of a failure because we know that all we can at most hope to do is to do our best and leave the result with Him, who "hath clothed the flowers of the field."

And this it seems to us is the Kingdom of God: A life of simple faith and earnest effort to do rightly what lies next to our hand. Not to sit down with folded hands and wait for the ravens to come and feed us; not to mistake laziness for holiness; not to deceive ourselves into the notion that if we have prayed, we have done our share, and it is for the Almighty to do the rest. To use a common phrase prayer and faith are something more than merely pushing a button. Perhaps you recall that it is said of a certain community that Jesus "could do mighty works there because of their unbelief." We have our part of the work to do. We are, or at least we may become, partners with the Infinite and All-powerful. We may use the eternal force of the Omnipotent for the affairs of daily life. Do not say that this is exaggeration. The force of gravitation is an eternal power, and yet we use it daily. We may not understand it; we certainly do not know what it is. Neither do we understand what is the underlying power in the Kingdom of God. We cannot classify it; we cannot analyze it; but this makes it none the less real. Jesus taught us to pray, "Thy kingdom come," and most preachers tell us this means that we are to ask that an actual visible kingdom with Christ at its head may be set upon the earth. May it not mean that the Kingdom is within us, and that its outward manifestations are Faith and earnest devotion to our daily duties and opportunities?

THE KING'S CIGAR

The late King Edward, walking one day about his estate, took shelter from a sudden thunderstorm in a keeper's cottage. The keeper and his wife dried his coat before the fire, and gave him tea, and made him quite at home. When the storm was over and the King was leaving the cottage, he asked the keeper what he would like as a memento of his visit. The old man said he would like to have one of the King's famous big cigars, which were made much of in the newspapers. The request was granted at once.

"I shall keep this till I die, and smoke it then," said the old man.

A few years later the old keeper became bedridden, and knew that his end was near. He told his son to bring him "the King's cigar" out of the box where he always treasured it, and to light it for him. Then, propped up on the pillows, he puffed away with great satisfaction and a smile on his face. Before he had finished it he fell back and died.—M. A. P.

"I see now why it takes you so long to shave. I've been watching you, Rivers."

"Well?"

"You make a lot of hideous faces at yourself while you're doing it, and every face, of course, requires a separate shave."

Field Sports and Outdoor Pastimes

AFTER WAPITI IN CENTRAL ASIA

Northward of the Hindu Kush and the great range of the Karakoram Mountains lies a series of wide open valleys, with gently sloping sides, the average elevation being some 13,000 ft., many of the intervening peaks running up to 20,000 ft. and over. These are the Pamirs, that vast and inhospitable region truly termed the "Roof of the World." Continuing onwards across the Kuen Lun Mountains, and thence over the plains of Chinese Turkistan, dotted here and there with trees and foliage and groups of mud-built houses, the oasis in this Central Asian Sahara, we reach the Thian Shan, a grand chain of mountains running East and West, dividing Kashgaria from the Ili valley and Northern Turkistan, the habitat of the Asiatic wapiti and the big Turkistan ibex. There also are found Asiatic sheep (Ovis karelini,) red and black bears, whilst on the plains to the northward gazelles are encountered of a type peculiar to Central Asia. It is not within the province of this article to discuss the manifold difficulties and dangers which beset the shikari journeying thither from India before reaching his goal amidst the Celestial Mountains, as the Chinese have picturesquely termed them. I, therefore, pass over the march from India, and the many hardships and difficulties it involved, and come direct to our arrival in the Tekkes Valley.

It was September when, after a very successful ibex shoot in the upper valleys and ravines, I camped by the banks of the Kok Terek, amidst the pine forests clothing the northern slopes of the Thian Shan, in search of wapiti. The ground on which the wapiti is found is mostly covered with vast pine forests, intersected by deep valleys, whose sides are usually steep and precipitous. The best time for wapiti shooting is September, when the stags are calling and then more easily located. As a general rule the forests are densely timbered, the ground being littered with dead branches and other obstacles, so that silent movement is a matter of difficulty. With me were two Kalmuk hunters acquainted with the ground and thoroughly in touch with the haunts and habits of the wapiti. To hunt the wapiti with any success one must be able to imitate the call, which can be done with the aid of a hollow reed stalk about 3-8 in. in diameter, but it is difficult to do it well. The morning after our arrival we crossed the Kok Terek, and, ascending the opposite bank, passed up through a vast forest of pines. During the progress one of my Kalmuks called occasionally on his blow-pipe to get in touch with the stags, and obtaining no reply would trudge silently on again. Higher up we emerged on to an open and level stretch of grass, which at one side jutted out into an overhanging spur commanding a view of the forest below and of the higher reaches of the valley towards the pass we had crossed some days previously. Here we rested to get a response to our calls, or any sound which might indicate the presence of wapiti. Presently one of the Kalmuks thought he detected a noise in the valley below, as of some animal moving through the dense undergrowth. Again the Kalmuk called on his blowpipe, this time eliciting a response. It was the first time I had heard a wapiti call, a sound I should characterize as extremely hard to imitate, though one of my Kalmuks afterwards did it by blowing down the barrel of my shotgun, so this may give some idea of what it is like. As the result of the Kalmuk's efforts on the blowpipe three wapiti took up the call, one to our right being judged the best to follow up, the Kalmuks stating that his deep-toned note indicated a good stag. We therefore plunged silently into the depths of the forest calling at intervals, and proceeding with the utmost caution. At the end of half an hour we reached another clearing in the forest, of a width of some two hundred yards, and taking cover behind some rocks awaited developments. This position commanded a view of the clearing up to the edge of the forest beyond, whilst we had also a good view down towards the river bed on our right. We were now quite close to the stag, who had been calling at intervals and moving gradually in our direction, though nothing could be seen of him owing to the dense nature of the forest. From his apparent movements we judged he would emerge from the forest about opposite to where we lay concealed, a surmise that proved correct, for presently he showed up on the far edge of the clearing, glancing around in search of his rival, presenting a noble picture as he stood there with towering antlers, a true monarch of the forest. I covered him behind the shoulder and let drive, a heavy stumble indicating a hard hit. This gave me time to put in another shot, as he showed an inclination to break back into the forest again, a shot which rolled him over, bringing him with a crash into some wild currant bushes. It was a fine head, twelve points and massive horns, with the tops slightly palmated, altogether a trophy worthy of the long trek from India.

I now decided to move into the next valley, across the range to the West, in the hopes of securing another wapiti before returning to the head waters of the Agiass for a final ibex shoot. We therefore crossed this intervening range the next day, and that night camped amidst a forest of pines, putting on a big camp fire, as hard frosts were now setting in. Gathered around its lively blaze, the Kalmuks gave me their ideas on animal life as it presents itself to these cheery nomads. It is their belief that the fox is of a black color for 500 years, after which he changes to white for a similar period, when, having wearied of life and whiteness in that period, he gladly dies. They tell one, too, that the pines flourish for 1,000 years, providing nothing untoward, such as forest fires, occurs in the interim, after which they drop to earth and lie another thousand years till they rot!

We were away at break of dawn, wending our course through the forest, and over mossstrewn patches amongst which the wapiti loves to paw and scratch in search of tasty morsels. Towards eight o'clock we came out on to an open ridge, and it was whilst there that I espied a wapiti moving along the crest line on the opposite side of the valley. He was then above pine tree level, but presently turned down into the forest, from where, in response to our efforts, he called several times. A few moments later another stag took up the call, but he was a long way off, and quite a small one, judging from the tone.

We now decided to move down into the valley and endeavor to locate the wapiti first heard, as we estimated him to be quite a big stag from his deep-toned voice. The descent took us through intricate stretches of forest, where silent movement was well nigh impossible even for wild animals, much more so for man. Owing to the density of the forest and the broken nature of the ground, the task of locating wapiti is no easy one, more particularly as they are continually on the move, sufficient argument that they are hard to come up with. Being unable to regain touch with the stag, and foreseeing a long day ahead, I dispatched one of the Kalmuks back to camp with orders to bring the kit over into the valley where we then were, and choose a suitable spot in a side ravine, whilst I started with the other man in search of the quarry. A long detour down through the valley and up the slopes on the far side at length brought us to the crest line whereon we had seen the wapiti in the morning. It was getting dusk, and but little time was now left us to effect anything when a stag suddenly called in the forest not more than a hundred yards off. A second stag far down in the valley below also gave tongue, so that we were evidently on good ground. The light, however, was too bad for shooting, so not wishing to jeopardize our chances, we decided to return to camp and resume the chase on the morrow.

Long before break of dawn we were again on the trail away up to the crest line, whence we struck eastwards through the forest, the Kalmuk calling at intervals. On the way we sighted a small stag with some hinds a long distance off on the far side of the valley. Further on we came across another, but as he was quite small we left him alone. Soon after this we heard a stag call down in the valley, so started hot on the trail, as the deep note portended a big head. Patience and perseverance were apparently to be rewarded for the stag kept calling, and so enabled us to maintain touch with him. The way down through the forest was carpeted with thick moss, thus deadening the sound of our movements. Lower down we reached a point where it was broken by rocks and very precipitous. The Kalmuks moved round to avoid this, but I, taking a short cut, very nearly came to grief, sending down an avalanche of rock and stone, the noise of which reverberated throughout the valley. The Kalmuks now said we must stand fast and await developments, and right glad I was presently to hear the stag calling again, obviously undisturbed by the clatter of a landslide. We were still some 400 feet from the valley bottom, so descended further, getting quite close to where the wapiti had last called, when we suddenly espied him moving down through the forest on the opposite side of the stream. He was too far off to risk a shot, besides which we only caught fleeting glimpses of him as he zig-zagged his way down the slope, seemingly inclined to cross the stream into the forest on our side. I therefore took cover behind a fallen tree trunk which commanded a view of a small open patch about a hundred yards below on our side of the stream. I was in hopes the stag might appear on this patch and give me a chance of a snapshot. Gradually he drew onwards, and then disappeared below the far bank, presently to emerge from the stream, whence he appeared in the open patch making straight towards me. Taking careful aim I covered him behind the shoulder and fired. The shot proved a finisher, and he pitched backwards on to his antlers and slid down hill. It was an anxious time, since I feared his horns would be smashed. He finally brought up against a pine tree, and when I got down to him I realized what a trophy I had bagged, fourteen points, and beautifully shaped horns taping 49 in. along the curve.

Leaving the Kalmuks to take off the skin and horns, I wended my way back to camp, where, on the return of the hunters, we had a great blaze in honor of the event. The following morning I moved to the Agiass Valley, the haunt of the big Turkistan ibex, where I had the good fortune still further to increase my bag by the addition of some ibex heads taping from 48 in. to 55 in., in addition to the Asiatic sheep, Ovis karelini, and other specimens I came across later on in this sportsman's paradise in the heart of Asia.

The night of our return to the haunt of ibex my Kalmuks related stories round the camp fire of earlier days spent in pursuit of the wapiti, one of them telling me he had once bagged twenty-four within a month, getting three in one day. As the horns have a medicinal value amongst the Chinese, being ground into powder and applied for the cure of certain ills, they command a long price, so that in one month at any rate my Kalmuk did more than passing well. Certain it is that the day is not far distant when the Asiatic wapiti, even now all too rare, will have passed for ever from the forests of the Thian Shan in the same way as the bison, once found in countless herds, has disappeared from the prairies of North America.—Pamir, in Field.

SEA ANGLING IN JAMAICA

We step into our boat just before daylight on a glorious West Indian January morning. Away to the East pale, filmy mists float over the mighty forest-clad flanks of the Blue Mountain Ridge, from behind which the sun, not yet risen, is throwing long streamers of golden light far up into the pearly grey sky of dawn. Between us and the glowing sunrise stretch the long shining reaches of Kingston separated from the sea by the Palisades, a ten-mile strip of narrow coral sandbank, covered with wiry scrub, and fringed with graceful cocoanut palms. A fresh, cool night breeze from the mountains just ruffles the land-locked waters as we leave the old dockyard wharf, and pull slowly towards the Point. We reach our marks and look about for the canoe which was to have brought bait; it is nowhere in sight, but a tiny dugout, with a solitary occupant, is anchored in the fair-way. We ask this boy if he had seen the bait fishers. "Them garn to the Cays, sah," is the reply. These Cays are little bushy islands a mile or two outside, so there is nothing for it but to drop anchor and wait with what patience we may. At this moment our neighbor is seen to be busy with his line and a fish. There is a short but severe struggle. The canoe rocks as a large, bristling, golden-red snapper is dragged over the gunwale. "Have you any bait, boy?" inquires the writer. "No, sah." "Well, what was that caught on?" "Piece of me foot, sah." An immense black foot is waved over the side of the canoe to show that a slice of the yellow natural leather which underlies the foundations of every negro has been slashed off with a knife. We do not feel inclined to borrow any of that bait, and, as our friend now puts a mere piece of fish on his hook, interest in him is lessened. Presently a canoe is seen to be approaching, and soon comes alongside. After some bargaining a basket containing about 10 lb. of glistening fry, locally known as whitebait, is in our boat.

We now begin our fishing. Small handfuls of bait are thrown over the side at intervals, until a continual stream of shining little fish can be seen sinking far down into the clear water. Presently, 20 feet below, two or three long grey shapes become visible, moving slowly to and fro, kingfish-mackerel, the shyest of the shy. We take the rods, put single whitebaits on our hooks, and let them follow the others slowly down to where the big fellows are feeding. For some time every morsel is taken except the hook baits. Presently more mackerel join the shoal, and then, fired by the spirit of competition, one makes a mistake; the reel screams, and the fish, after ten minutes of rapid and furious fight, is brought to the gaff. Five pounds, almost a model kingfish, but with barred sides, and said not to be the young of that species. Two more, about the same size, are landed; and then fresh actors appear, with startling suddenness on the scene below. Like torpedoes gleaming, greenish forms dash in frantic haste through the descending column of bait. In a moment a reel whirrs, and almost before one can realize what is happening, a hundred yards of line have run out, and a good fish is wildly careening in wide circles around the boat. With many rushes and struggles this fine fighter is slowly worked in, and at last comes to the gaff. A bonito of 7 lb., a mackerel, but short, stumpy and strong, more thickset than a salmon, and even more shapely; for his size perhaps the fastest thing that swims in the ocean, and said to be able to keep up with a ship at fifteen knots. Now follows an exciting hour, during which the two rods land seven of these fish in rapid succession, and lose others. Several native canoes have anchored close by, and with coarse tackle are not very successful. Endless complications arise, through our fish in their headlong charges fouling the neighbors' lines and anchors. The negroes take all these incidents with the greatest good humor, and are immensely amused at the bukra's exciting way of catching fish.

For a time sport slackens. Presently one of the native canoes lurches heavily, and the occupant is seen to be engaged in a tussle with something big. Another canoe came to his assistance, then, with prodigious splashing and chattering, a fish of about 30 lb. is hauled on board. The word jack is passed, and soon three or four dark amber shapes are seen gliding deep below our boat. Now my partner's reel gives tongue, and after a long fight with a fish which sounds fast and far down into the depths, coming up again slowly with heavy jerkings, a jack of 15 lb. is brought to the surface. A mackerel, too, but olive-brown on the back, and of a deep, flat-sided shape.

It is now 10 a.m. The sun has long been high in the heavens, and the glare from the shining, calm surface of the sea begins to be unpleasant. Soon out in the offing a long grey and silver line of ruffled water is seen rapidly advancing in our direction. In a few more minutes the daily sea breeze will be upon us, and under its steady blast a choppy sea soon gets up which makes fishing impossible for the rest of the day. We land in time for breakfast and bath, well pleased with our morning—three kingfish-mackerel of 4 lb. to 6 lb. each, seven bonito from 3 lb. to 7½ lb. and one jack, 15 lb. The tackle used is a small, strong hook about No. 4 size, the finest Punjaub wire trace or vom Hofe's lightest leader wire, and a pike rod, with 200 yards of line on a good reel, which will not overrun at any speed. Gut would do better than wire but that almost every West Indian sea fish, except bonito, bites it through with ease. —E. J. P., in Field.

A MANITOBA GOOSE HUNT

One morning in October, when the wheat shocks were covered with the sleet and snow of Manitoba, a number of the farm hands gathered to go goosehunting in the hills around the lakes of Southwestern Manitoba. It was a jovial gathering, and some of the party, who were about to start on their first wild goose hunt were not a little excited.

Some of them were soon busy collecting the guns, ammunition, decoy geese and lunch baskets while the rest were hitching a team to the old democrat with which to drive to the feeding place of the geese. One of the most important things in goose hunting is to get an early start, as the geese are astir very early, rising out of the lakes at daybreak and flying out over the country to the surrounding wheat fields within a radius of seven or eight miles. The hunters were away long before daybreak and drove rapidly over the frosty grass, the sharp air making the blood tingle in their veins.

Upon arriving at the hills near the lake they decided to place their decoys in a hollow between two hills, and while some of them took the team over to a clump of trees behind a hill where they would be hidden from view, the more experienced hunters set out the decoys and dug the pits. The usual practice is to place the geese in a cluster, not too close, in various positions as if they were feeding, and dig pits to hide in, within gun-shot of them—perhaps 40 or 50 yards back. In digging these pits, the hunter must use great pains to conceal the pit from the geese, as they are very suspicious of any change in the appearance of the stubble field. Some of the most successful hunters dig the pits about three feet wide and three or four feet long and a couple of feet deep, and put the ground which they remove in a circle at the edge of the pit, and, to further conceal the pit, they stand stubble upright in the loose earth right up to the edge of the pit, making it appear as near like the rest of the field as possible. When all is ready the hunter gets into the pit and waits for the geese to come from the lake to feed. Should the birds see the decoy geese as they are coming over, they usually circle around a few times, to see that all is well before they alight, and the hunter must be very careful to keep perfectly still until they are well within gunshot, as they are quick to observe the slightest movement and their strong wings soon bear them away to safety. It is also well to wear cap and clothing of a dead grass color, as the geese are very suspicious of any black color. There are a number of various kinds of decoy geese in use. Some use the painted metal decoys, some the inflated canvas geese, while some claim to have had very good success with just short pieces of white cotton fastened to short stakes a foot or so high.

But, above all else, be sure you have a hard-hitting gun and good reliable cartridges. Use a full choke bore shotgun, of whatever calibre best suits your fancy. Anything from a 12 to an 8-gauge will do the work. The larger calibre will kill farther, but the heavy recoil is a disadvantage.

For myself, I prefer a repeating 12-gauge shotgun, as it is often possible to pour in three or four shots at the same flock of geese. While the smokeless powders are more pleasant to use, as they are cleaner and the view is not obstructed by the smoke; still, as far as the actual killing power is concerned, I do not see that they have anything on good, high-grade black powder, especially in shotguns. It is a different thing in rifles. Most hunters use No. 1 shot for geese. While waiting in the pits, the hunters must be always ready, as the geese are liable to come from any quarter. While the geese are very noisy in flight, they are usually very quiet while feeding, and I have known hunters pass quite close to them when there was a hill between them without knowing they were there. It is very difficult to get close enough to a flock of wild geese, while they are feeding, to shoot them, as they are always on the watch for danger. It is sometimes possible to drive up on them with a team and wagon. Others get up on them sometimes by walking on the opposite side of a horse, which they drive toward the geese. But if you are hunting without decoys, perhaps the best way is to hide behind a rise in the ground, when you see the geese feeding, and have another party drive up on the birds from the opposite side—thus causing the geese to pass over you as they fly away—and if your nerves and sight are good you will get a fair bag that way. But, whatever way you hunt them, you must always remember that the wild goose is a very sagacious bird and easily scared away.

These hunters were well aware of the nature of their quarry, and before the sun arose they were all in their places with eyes and ears alert. At first the geese seemed to go every way save toward them, but at last a flock of some forty big honkers rose out of the lake, and, coming toward them, caught sight of the decoy geese. They passed to the side of them first, and, everything looking natural, they circled it—right over the pits in which the hunters crouched, anxiously waiting for their game to get near enough. In a flash the guns flashed and those of the geese uninjured flew swiftly away, out of danger. Five of the geese fell dead and three more dropped after they had gone a short distance. Hastily picking up the dead and wounded geese, the hunters got into their pits again and all was still once more. In a short time a few stragglers flew over, but they proved to be too high. After waiting a while, they decided to pick up the decoys and drive out over the wheat fields, in hopes of seeing some geese feeding, or, failing that, to shoot some prairie-chickens. After driving for a few miles, one of the hunters chanced to see a large flock of geese feeding in a wheat field, about a half-mile away. Instantly all was excitement, although all caution was used to prevent scaring the game. One of the hunters drove the team by a roundabout way, to come up on the geese by the opposite side, and the rest spread out behind the hill, concealing themselves in the low scrub that covered the hillside. As the hunter drove up on the geese, they rose in a body and flew swiftly and noisily away over the stubble field and passed directly over the hill, behind which the rest of the hunters were hidden. It was almost impossible for the younger shooters to control their nerves as they saw the geese coming toward them in scores. When the geese came within forty yards or thereabouts, the hunters rose up and each fired at the birds that were nearest to him. Some of the hunters forgot that when a man rises up and the geese see him, they instantly check their forward flight and rise as nearly straight upward as they can until at a safe distance, and the result was that most of their shots passed harmlessly ahead of the geese. The older members of the party made their shots count, however, and they had the satisfaction of seeing seven geese fall at once and two more had to come down a few score yards away—making, with the ones they had bagged earlier in the day, a total of 17 geese for the day's hunting. This ended the goose hunt. On the way home we shot a few jack-rabbits and a dozen prairie-chickens, and our party arrived home at sundown, well pleased with the result of their day's sport in the wheat fields and hills around White Water, Manitoba. —Duncan Leroux, in Sports Afield.

A Scotch doctor, new to the gun, adventured upon a day's rabbit shooting. Chased by the ferrets, Bunny was a rather quick-moving target, and the medico was not meeting with the success he anticipated.

"Hang it all, man!" he exclaimed impatiently to the keeper who accompanied him, "these beasts are too quick for me."

"Aye, doctor," the pawkey keeper replied, "but ye surely dinna expect them tae lie still, like yer patients, till ye kill them."

Young Lady: "How much?"
Telegraph Clerk: "Twelve cents, miss."
"What for that one word 'Yes?'"
"You can repeat it half-a-dozen times for the same money if you like."
"No, that wouldn't look well. It's answer to a proposal of marriage."

First: "There is one dot [illegible] placed over every letter."
Second: "What is [illegible]"
First: "[illegible]"

THE NEWSPAPER MEN OF THE NIGHT

IN every large city of the old and new world there are branches of a peculiar society of specially trained workers who labor through the long, dark hours of night that the people of the world may know, writes Mr. Robert F. Salade in The Typographical Journal.

These workers enjoy but little of the ordinary pleasures of life and seldom take an active part in the everyday social affairs of the big cities, and yet the members of this universal society are always several hours ahead of the other folks of the world in their general knowledge of current as well as international events.

Several hours before the public reads in the morning papers the intelligence of some great sea disaster, such as the ill-fated Titanic, these active workers—the newspaper men of the night—through the miracle of the wireless have been in full possession of the facts. When a terrible conflagration is wiping out a great portion of a city during the early hours of morning, and when the public is sound in slumber, the newspaper men are preparing copy and putting the full details of the horror in type.

As the average person approaches the breakfast table each morning and leisurely glances, over his favorite morning paper scarcely a thought is given to the wondrous work which has been necessary to produce that cleanly, neatly-folded sheet of printed paper. To make possible the production of the average morning paper, foreign newspaper correspondents have braved the dangers of the jungle for a brief news item; war journalists have approached the very firing line of conflicting armies for a paragraph of war intelligence; regular city reporters have hurried night and day through the streets and various public buildings of the town for special local notes, and, to complete this splendid work, the night editors, journalists, and last but not least, the printers, have labored at the cost of their health and strength. Result: a morning paper containing a record of the previous day's strife and struggles of the entire world, and for this the reader pays one little penny.

BEGINNING NIGHT'S WORK

At the twilight hour of evening when even the sun has gone to rest and when the workers of most other crafts and callings have ceased their labors for the day and are strolling homeward in great multitudes, or taxing the capacity of the trains and street railways of the city, the newspaper men of the night come out from their homes and dwellings and go quietly on their way through the now restful streets to the great newspaper plants for beginning their night's work. On every side are signs of the early evening's offering of recreation and pleasure and the arc and incandescent lights along the streets and avenues twinkle invitingly as the night workers pass along, but this pleasant scene is not for them. They have had their recreation and "evening"—or rather they have tried to turn the day into evening—but with very poor success.

The newspaper men of the night are seldom belated in arriving at the destination of their labor, for their restless sleep during the day has been broken by the ceaseless noise of the modern city's industrial activities, and much too soon these active workers have arisen from their beds, giving up at last, after many brave attempts, the possibility of procuring a proper proportion of repose. Heavy-eyed, care-worn, tired and weary, these workers of the night quickly reach the goal of their work and silently begin their various tasks. Soon, however, the care-worn faces and dull eyes brighten in the wonderful excitement of the fascinating labor.

By 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening copy begins to arrive in the composing room at a lively rate, and the clicking of the linotype keys becomes music to the ears of the workers. Headache and eye strain (so prevalent in the life of a newspaper worker) is quickly forgotten for the time at least. Speed acts as a stimulus, and by 10 o'clock the newspaper men are wide awake, for this work is their chosen life, and the majority of these workers would not exchange this mode of labor for any other were the opportunity offered. Most newspaper men live and die in the service.

Between the hours of 9 and 10 what a wonderful scene of activity is presented in the editorial and composing rooms of a great daily! The workers do not take their leisure in this occupation. How they run and rush about! It seems a wonder that they do not collide with one another and make but poor showing in their tedious work!

Much of the great department store advertising, which the printers of the day force had started during the afternoon, must be completed by the night printers, and this and the large amount of other display advertising is just as important in a modern daily newspaper as the general news. 'Tis the big display ads in the daily newspaper that makes possible the production of the paper for a penny, and the great department store full-page advertisements in the morning and evening papers of the populous cities each day call several hundred thousand buyers to the shopping district and make possible the salaries of hundreds of sales folk.

STRUGGLE AGAINST TIME

So, while it be true that the newspaper men of the day force on many of the great morning papers labor hard and faithfully on the preliminary work of the following morning's display advertising and news paragraphs, it is during the late hours of night that the real struggle against time takes place. Then it is that final, last hour corrections come along on the big display ads, and the great mass of classified ads must be placed into proper position. It is always during the night hours that the great and thrilling news items and stories come along, and between the hours of 11 and 12 the "trolley" copy conveyors fly about overhead back and forth to the proof-room like a flock of early Spring swallows.

Out of doors down the brilliantly illuminated avenues the theatre crowds are strolling along after their brief evening of pleasure. Men in full evening dress pass along smoking fragrant cigars. Pretty women, fair and bright as the stars above, in their soft gowns and cloaks are being conveyed by their escorts to the long line of waiting taxis. 'Tis a world of pleasure just outside the windows of that newspaper building, but through it all the newspaper men of the night labor on, for out of doors is not of their world tonight—they must get out the news!

Copy boys are speeding about and reporters bustle in the room with the eleventh-hour copy! Ah! the night editor himself, keyed to the highest pitch of excitement, comes rushing into the composing room with the "copy" of a big fire that has just broken out in the business block directly across from the newspaper building! The ruddy glow of the leaping flames illuminate the composing room far better than the blue light of the arc lamps overhead, and the clangor of the fire engine bells drown for a moment the clatter of typesetting machines. But there is no time for any one in the composing room even to glance out of the windows. The story of that conflagration, which will be read by several hundred thousand people on the following morning, must go into type!

Twelve o'clock is tolled from the silvery bell in the city hall tower and quiet reigns for a few moments in the big composing room, when in rushes the night editor again, fairly screaming: "Kill! Kill pages one, two and three! An earthquake has just occurred in a nearby city and the full story must go in this edition!" And the night editor, with remarkable knowledge of all the work so far accomplished, shows the makeup men just what matter to save from the condemned pages, while the less important items, already in type, are cast into the melting pot.

The newspaper men have been working hard indeed before this latest news horror arrived, but now they slave. Collars, ties and shirts are fairly ripped from their perspiring bodies as they begin work on the new copy which is rushed to the linotype operators, piece by piece. The matrices fall into place like rain of a heavy storm.

In the big photo-engraving room a similar scene is being enacted. Halftone plates of the principal buildings in the stricken city must be made in the course of an hour or so. The great cameras are set in position; picture after picture focused, snapped and plates developed. Almost before the type is ready for the make-up in the forms the illustrations arrive in shape of plates from the blocking room.

UNDER PERFECT DISCIPLINE

Even under this strenuous excitement the newspaper workers have been under perfect discipline, and like well-trained soldiers rush through their various duties. Every man knows his place in a newspaper plant and so quickly are the forms put together that to an outsider it would seem as though the type simply leaped into place.

The splendid order is what accomplishes the wonderful results in such a brief time. Specially selected men have been arranging the headlines as the type-line slugs are being cast upon the linotypes; other workers place the columns into proper position with type taken from the proof-read and corrected galleys. Soon the forms are properly made up and are then ready for the stereotype room, where another great battle against time occurs.

As the heavy forms are received for casting the stereotype men fly about the room, many of them shirtless, their muscular forms gleaming with perspiration and looking very much like fiends from the scene in Dante's Inferno. The papier-mache molds are pounded from the forms, the white-hot metal poured into the dies; and, with a few finishing touches, the curved plates are ready for the big presses.

The men in the pressroom have been taking things easy while their fellow workers in the rooms overhead have been arranging the forms for press, but their work is now to begin. The wonderful machinery has been carefully wiped, cleaned and oiled; every screw, nut and bolt minutely examined and the great presses have been patiently awaiting, ready to devour their gigantic meal. At last the stereotype plates are received in the press room and are quickly screwed to the cylinders. An electric bell tinkles; the rollers revolve, and after a few touches to the make-ready and ink-flow the giant presses start off with remarkable speed, pouring forth the completed papers in countless numbers. As the edition rains from the machines the first lots are taken to the mailing room and the delivery wagons lined up outside the building, and a few moments later are conveyed to the special newspaper trains and street carriers, who in turn deliver the papers

PRESSES AT WORK

Few people there are indeed in these times who have not, on some belated home-going trip in the wee hours of morning, paused for a few moments in front of some newspaper building basement to watch the fascinating operation of the big web presses. There is something hypnotizing in the great speed of a newspaper press, and the double octuple newspaper press, which prints 95,000 complete papers an hour, is without doubt one of the modern seven wonders of the world.

In the early hours of morning, when the stars shine brightest and when only the rumbling of a few bread and milk vehicles disturb the stillness of the clear air, the newspaper men of the night come out in little groups from the big newspaper plants. The all-night cafes, restaurants and saloons are the goal of many of these tireless reporters, journalists, admen and printers, and many and bright are the stories told when these "good fellows get together." They have "put out the news" for the still slumbering public, and before going home for a few hours' sleep the newspaper men must have an hour's recreation in their own bohemian way.

The newspaper men in general are no less religious than their fellows in other trades and professions, and on Sunday morning, after getting out the big editions for that day, not a few of these disciples of Gutenberg attend services at the various churches. In New York and Philadelphia certain Catholic churches have arranged 2:30 a.m. services for the newspaper men, and to their credit be it said that these "printers' masses," as the services are termed, are very well attended.

It is human, of course, for the general reader of the daily newspapers to become vexed when suddenly meeting the "pi line" in an interesting news paragraph, and frequently when a wrong line is removed in a correction an item reads very strangely indeed. But the "pi line" and "wrong correction" will slip in at times during the strenuous rush in a form-closing hour in a great newspaper. Yes, the newspaper men are to be pardoned if they commit a slight error or two in their tedious work, and the wonder is that there are not more glaring mistakes made in the average morning paper where the work is accomplished under the most trying conditions by the Newspaper Men of the Night.

BOATBILL IS THE LAZIEST BIRD

Some men have fame thrust upon them. So have some birds.

Recently it was stated that the boatbill was the laziest bird in the world, and a London press representative who examined the species at the Zoo agreed with the declaration, though they were—for boatbills—in an unaccustomed state of energy.

There was one in the diving bird house, for instance. He was squatting on a perch in the recesses of the roof looking wonderfully solemn and sedate, and resembling an old gentleman with a black skull cap, a grey swallow-tailed coat, and an expanse of white shirtfront—an Early Victorian edition of an old gentleman, in fact.

His movements were timed over half an hour, and they consisted of this: Opening twice and shutting once the big bright eye exposed. Further, without a motion of his beak, he emitted a quiet, hollow note—which was surprisingly like a grunt of disgust at the vulgar curiosity suddenly evinced in him.

Then an enthusiastic, youthful keeper said there was another boatbill in the waders' cage, and we went prospecting for him. The young keeper intimated that he knew where to find him, and he peered into the roots of the bushes, where the bird retires in search of solitude and sleep and immobility generally. I had just recovered my right foot from the pond—the bank was very slippery—when there was a clucking, and, spreading a pair of ragged wings, the boatbill—excited by our intrusion—hopped into a holly tree. He was too lazy to go far, and possibly his exertion, too, exhausted him. He stood on the bough, his dark eye wide open, extending his skinny neck as if he were swallowing his anger with difficulty. It is probable that in his residence at the Zoo he had never been more hustled. He was quite a long time—five minutes—settling himself comfortably.

I crept round to the back of the cage afterwards and inspected him. He was normal. His shoulders were humped, his head sunk upon his chest, his eyes closed. And the raindrops ran down his beak.

Maude—"Do you think this photograph does me justice?"

Polly—"Yes, indeed, I do. I should call it justice, tempered with mercy."

The Cradle of Canada

Historic Sermon at York Minster

THE Rev. R. G. Pyne, the Rector of St. Cuthbert's, York, preached in the Minster on Sunday morning, and made an appeal on behalf of the restoration fund of St. Cuthbert's Church, which dates back to 687. The preacher based his remarks on "Now the God of hope fill you with all joy and peace in believing, that ye may abound in hope, through the power of the Holy Ghost" (Romans XV., 13).

Mr. Pyne said that by the kind invitation of the venerable and beloved Dean of York he was permitted to speak that morning on behalf of St. Cuthbert's Church, York, and to draw from it some lessons for instruction and guidance at the present day. Hope, founded upon faith, living faith in the living God, such was the keynote of the life and work of St. Cuthbert, in the spirit of St. Paul's prayer in the text. "Never did man die of hunger who served God faithfully," St. Cuthbert would say, when nightfall found him and his companions supperless in the waste. "Look at the eagle overhead; God can feed us through him, if He will." Once, at least, it is said, he owed his meal to the fish that the sacred bird let fall. A snowstorm drove his boat on the coast of Fife. "The snow closes the road along the shore, the storm bars our way over the sea," mourned his comrades. "There is still the way to Heaven that lies open," said St. Cuthbert. On Easter Day, A.D. 685, he was consecrated Bishop of Lindisfarne, by Archbishop Theodore and seven bishops here in York Minster, where tomorrow the continuity of the Church will be maintained by the consecration of the Bishops of Hull and Richmond, worthy successors in the sacred office. Rightly St. Cuthbert's memory is cherished in this city. On his death in 687, a church was erected and dedicated to him—St. Cuthbert's Church. Probably, said Mr. Pyne, this Minster assisted with contributions, history today most happily repeating itself. So greatly was his name held in honor that, some centuries later, the south transept window and a statue were placed in the Minster as a witness to his remembrance. Shall we trace in briefest outline the history of St. Cuthbert's Church? Hope, abounding Hope, was indeed the priceless legacy received from St. Cuthbert, and through him from God, the Giver of every good gift. Our country underwent many changes. Dane and Norman invaded the land. Thus the years rolled on; the primitive wooden church, built of oak logs from the Forest of Galtres, giving place to a more substantial stone building of Saxon workmanship. This, in turn, underwent repair by Norman hands, its presence being duly recorded in Domesday Book. 'Mid storm and sunshine St. Cuthbert's Church fulfilled its inspiring mission of hope. In the fifteenth century, a parishioner, William Bowes, considerably rebuilt and enlarged the church, giving to it also "books, bells, and all other ornaments." He was a worthy son of York, being once Sheriff, twice Lord Mayor, and four times member of Parliament for the city. In the sixteenth century Sir Martyn Bowes, great-grandson of William Bowes, strong in hope, asked that St. Cuthbert's Church might be preserved when the Act of Parliament was put into operation for the union of the city churches, and some were thereby demolished. He had now risen to be Lord Mayor of London, and refers to St. Cuthbert's in affectionate terms as the parish church of his own boyhood, adding that "it is able with a little helpe to stand longer than any church nere therabouts." His hope was realized, the church was saved. Long may it live.

In the seventeenth century came the troubles of the Civil War. York was besieged. St. Cuthbert's Church, being close to the city walls, was damaged, and still bears the scars of warfare, suffering with the citizens. But the brave spirit of hope lived within its grey walls. Though maimed, it still survived the stress, faithful to its purpose.

THE CRADLE OF CANADA

As the eighteenth century dawned, there might have been seen entering its doors, Sunday after Sunday, all through the Spring, Autumn and Winter months, a young parishioner, Miss Henrietta Thompson, from her home on Peaseholme Green, opposite the church. To good purpose she offered her devotions in this House of Prayer, and received into the texture of her character the priceless gift of hope. In due time she married, and for a season husband and wife were privileged to attend St. Cuthbert's Church, together being impressed with this living message. Regimental duties called them to the South, but they took with them the grace of hope, and when their eldest son was born, endowed him with this great gift.

Amid temptation, trials, difficulties, Hope built upon the rock of true religion was the uplifting strength of their son, known to history as General Wolfe, Hero of Quebec. As the poet Cowper says:

> "Wolfe, where'er he fought,
> Put so much of his heart into his act,
> That his example had a magnet's force,
> And all were swift to follow whom all loved."

Mr. Beckles Willson has admirably collected many letters from General Wolfe to his mother, showing her great influence upon him. In a letter to his mother, dated March 25, 1749, Wolfe says:

"Neither my inclination or interest lead me to do anything that may disoblige either my father or you, much less against both, can I be persuaded to oppose your wills." On September 17, 1751, he writes: "The many obliging things in your letter deserve all the acknowledgments I am able to make. They claim a return of gratitude from me, and equal concern for your happiness and welfare. I hope very few words will serve to convince you that every kindness from you or expression of kindness leaves impressions not easily erased." Mrs. Wolfe was a deeply pious woman, and in a letter to her son urged him to seek strength and consolation on his knees before his Maker, through faith in God. On his twenty-fifth birthday, December 22, 1751 (old style), he replies: "You certainly advise me well. You have pointed out the only one way where there can be no disappointment, and comfort that will never fail us, carrying men steadily and cheerfully in their journey, and a place of rest at the end." On March 26, 1755, he writes to his mother: "To be good and religious is the only means of quieting the mind under great afflictions; we have no other comfort here below, nor anything else worth our regard. I thank you for all your kindnesses and for the pains you bestow upon me." And again, on July 19, 1755, he writes: "For riches, honors, possessions and the dazzling advantages of this world, I disregard them; my utmost desire and ambition is to look steadily upon danger, and the greatest happiness that I wish for here is to see you happy." The following words testify to his high esteem of his mother's character: "Resignation to the will and disposition of Heaven is so consistent with piety, charity, and a good mind, that I doubt not your thorough resignation." Baffled time after time, Wolfe pressed on amid all the difficulties of his career until his life's work was finished. Frail in body, the indomitable spirit of hope overcame every obstacle. "Now God be praised, I die happy." The legacy which he bequeathed as he lay dying upon the Heights of Abraham, was the legacy of inspiring hope, more precious than rubies. Hope for the British Empire, hope for the glorious future of the Dominion of Canada, hope for the cultivation of her vast prairies and the development of her immense resources, hope for her children's children, hope for the prosperity of all in happy fellowship, hope for the progress of vital religion.

In his outward life men felt the force of Wolfe's character. The secret of it is found, under God, with his mother in the ancient Parish Church of St. Cuthbert in the old city of York. Hence St. Cuthbert's Church bears the noble title of "The Cradle of Canada."

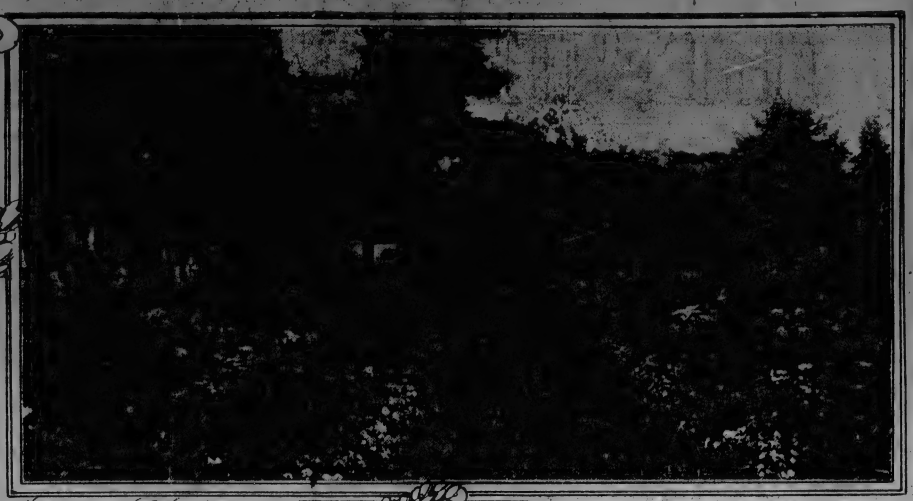
> "What doth the future say? Hope!
> Turn thy face sunward!
> Look where light fringes the far-rising slope,
> Day cometh onward."

CREMATIONS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Last year cremations in the United Kingdom numbered 1064—the largest number recorded since cremation was first practised there in 1885. Of these 15 were at Woking, 149 in Manchester, 44 in Glasgow, 52 in Liverpool, 27 at Hull, 15 at Darlington, 14 at Leicester, 521 at Golders-green, 40 in Birmingham, 24 at Leeds, 32 at Ilford, 12 at Sheffield and 9 at Bradford. Since 1885 the total number of cremations has been 11,847.

A border of Campanula

Peonies should be massed for best effects



The successful hardy garden never skimps itself in the matter of the number of its Perennials

Fall Planting in the Flower Garden

BY F. F. ROCKWELL

Photographs by N. R. Graves

THE FALL planting season is full of golden opportunities to the wide-awake gardener. It is doubly prized by him because it offers the possibility of accomplishing a great many things which, although as far as the plants themselves are concerned, might be done in the Spring, as a matter of fact generally do not get done because of the rush of other things. Besides this there are some things which must be planted in the Fall if one is to expect results next year—especially if one has no greenhouse in which things can be started in January and February; and there are still others which, although they will do with Spring planting, are quite sure to give more satisfactory results if they are planted now. Nor is even the psychological aspect of Fall planting to be passed over without a word. The mere fact of having actually made a good start toward next year's garden is worth something, to say nothing of the added interest which adheres to the garden plot when you know that down under the leaves of snow scores of little plants are waiting for the first sign of returning Spring, with its resurrection giving warmth. You will find yourself watching with a much keener zest, with a garden appetite whetted to a degree which you never before knew, for the first little shoots which push their way up through the barren soil in the months of March and April.

The Fall planting in the flower garden covers two quite distinct sorts of work. In the first place there are the plants which may be started now from the seed, to be grown on and transplanted either later this Fall or early next Spring into their permanent position. There is in the second place the setting out of roots or bulbs and the lifting, dividing and resetting of those that have remained in one position for a long time and have become too thickly crowded or otherwise "run out."

The hardy Perennials are becoming more popular every year, and deservedly so. Certainly when one has taken the thought and pains required to attain garden effects that are satisfactory, it is a desirable thing to know that these may be enjoyed for a number of years to come, rather than to feel the uncertainty about duplicating them which must always exist where reliance is placed wholly or mostly upon the Annuals—desirable as these doubtlessly are for some purposes. Then, too, there is the fact that without doubt one gets greater returns from the time and money employed in bringing a hardy garden to perfection, than in using the things which have only one brief season's life.

If you expect to buy plants already started from the nursery, then many of them may be set out in the Fall, and will do as well as if you had left them until the rush of Spring, when they might be overlooked altogether. Many you can start from seed, either that which you sow yourself or nature often sows in lavish amount where hardy flowers have blossomed and gone to seed, such as Foxglove, Hollyhocks, Coreopsis, the Perennial Larkspurs and other things which are styled "self sowing." Then there are some of the Annuals which will give better results if they are sown in the Fall. Some of these, such as Larkspurs and Sweet Peas, will not be put in with the idea of having them germinate, but they will give better and earlier results next season if put in now, as they will have a chance to start to active growth before the ground is in shape to plant in the Spring.

In writing of hardy Perennial plants the argument is often made, that when once set out they will need no attention for years. While this is true of some of them, as a general rule it certainly is not true. They cannot well be divided up into two exact classes, but the nearest that one can come to a general rule is to give each individual plant those conditions which will secure for it a maximum degree of growth. That is not the size of clump, but size of individual plants,—stalks, leaves and flowers. Furthermore, it may be said that as a general thing those Perennials which bloom early in the season and form a "crown" with compact roots, such as the Peonies and Bleeding Hearts (Dicentra), do not need to be separated and replanted for a number of years. While, on the other hand, those which make a greater amount of bloom later in the season (usually making a greater growth of wood and foliage in proportion to the flowers borne), and of which the original plant dies out each Fall—such as hardy Asters and hardy Sunflowers and "Golden Glow" (Rudbeckia)—should be replanted every season or every other season at least. This is easily accomplished by taking two or three of the strongest of the new plants which form around the old, forking the ground thoroughly—adding manure, bone meal or sheep manure to enrich it—and resetting. The surplus plants should be either set out elsewhere or given or thrown away. This will not only insure better results than would be obtained otherwise from flowers of this class, but will protect the weaker sorts that are less vigorous in growth, but not the less beautiful and desirable, from being in the course of a few years entirely crowded out. A clump of Rudbeckia, Golden Glow, for instance, if left to itself would, in the course of a few years, occupy the whole bed and be spreading out into the grass beyond.

A fitting background enhances a garden's beauty

Larkspur, Delphinium

In selecting your plants for the hardy Perennial border and planning their arrangement, a number of things should be kept in mind. Avoid "bunching" the season of bloom by not having too many plants that will flower at about the same time. Be careful, too, to see that your collection includes plants of various heights—they range from half a foot to a foot to four or five feet tall. And then there is the color question also to be considered. In this matter many people make the mistake of putting a number of different varieties of things with colors more or less alike, but not in harmony, near one another. This may be avoided, and better results secured for the general effect besides, by planting the hardy border in long lines rather than in plots or beds. Instead of having all of your Irises or Phloxes or hardy Lilies grouped in one place, stretch them out along the whole length of the border, keeping, of course, the tallest things in the background and the lowest growing in front. As a general rule, planning of this kind, colors which contrast with each other are much more harmonious together than those of similar shades which do not "match." This is for the mixed border. The person with a limited amount of space and taking care of his or her flowers will find this the most satisfactory sort to plant. Where color or mass effects are wanted, however, for their own sake, or as part of a general landscape, stick to one thing; or two sharply contrasting colors of the same thing, such for instance as very dark red in hardy Chrysanthemum (Julia Lagravere) contrasted with a pure white (Princess of Wales or St. Elmo).

Love-in-a-Mist

The garden should be arranged first on paper—then if you make mistakes it is an easy matter to rectify them. Draw your border to scale and then divide it up into squares. When your plants arrive a small tag will accompany each one.

Either fasten this by a wire to a short stake or get some twelve-inch garden tags and make a duplicate set. You may think you will remember where everything goes, but long before Spring returns you will have forgotten. And, furthermore, each plant should be marked so that you will know just where it is when you begin garden work in the Spring, as it may not have started to active growth when you are taking off the mulch or any other surface material

Hardy Perennials, as a class, are less particular than almost any others about demanding ideal conditions for growth. Most of them will do well in almost any ordinary garden soil which is properly drained. A great many of them will do well also in full sun or in partial shade. However, as with few exceptions, they are not over three or four feet tall, they are used most effectively in a long border in front of shrubs or some tall hedge or a trellis covered with climbing Vines or Roses, to furnish a background.

Two of the most common mistakes in planting are to set the plants too close and to set them too deep. By examining the plants, you can usually judge about how deep each has been growing in the nursery before taking up, and should be set at the same depth or just a very little deeper. Most of the hardy Perennials are rather tall in habit and grow naturally in colonies or among other plants which touch them, at least around the base, on all sides. Overcrowding, however, should by all means be avoided. As a general rule, the distance between the plants that will be required will be about one half that of their normal height. Put the lower growing things, one half to two feet, about eight or twelve inches apart, and the taller things, such plants as Larkspur or Irises, growing three feet high, a foot and a half apart.

While some of the Perennials are perfectly hardy with no protection whatever, others require slight protection during Winter, in the colder sections, and it is therefore safe, where a mixed border is used, to cover the whole late in the Fall with a few inches of leaves, which may be held in place by a few boards or pine branches.

Where there are so many excellent Perennials from which to make one's choice it is often difficult to say that such and such a short list is the "best" list, and where, moreover, it is impossible to go into descriptive detail about the various plants that may be used, nevertheless, the following Perennials are suggested to those who have had little or no experience with gardening, as being thoroughly reliable and quite sure to please.

Adonis, or "Birds-Eye," one of the earliest Spring-flowering plants with pretty yellow flowers, and growing about a foot in height. Alyssum Sexatile Compactum, or "Basket-of-Gold," another extra early low-growing plant with flowers of a bright golden color. Anemone (Japonica), the Japanese Wind-flower. This is one of the most beautiful of all the Fall flowering Perennials, growing two to three feet high and yielding an enormous number of most graceful flowers in white and pink shades. Aquilegia, or Columbine, is too well known to need description but many people fail to realize how many varieties there are as it is seldom that one sees more than one or two in a place. They grow two to three feet high and bloom during early Summer. The hardy Asters, both dwarf and tall growing are especially valuable because they bloom when most other flowers have gone by. The newer named varieties should not be confused with the older weedy sorts. Grandiflorus, one of the very best, has flowers fully two inches across, and flowers into November. Boltonia is a taller late blooming plant with masses of Aster-like flowers, and one of the best for Fall planting. Hardy Chrysanthemums, of the "Pompon" type, should be included in every border. They are among the most beautiful of flowers, and furthermore are in their glory at the season—just after the first killing frost—when most of the other flowers are in ruin; there are many beautiful colors, but the most striking effects may be obtained by planting those which contrast sharply, such for instance as Julia Lagravere, a deep dark garnet, and St. Elmo, a pure white. The new Shasta Daisies are also exceptionally beautiful. Delphinium, or hardy Larkspur, should have a place in every hardy collection as it is one of the finest of all plants for planting in the background and also one of the best blue flowers. Of the standard varieties, Belladonna, extremely long flowering and beautifully colored, is perhaps the best. But at least one of the new named Hybrids, with its extra large flowers and remarkable color combinations, should be tried also. Dianthus, or Sweet William, while old-time favorites, still have a number of newer varieties that are very distinct and worthy a place in any garden. Dielytra (Dicentra), or Bleeding Heart, is another old-time favorite, a newer variety of which Formosa, grows only to about fifteen inches in height, but blooms throughout the entire Summer. Digitalis, or Foxglove, is another always satisfactory plant. It grows very tall, four to six feet, bearing flowers of various colors in long spikes, which during their season of bloom are always the most striking thing in the whole garden. Helianthus, or hardy Sunflower, is often overlooked from the fact that so few people realize how many of the newer sorts there are in a great variety of form as well as of shades of color. They are exceptionally hardy and should be more generally used.

Iris, Peonies and Phlox are three of the very best of hardy Perennials, and usually are found in every garden. In all three, but especially in the Phlox, there has been great progress during the last few years and a few of the newer varieties of each should be tried. In planting Peonies the mistake is frequently made of setting them too deep. The "crown" of the clump should be only two inches or so below the surface. Oriental Poppies (Papaver Orientale) make one of the most gorgeous displays of anything that can be planted in the hardy border, and a few should be included in every garden collection. Of the several Primroses available, perhaps the finest is P. Veris Superba, a sort with giant flowers of a bright canary yellow. They bloom very early in the Spring and should, if possible, be given a semi-shaded position. Besides the above there are many others, mention of which there is not room for here, but which the careful gardener, adding a few plants at a time to his ever growing collection, will sooner or later be interested to try.

Among the Perennials and Biennials which may be sown in the Fall and carried through the Winter to advantage, with slight protection, are Pansies, Forget-Me-Nots (Myosotis), and English Daisies (Bellis Perennis). Do not fail also to try some of the Violas of Tufted Pansies (Viola Cornuta) which, while they are not as large as our better known Pansies, are desirable on account of their [illegible] long flowering and profuse bloom.

Among the Annuals, which may [illegible] now to advantage, as they will [illegible] and a stronger start in the Spring [illegible] phiniums (the Annual sorts), Co[illegible]pies (Eschsolzia), Sweet Peas [illegible] Annual), Salvia or "Catch-Fly" [illegible] ways attractive. Annual Pi[illegible] Homes and Gardens.

A PAGE of INTEREST to WOMEN

BRAVERY—AND THE SEXES

For some thousands of years women have been set down as cowards by the "stronger" sex, and for almost the same length of time women have accepted the same imputation of weakness and allowed it to influence them in the direction of cowardice.

But now we are waking up and looking round us and framing our own values instead of having them framed for us, and it may be well worth while to ask upon what foundation this accusation is based.

When first did a woman scream at a mouse?

The usual attitude of the sex to these little, four-legged pests is one of gentle compassion mingled with a little natural repugnance.

Knowing what their doom is and that the quiet little things must dree their weird, we are sorry for them, and at least one of our sex has been known to be guilty of carrying the mouse-trap to the street and letting the mouse escape, an action which drew upon her the derision of all who beheld it. Had she been afraid of mice, she would not have acted so illogically.

But it must be confessed that women are sad cowards in the face of certain forms of duty.

For instance, plain speaking to a faulty domestic is one of the most painful forms of duty that ever fall to the lot of a gentle, refined and educated woman.

There are a few who can find fault in a gentle, quiet, but resolute manner without ever losing their temper; but, from sheer nervousness, most women fail to carry through this difficult task with the necessary quietness, and it is an unfortunate circumstance that the more kindly and the more gentle the disposition, the less possible it is to keep hold of the necessary gentleness in such a case.

"Sensitive as racehorses," says someone in a modern play, speaking of servants, and it is only too true. But what of mistresses?

Are they not also sensitive and nervous to a degree when dealing with the women who serve them in their homes?

The servant does not seem to suspect that her mistress finds it one of the miseries of life to have to find fault with her in her work.

The attitude of the domestic is that of believing that her employer takes a delight in pointing out her shortcomings.

If only a true apprehension of the real state of mind of the unfortunate fault-finder could enter the mind of the servant!

What compassion, mingled with contempt for the weakness of her employer, would she not feel!

In gentle natures this would all work for good, but the mistress carefully hides any symptoms of distress or anxiety when, armed with what courage she may find, she enters upon the disagreeable duty of expressing disapproval.

From a lack of firmness one of the gentlest, noblest and most generous women known in history was, almost throughout her whole lifetime, a slave to a cantankerous and dictatorial maid, who rendered her life a burden to her.

Many will know to whom I refer, and how the situation was changed for the better by a marriage which otherwise seemed incomprehensible, and was much discussed.

Many mothers are terrible cowards in the face of their children.

Their great fear is that of losing the love of the little creatures, and, lacking the firmness of character to refuse them what is bad for them, the mothers yield weakly, allow the little beings what they ask for, permit them to do what is bad for them, and in this way ruin their character and leave them defenceless against the assaults of life.

What a child should be taught gently and painlessly in the nursery has then to be rubbed into the boy with kicks and cuffs at school, and to the girl with words of cutting contempt and wounding satire when she begins to associate with other girls.

The cowardly mother does not think of all this when she is petting and spoiling her little brood.

Nor does she reflect that the day will come, inevitably, when the very beings to whom she has refused nothing will come to regard her as the direst enemy they could have had in their childish days.

To her lack of firmness they can trace all that infirmity of will, lack of resolution and of self-reliance, absence of self-control that has ruined their character and lost them the esteem of their fellows and the lack of self-respect.

Even in the nursery children recognize their mother is actuated by unselfishness or by rank selfishness in the way she treats them.

Often it has happened that the love of the little creatures has turned from the weak, self-centred mother to the father, who, seeing the evil being wrought, has made himself stern where mere strength would have sufficed had his wife co-operated with him in dealing firmly.

Many and many a mother has wondered, when her boys and girls have grown up, that they have gradually turned from her to the strong parent, upon whom they can rely, and for whom they can feel respect as well as affection.

"I hardly ever see my boys," many a mother has been heard to say. "If they do get a day off, they plan to spend it with their father."

Naturally. The young man who has been spoiled by his mother has a feeling of confidence and safety when with his father, of whose moral strength he is convinced.

That this sentiment can go with deep affection is undeniable.

It has been proved in cases without number.

A splendid motto for the wife is: "Fais ce que dois, advienne que pourra."

'Tis an axiom which comes to us from the grand old days when England sent her Crusaders, under circumstances of severe hardship, to fight for the Cross in a distant land.

And yet there can be no better guide for the home life of us women in these modern days.

To be firm and faithful in her dealings with her husband is, in some cases, one of the most terrible trials of woman's fortitude and strength of mind.

To see him a prey to some terrible fault or weakness and to be too fearful of consequences to deal with him truly, is a sad dilemma, especially for the sweet-tempered, peace-loving consort.

Many wives have sacrificed too much for the sake of peace, love and joy in the home.

When the terrible task confronts them of remonstrating with the husband for some glaring weakness, such as giving way to a love for drink, laziness, extravagance, ostentation, it seems too gigantic for their powers.

But, as day by day they envisage the trial, so day by day they acquire strength to undertake the duty.

And the worst of it is that, however temperate and gentle the remonstrance, it is often misundersood and taken as mere shrewishness.

In the case of the man who is gradually becoming an habitual drunkard, it is one of the hardest tasks in the world to bring him to reason.

But can a wife see her husband going downhill to ruin of both body and mind, as drunkards do, without saying one word to hinder the tragedy?

In cases of the kind women are often heroines, uncousciously so.

But only they themselves can say how they have been put to it to gain the necessary courage.

In comparison with the stupendous difficulty of such a task as the above, that of dealing courageously with the small faults of children and friends is trifling, but it, too, needs courage, and, in addition, abundant tact.

There are sometimes disagreeable little ways of eating and drinking, and general behavior in the home that would go on and increase were it not for a timely word or two on the part of the chatelaine.

She wants her children to be the most perfectly trained in the world; but if she weakly shrinks from expostulation, their faults will grow upon them, and she will have cause to be ashamed when they enter social life.

Consequently she grips her courage with both hands, and thinks during many serious hours of the best way to tackle the subject.

Sometimes she is met with unexpected gentleness and sweet reasonableness. Her words take effect, and improvement is begun and maintained.

Again she may be met but roughly, and shrinks in dismay before a storm of annoyance and ill-temper occasioned by her words, however gently meant.

There is a great deal in choosing one's time for remonstrance of the sort. When a boy comes home, tired out, and flings himself in a chair, hoping for half an hour's rest and quiet, he is in no mood for personal remarks, unless they happen to be of a flattering kind.

But in half an hour, not more of a leisured day there would be time and good opportunity for the dreaded word to be spoken, so that either one or the other—the reproachful and reproached, can look forward to a speedy escape from the situation.

Some parents have a terrible habit of fault-finding at meal times.

Against this there are two reasons: One is that no child should be found fault with before other children; another is that the poor hungry things cannot get away from the stinging words without sacrificing their healthy appetite.

I may add a third—namely, the interruption to digestion always caused by any worry.

Everything of this kind should be considered before undertaking one of the heaviest duties of a woman's life—especially if she be wife and mother.

GOWNS AND GOSSIP

My Best Friend—Your "very urgent" letter amused us immensely. You are always in such a hurry for news! It seems to me that you must spend all your time choosing new frocks! However, I feel flattered that my advice is considered so valuable, and hasten to reply.

For the large collar and cuffs of your new wrap, why not have a discreet mixture of astrakhan and real ermine? I fancy I hear you cry out at this extravagant idea, but in reality this fur scheme is within the grasp of all.

I recently met a very pretty Russian, and made mental notes of her wrap, which was admirably becoming. It was made of black charmeuse and had a shawl-collar, which ended in a pointed hood at the back. This collar was bordered with a three-inch band of black astrakhan and a second band of ermine on the inner side. At regular intervals there were small pointed pattes jutting out from the astrakhan band and whole ermine skins were cleverly arranged to give the effect of a long band, the astrakhan pattes covering the breaks between the skins. The sleeves were trimmed in the same way, and La Belle Russe wore a delicious tour de cou of ermine, which was fastened with a flat bow of astrakhan, the ends of the bow being fringed with ermine tails.

I suggest this idea to you because pattes d'astrakhan—I don't know what they call it in English—is not at all expensive, and you can buy little real ermine skins for about 2s. each in any of the big shops. Managed in this way, you could have a perfectly magnificent collar and cuffs on your Winter mantle at small cost! I have seen, here in Paris, the most charming little neckties made of sealskin and ermine, with a rosette of black satin ribbon at one side. Lillian has just bought a tie of this kind, and it is lined with pale rose chiffon, it is just a smart tour de cou fastened with a big rosette, and the ends of ribbon have fringes of ermine tails.

I have just had a present of a delicious evening "set" in silver grey marabout and swansdown. The muff is the new bolster shape, and is lined with white chiffon and bordered with swansdown. Then the scarf is very long and wide, also lined with chiffon, and bordered all round with swansdown. It is caught together in one place by a long length of shell-pink satin ribbon, and these ends can be tied under the chin or left loose, according to taste. It really is a lovely set, and so becoming.

The simplicity of the evening frocks intended for country visits is in direct contrast to the elaborately draped models of the London Season. The most favored is the charmeuse skirt cut in true "mermaid" fashion, and worn absolutely tight round the ankles. Above this is worn the tunic of some filmy fabric, which is not only full as to its skirt, but broken up at the hem, as the all-round shape is now rarely seen. The overdress of very thin ivory lace with short front and long pointed back is another favorite, and with a black, a white, and a colored skirt it is possible to arrange various changes.

The newest blouses fasten in front, or, I should say, open in front, for many have no fastenings, and simply lap over, and are held by the belt—or skirt—and a couple of fancy safety pins. The small opening at the neck is often filled by a filmy chemisette lined with flesh-pink ninon, and the high collar-band is almost imperceptible. The fine net with a mercerized finish, so often described as tulle, is employed for frills and chemisettes, but tulle in its daintiest form is beginning to disappear from our millinery, although the present day tulle withstands even the ravages of the sea air.

Many costumes have quite short coats, and the high-waisted style has still its votaries. The one-sided revers does not appear on the latest models, and some have collars and buttons below, others very broad lapels turning outwards from the fronts, and a collar of quite moderate dimensions. The smartest effect is obtained by the coat and skirt of distinct material or coloring and the dark-blue coats arranged for wearing with white skirts have been much admired.

Tartans and heavy plaids make up smartly for skirts, and, although extremely narrow in repose, a few well-pressed pleats give ample room for walking in comfort. These are mated with a coat of plain cloth or ribbed coating, but in all cases harmonizing with the coloring of the skirt. Both a deep blue and a dark Lincoln green are favored with tartan, but brown will be worn this Autumn and is extremely chic for a coat with a neat shepherd plaid for the skirt in brown and ivory white.

Foreign models still show a certain amount of drapery, but here the tailor still clings to a closer and neater style. There are a good many striped skirts, but the lines are shadowy and indistinct, and these are charming with plain cloth for the coat. A very smart costume of marine-blue cloth has a banded waist and cutaway basque opening gradually from the waist. The fronts of the coat open in a point to the waist, and are filled in with a waistcoast of sand-colored cloth, the wide collar and revers turning out over the blue cloth. A few buttons surrounded by fancy braiding decorate the blue cloth, and the vest has a silk cording and buttons of its own color.

Very dark colorings in the cloth are quite conspicuously fashionable, but relieved by bright fuschia red or Empire green. The collarless chemisette is quite a feature in the new gowns, and as it is invariably warmly lined, however flimsy the outer material, it is by no means unsuitable for Autumn wear. The wide sash draped round the figure or the high belt are much en evidence under the cutaway coats and have a cummerbund effect when worn with a full chemisette. The narrow frill outlining the open V neck now falls softly over a plastron of draped silk in some vivid color, and little frills of plisse silk appear in several models, and look more Autumnal than the pleating of lace.

At the moment the choice of clothes is necessarily influenced by the approach of late Autumn, and the loose wraps which have been selected for their airy grace must now be supplemented by something more protective.

The kimono shapes are quite unsuitable for motoring, and nothing beats the overall coat with long and rather wide sleeves, the cuff fitted with two or three buttons and a removable strap to regulate the size. The tailor can make a coat of that type to perfection, and it is a wise investment.

The motor hoods and bonnets are now close-fitting and becoming, but that in a great measure is due to the closer type of coiffure in vogue. The veils, too, fall long and loose in front, and are most amenable, for in a rough wind the veil is coiled round the neck and the end brought through in front, and the face is completely enveloped.

If contemplating a round of visits—With a coat and skirt, a trio of blouses, and an extra skirt, which, for the matron, should be slightly trained, a good many changes can be arranged. For traveling the tailor-made coat, a soft motor bonnet, and a short serge skirt will be suitable, and will be very handy for wet days. For packing millinery, a square hat-box with two cones carries a couple of hats comfortably, and odds and ends innumerable fit in between. A nice lot of garments can be carried in a flat suit case, and if desired, a third hat could be worn, minus its more perishable trimming, and the soft motor bonnet could be put in the box.

For country visits of brief duration the same outfit applies, but one blouse must be of the demi-toilette order, with a skirt to harmonize. Large furs are in the way, but a fur necklet of moderate size and a feather boa are desirable additions to the good-natured hat-box. Lingerie gowns and blouses should have no place in such an outfit, but ninon and lace and crepe de chine blouses and a smart one of net and lace are most useful and effective.

Goodbye until next week. I am,

Ever yours,

M.

Light brown diagonal cneviot with light tan broadcloth proved a most effective selection for this well-designed one-piece dress. Narrow black braid and soutache and the girdle of brown velvet are suitable trimmings for a tailored dress of this kind. No lining is used, and the attached three-piece skirt is two yards wide in the medium size.—Pictorial Review.

THE MENU: VEGETABLE NOVELTIES

Boiled Green Corn
Mushrooms and Tomatoes
Stewed Lettuces
Endive with Cream Sauce
Turnips a la Bechamel
Vegetable Marrow Stuffed

BOILED GREEN CORN

Remove the outer husk which envelops the corn, and put the cobs in a large saucepan of boiling unsalted water; cover, and if the corn is young and tender it will take from fifteen to twenty minutes to boil, but if the corn is beginning to harden, it is advisable to boil it longer. When tender, drain, sprinkle with salt and serve with melted butter. If desired, when removed from the pan, the corn may be sliced from the cob with a sharp knife and reheated with a little butter, milk, pepper and salt.

MUSHROOMS AND TOMATOES

Toast a slice of bread, butter it, and cut into rounds two inches in diameter. Dip the tomatoes into hot water and peel them; cut into thick slices and lay them on the toast. On the top of these place a peeled mushroom. These must be put into a buttered tin, and a little melted butter poured over each. Then place the dish in the oven for ten minutes and baste with the butter, while cooking. Serve hot and quickly.

STEWED LETTUCE

Strip off the outer leaves and cut away the stalks. Wash the lettuces thoroughly and throw them into salted water. They will be tender in twenty-five minutes. Lift them out and press the water from them. Chop them a little and heat them up in a saucepan, with pepper and salt to taste and a small lump of butter. Now dredge in a little flour and stir well. Then add a cupful of gravy. Boil quickly until the lettuces are tolerably dry. Stir in a little lemon juice, and serve hot with fried sippets round.

ENDIVE WITH CREAM SAUCE

Wash thoroughly some heads of endive, and trim off the ends. When drained, cook the endive for ten minutes in boiling salted water. Then put it on a sieve to drain and let some cold water run over. Put in a saucepan 1 oz. to 1½ oz. of butter. When melted, stir in a heaped-up tablespoonful of flour, and cook for a few minutes. Add gradually half a pint of milk and a little stock. Season with salt and pepper and a little grated nutmeg. Stir with a wooden spoon over a quick fire for about ten minutes. Then add a tablespoonful of cream and a pinch of castor sugar. Put in the partially cooked endive and finish cooking till quite tender. Dish up and pour the sauce over, to which add a squeeze of lemon juice before serving.

TURNIPS A LA BECHAMEL

Cut some turnips in quarters and pare them into balls of equal size. Arrange them in a stewpan, and cover them with good veal stock. Add a little salt, a small lump of sugar, and boil them quickly until they are quite tender but not at all broken. Dish them up and pour over a rich, thick, white bechamel sauce.

VEGETABLE MARROW STUFFED

Boil a marrow in stock or water until quite tender. Cut in halves lengthways. Hollow out the insides and fill the marrow with a rich mince of white meat, or scalloped lobsters or oysters, or minced mushrooms. Put the two sides together again and dish up with a rich sauce or a pique sauce round.

Willie—"Papa, is it necessary to whip me?"

Slimson (grimly)—"You ought to know."

"Well, I sometimes think you don't realize how little good it does me."

The judge was at dinner in the new household, when the young housekeeper asked:

"Did you ever try any of my biscuits, judge?"

"No," replied the judge, "I never did, but I daresay they deserve it."

Harry had been doing his home work quietly, and felt sure that his lessons would be perfect without having to ask the aid of his father, until all of a sudden he said: "This gets me, dad."

"What is the trouble now, son?" asked the father.

"Why, the teacher wants me to give a definition of the word 'non-essential.'"

"That's easy, son," replied the father. "Just give it as the letter 'p' in 'pneumonia.'"

Young Folks Paper

CURRENT TOPICS

A company in Toronto is manufacturing steel castings by electricity. This is the first plant of the kind in Canada.

There was a convention of all the trustees of the Province in Victoria last week. The gentlemen and ladies who composed it considered many subjects of importance to the children of the Province.

Our of every 100 ratepayers in Victoria, 87 were able to pay their taxes before the end of September, and so secure the discount. This shows that property owners were not scarce of money, for the taxes were called for a month earlier than usual.

The Fifth Regiment has carried off many honors again this year. Both No. 1 and No. 2 Companies will have trophies for their proficiency in the Summer of 1913. Victoria is proud of its old regiment and of the young men who belong to it.

There will be two more elections in Ontario before the House is opened. A Conservative was elected in Chateauguay a fortnight ago, and another in East Middlesex, Ontario, on Tuesday. The seats in South Lanark and East Bruce are still vacant.

The Government of Austria is afraid that the agents of the C. P. R. in Vienna will persuade the men who are liable to military service to leave the country for Canada. It is said the shipping people of both Germany and Austria are jealous of the big Canadian company.

A plan to erect an arch at Blaine, on the boundary between British Columbia and the United States is on foot. The arch would celebrate the hundred years of peace between Canada and her neighbor. If instead of a hundred years of peace there had been a hundred years' war, this great Northwest would never have been settled.

A Canadian doctor may now practice in every province in the Dominion. The first examination under the Canadian Medical Act was held last week, when seventy-one candidates presented themselves and forty-four passed. This shows that the examinations are quite hard enough to keep out ignorant or unskilful physicians or surgeons.

The Government of the United States is about to bring in a bill providing for the greater safety of passengers, for better rules regarding the loading and unloading of cargoes, and for better sailors. It is thought there would have been less loss of life on the Volturno had the men known how to do their duty.

A company is about to ask the permission of the Dominion Govenmernt to build a railway through Ungava from Aylmer Sound on the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Hudson's Bay post at the mouth of the Great Whale River. How many of you can find these places on the map, or can tell what there would be for the trains to carry?

Lord Alverstone, Lord Chief Justice of Great Britain, who has for some time been too ill to perform the duties of his position, has resigned, and Sir Rufus Isaacs, Attorney-General, has been appointed to the highest judicial position in the Empire. Sir Rufus Isaacs, like many other eminent Englishmen, belongs to the Jewish race and believes in the ancient religion.

Mr. Brewer, who for many years has been a mining man in British Columbia, returned a short time ago from a long trip among the mines and mining claims in the country between Howe Sound and the district of which Kamloops is the centre. In his journey of a thousand miles Mr. Brewer found much promise for the future of mining in these districts, which will soon be opened up by railways.

Long, long ago men knew that to pour oil on the troubled waters would allay the fury of the storm. Oil has not been always at hand when needed, but the other day the Narragansett saved many of the passengers of the Volturno and helped others to save them, because her tanks were full of oil, which she spread over the waves near the burning ship.

It is believed by the men who are taking care of the forests of the Province that on the land which is vacant and lying idle herds of cattle and sheep could be pastured. If this is true, every one in the country should profit by cheaper meat and milk, and the stockmen themselves will make profits by selling not only the meat, but hides and wool.

Prince Arthur of Connaught will, the London newspapers say, join the staff of Field Marshal French and spend a year in the study of the management of the army. There are reports that the young man will succeed his father as Governor-General of Canada, but these have been denied. It is more likely the young officer will prefer the more active life of a soldier.

The Italian Government honored Signor Marconi, the inventor of the wireless telegraph, by offering him the title of Senator. This the inventor could not accept, as he is not yet forty years old. He will be eligible next year. In the years to come Mr. Marconi will receive many honors. Already we know that the wireless telegraph has saved thousands of lives and much property.

The United States Government has asked all nations to send warships to be present at the opening of the Panama Canal, not much more than a year from now. The flags of all nations will assemble when this great work, which our neighbors have made for the good of all, is quite finished. After passing through the canal the ships will assemble at San Francisco.

The Government of the United States has decided to allow Mrs. Pankhurst to stay in the United States and to speak as she has promised to do. In Great Britain Mrs. Pankhurst has persuaded women to do a great many very wicked and foolish things in order to get votes. Women on this continent know that to be bad and silly is not the way to persuade men to allow them to take part in choosing the men who make the laws of the country.

More than twelve years ago the steamer Rio de Janeiro sank at the entrance to the Golden Gate, as the harbor of San Francisco is called. With the ship sank 122 passengers and $2,000,000 worth of gold and silver, intended to be made into coin at the San Francisco mint. On October 17 a diver named Steizner thinks he found the ship at a depth of 128 feet. No one ever before reached a greater depth than 92 feet. Steizner descended in a new kind of diving machine.

On October 17 the last of the heroes who led the Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava, fifty-nine years ago, died in London. This was Sir George Orby Wombwell, lieutenant of the 17th Lancers, and he had reached the ripe age of 81. Every boy should know the story of the mistake that proved the heroism of British soldiers, and be able to repeat Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade."

Hon. Arthur Meighen, Solicitor-General of Canada, is preparing a law which will establish banks, enabling farmers to borrow money at low rates of interest from their fellow farmers. These are called co-operative banks. As the farmers are now borrowing about $150,000,000 at an interest of 8 per cent, it would be a great boon if any plan could be devised of lowering the interest.

A widow whose husband was killed while working at the logging camp of the Victoria Logging Company, five miles from Chemainus, was told by the court that the company could not be forced by law to pay her anything. It is to be hoped this law will very soon be changed. A lumberer's wife and children need help as well as those of men employed in any factory or workshop.

A memorial has been erected by English and Americans to General Braddock, who fell among the mountains of Pennsylvania as he was on his way to capture Fort Duquesne, the French fort which was built near the site of the great city of Pittsburg. Poor General Braddock's bravery was forgotten at the time and long after, because of his failure. The monument is in Braddock Park, ten miles from Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

A number of gentlemen appointed by the British Government have enquired into the condition of the farm laborers in England. They have sent in a report which says that the wages in many cases are too low, that many cottages are too small and others are not fit to live in. The commission recommends that the Government make laws forcing landlords to give better wages and to provide comfortable dwellings.

Governor Sulzer, of New York State, has been removed from his high office because he spent money paid by the people for election expenses for his own purposes. His misdoings would not have been discovered if he had not offended those who wanted to put bad men in office. It is very important that any man who holds a public position should be perfectly upright. This is not so easy as it may seem. Careless ways of doing business are very apt to lead to dishonesty.

The Queen Elizabeth, the thirteenth British Dreadnought, was launched at Portsmouth on October 16. She is an oil burner and can fire two and a quarter times more metal than the first Dreadnought. It is no wonder, when we think of the horrible destruction such a machine could cause, that even the men who are building them think it is time to come to an agreement to stop a business which is costing the people of civilized countries vast sums of money in time of peace, and which will make war at sea more awful than we can imagine.

Hon. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, told the people of Manchester a few days ago that the British Government would ask that of Germany to make an agreement to build no more ships next year. Mr. Churchill believes that if these two great powers stop building Dreadnoughts all others will follow their example. Most of the German newspapers declare that such a bargain could not be made, though a noted naval man says the plan is not an impossible one.

British Columbia won a gold medal at Winnipeg for its display of natural resources, and another for its apples; but Ontario won the diploma for the finest exhibit of fruit of all kinds. We must remember that the fruit-growers of Ontario have been in the business much longer than those of the Okanagan or Vancouver Island. A space 160 feet long by 20 feet deep was filled with British Columbia products of the soil, the mines, the forest and the sea. The wonderful trees and the many kinds of fishes as well as the fruit were admired by all the prairie people who saw them.

On October 17 a big balloon intended as part of a fleet of airships to assist the German navy caught fire and her passengers and crew, numbering twenty-eight persons, were burned to death. The great airship was designed by Count Zeppelin and had on board seven naval officers, who were sent to report on the journey. The dreadful accident will not change Germany's determination to have the first and best air fleet in the world. The German Emperor sent this telegram to the Minister of Marine: "The sorrow over what has happened, I am convinced, will only be a spur to renewed exertions to develop so important an aerial weapon into a trusty implement of war."

There has been during the week little news from the Balkans. For the time the war is over and the terrible suffering which always follows war has begun. The Bulgarians have lost the fruits of their victory and the Turks are trying to make friends with the nations who are jealous of their strong neighbor. The Bulgarian Government asked for a commission of enquiry into the conduct of the war, and when its report is published the world outside will learn whether the Bulgars were more guilty than their neighbors in committing those horrible deeds which civilized nations do not allow even in wartime. Meanwhile letters from Macedonia, where the last war was carried on, show that there is dreadful distress among the homeless people.

Not many men get just what they want in this world. Mr. Napier Denison is one of the fortunate few. There is now being built for his use an observatory out at Gonzales Hill, where he can study the movements beneath the earth's surface, the stars and the weather. Mr. Denison's studies are likely to do great good. He expects some day to be able to foretell the storms under ground just as the storms above the earth's surface are now known beforehand. If this can be done, Mr. Denison hopes that miners can be warned of the danger of explosions in time to save many lives. While it has not been proved that earthquakes cause explosions, Mr. Denison thinks they do. The world owes much to the persevering, patient observations of such men as Mr. Denison.

It seems that Huerta will, after all, not ask the people of Mexico to elect him president. Felix Diaz, the general who helped most in the overthrow of Madero, has returned from Europe and will be one of the candidates. The others are Frederica Gamboa and Manuel Calero. Gamboa is now Minister of Foreign Affairs, and is said to be an able and patriotic man. Calero was Madero's minister to Washington. He is said to be a strong and clever but a hard man. The election was to have taken place today. There is, however, war in many parts of the country, and it is but a short time since the rebels captured Torreon, an important city. No one can tell what may happen before a president has been elected and good government established in this country where there is so much jealousy and hatred.

General Bramwell Booth is coming to Canada and will be welcomed by all Salvation Army people. He is carrying on the work begun by his father years ago among the poor and the sinful in the city of London. The work has grown wonderfully, and the Salvation Army is helping to bring men and women from the poverty of old lands to Canada and other parts of the Empire, where they will have a chance to do better. The old work has not been given up. The red and blue of the Salvation Army officers is to be seen in all those parts of cities where men and women need the help of the officers who are doing their Master's work among the sinful and the broken-hearted. From their old leader's son they hope to receive help to fight better their battle with the sin and wrethcedness in the world.

Dr. Mawson, the explorer, who is at Adelie Land, part of the Antarctic continent, keeps up communication with Australia and New Zealand by wireless telegraphy. Five scientists are stationed at the Macquarrie Islands, 800 miles away between Australia and Adelie Land. Dr. Mawson sends messages to this station, and these are forwarded to Sydney, Australia, or New Zealand. In this way help can be obtained if it is needed. Wireless telegraphy is doing many wonderful things, but none stranger than that of letting the world know what the little band of men near the South Pole are doing.

Tuesday was Trafalgar Day, the anniversary of the death of Nelson and of the great victory which placed Great Britain first among the sea powers of the world. Since that time no such naval battle has been fought. The story of the death of Nelson is one which all children should know by heart. We cannot all understand the great Admiral's directions as to the position of his ships, but the last signal, "England expects every man to do his duty," is a call to which every one should listen now as well as did the sailors on the great day. A boy's duty may not now call him to the deck of a ship, but England never needed more the service of brave, true men. Read the story over again, boys, and learn how simple and loving and self-forgetful a hero really is.

Young Mechanics at Work in the Manual Training Room of the Boys' Central School

BUBBLE-BLOWING

Our plot is small, but sunny limes
  Shut out all cares and troubles;
And there my little girl at times
  And I sit blowing bubbles.

The screaming swifts race to and fro,
  Bees cross the ivied paling,
Draughts lift and set the globes we blow
  In freakish currents sailing.

They glide, they dart, they soar, they break.
  Oh, joyous little daughter,
What lovely colored worlds we make,
  What crystal flowers of water!

One, green and rosy, slowly drops;
  One soars and shines a minute,
And carries to the lime-tree tops
  Our home, reflected in it.

The gable, with cream rose in bloom,
  She sees from roof to basement;
"Oh, father, there's your little room!"
  She cries in glad amazement.

To her, enchanted with the gleam,
  The glamor and the glory,
The bubble home's a home of dream,
  And I must tell its story;

Tell what we did, and how we played,
  Withdrawn from care and trouble—
A father and his merry maid,
  Whose house was in a bubble!

—William Canton.

BRER FROG HOPS OUT OF HIS POND

It was a fine Spring morning, and Brer Frog hopped out of the pond to see how things were going on land. There was a whir of wings, and poor Froggy felt his left leg grow numb. Mr. Crow had seized it, and was carrying him to a nest at the top of a high elm tree.

When Brer Frog saw the tree he began to croak with joy.

"What's the matter " says the Crow. "Do you like being eaten up, Brer Frog?" says he.

"Not exactly," says Brer Frog, "but it makes me chuckle when I think of the price you will have to pay for breakfasting off me here. My uncle lives in this elm, and he is stronger and bigger than you, and if you eat me he will tear you in bits."

Mr. Crow was startled, and he flew away with his victim to an oak tree. But here Brer Frog laughed louder than before.

"What is the matter now?" says Mr. Crow.

"Only that my father lives in this oak," says Brer Frog, says he, "and he is quite as strong as my uncle; he will eat you up, black feathers and all."

Mr. Crow was now thoroughly alarmed at the powerful relations Brer Frog possessed. He looked carefully round for some quiet, lonely spot where he could be sure of breakfasting without being interrupted. Seeing a well in the distance, he picked up Brer Frog in his bill and flew towards it.

"I suppose I must die, Mr. Crow," says Brer Frog, as the crow came to the wellside, "but don't do it cruelly. I can see your beak is blunt. Just sharpen it on the stone, so that you can kill me quickly."

Mr. Crow, he let go of Brer Frog's leg, and began to sharpen his beak on the stones at the top of the well. Brer Frog gave a leap for life, and went plop! into the water at the bottom of the well.

"I am ready now, Brer Frog," said Mr. Crow kindly, looking around for his breakfast. And it was not until he peeped over into the well that he spied his prey.

"Sorry to disappoint you, dear Mr. Crow," said Brer Frog, "but I have tumbled into this well, and I can't get out."

Whereupon his head disappeared under the water, and it was some minutes before Mr. Crow got over his astonishment.—Children's Magazine.

FLYING POST

Set a circle of chairs facing inward. Let one child sit on each chair and let the "it" stand in the centre of the ring. Twist up a duster or large handkerchief into a ball. The seated players have to throw it from one to another across the ring, while the "It" has to try and catch it as it passes.

The seated players must not get up. If the duster falls outside the ring they may lean down and pick it up, but they must not leave their places. When the "It" catches it or secures it from the floor, the child who last threw it gives up her place and becomes "It" in the middle of the ring.

A BARGAIN WITH A GOBLIN

In the old days when a great forest stretched over Southern England, and hordes of hungry wolves used to venture in Winter into the streets of London, a red-haired man settled with his wife on Thorney Isle, and began to cultivate the land.

He was called Red Jan, and his farmhouse of mud and osier twigs rose amid the hawthorns on the place where Westminster Abbey now stands. He burnt down many of the bushes and sowed his field with wheat, and got so excellent a harvest that he resolved to stay on the isle, especially as his wife brought into the world the prettiest little baby girl that a father could ever wish for.

Red Jan was glad to see that her hair was of a beautiful golden brown, for he was dreadfully tired of the color of his own hair. As soon as Varl, as the baby was called, was able to toddle, Winter set in, and the wolf-packs were heard howling in the woods around the isle. So, to protect his little daughter, Red Jan had to work with might and main at building a tall, strong fence round his land. This sheltered the baby from harm; but every Winter Jan nad his wife were troubled by the wolves whenever they left the farm to buy or sell anything.

"I've told every man I've met for the last five years," said Jan, "about the wonderful soil of these river marshes, but no one will come and settle near us, and help us to fight the wolves. I must dig pits for them single-handed."

But as Jan started on his work a hard frost set in. The ground was so frozen that it was almost impossible for him to dig pits wide and deep enough to keep wolves from getting out when once they had fallen in. He was thinking of giving up his task when a strange figure ran out of the forest towards him. Jan looked up and found an ugly little goblin peering at him with a curious smile on his wizened face.

"You'll never get these wolves' pits dug, Red Hair," said the goblin, laughing, "unless you make a bargain with me and get me to help you."

"What sort of a bargain " asked Jan. He knew something of the cunning, wicked ways of the elves of the great forest, and he was afraid of falling into a trap.

"I will dig as many pits as you need," said the goblin, "on fair terms. You shall take everything male that falls into the pits, and I will take everything female."

"So the skins of all the he-wolves will belong to me, and the skins of all the she-wolves will belong to you " exclaimed Jan. "That is a very good bargain, seeing that you are going to do all the work, and I agree to keep it."

In the night the goblin returned and dug a great line of pits round the island, and for the first week Red Jan was highly delighted with the bargain he had made. Three wolf-packs swept down on the farm, and they were composed of male animals. Jan caught and killed every one of them, and formed a splendid pile of wolf-skins.

"You don't seem to have made a very good bargain," he exclaimed to the goblin.

"I know what I want," said the wicked elf," and I can afford to wait."

That afternoon Red Jan set out to the village of London to sell some of his wolves' skins. He returned at twilight and saw his wife crying by one of the pits, while the goblin was dancing with joy around it. Hurrying up, Jan found that his little daughter had tried to walk on the twigs covering the pit and had fallen in, fortunately without hurting herself.

"She is mine! mine! mine!" shouted the goblin. "You made the bargain that everything female falling into the pit should belong to me, and you must keep to it. What a pretty little human slave she will make for me! I must take her into the forest."

Jan's face grew as red as his hair. He unsheathed his big hunting-knife and rushed at the goblin. But his wife seized him by the arm, crying:

"What use is your knife against a fairy creature like him. Unless you hold to your bargain he will use his magic power against you, and I shall lose husband as well as child."

"You are a wise woman," said the goblin. "Better break your heart than break a bargain with me."

"Very well, then," said Red Jan, and his face was now drawn and miserable. "Go home with your prize, you cheating, evil little monster!"

With a cry of triumph, the goblin jumped into the pit in order to take out the little girl. But the mother cried out:

"Keep to the bargain, Jan! All males found in the pit belong to you. Jump in and get him!"

Down leaped Jan and caught the goblin by the neck before he could escape. To save himself, the crafty elf had to agree to give up the pretty little lass, and, moreover, he received such a beating he never came near the farm again.—[illegible] Magazine.

Surely a boy can do as well as any [illegible] chine. He can train himself to be [illegible] quick to see and do his duty, [illegible] on errands of service to his [illegible] in one place, where duty [illegible] speeding carrier of [illegible] bring it to them, or [illegible] work for them [illegible]

THE COMING OF OIL

IT is no exaggeration to say boldly that we are standing on the threshold of the age of oil. The age of coal is passing, and the age of oil is succeeding it, writes Mr. Alfred Stead in The London Daily Mail.

In a few years people will be wondering why coal was ever used in many of the ways which seem natural to us today—and this because experience will have taught them the advantage of oil. Any proposal then to revert to coal would be scouted as preposterous.

The oil age is coming, not because the oil producers want it or because the coal producers do not want it, but simply because it has to come. The age demands progress, and there can be no question that oil spells progress over coal. It is, perhaps, more difficult for people in Great Britain, the country of coal, to realize clearly the coming of oil and the many advantages of the change. But go to a country without coal and yet possessing factories and growing industries. Oil is that country's salvation. Cheap coal in Great Britain has been one of the reasons why oil fuel has not come to its own before now; and yet it is the decision of the British Admiralty which has definitely opened the doors of the new era.

We may take it as certain that the day of coal in the Navy has ended, and that the intermediate stage has arrived when oil will be used to raise steam. How long we shall be before the final stage is reached when steam disappears and all the vessels are propelled by the most economical of methods—the internal-combustion propulsion engine—depends upon the science and invention of the constructors, who must devise and scheme to secure a minimum of 1,000-h.p. per cylinder.

STEAM WITHOUT STOKERS

Pending the final experiments, we may assume that the British Navy will shortly be burning altogether oil and raising steam without stokers. In Germany, the United States, and Japan there exist today many warships burning exclusively oil. An oil-burning fleet needs never to run to harbor to replenish its supply of fuel. At all points of the seas it can meet tramp oil carriers. In fact, it will be one of the most lucrative of businesses for neutral vessels during a naval war to hang about with cargoes of oil waiting a good sale chance. The warship comes up to the tanker, passes a hawser over, and after that a flexible tube through which the new supply of oil flows into the warship's tanks.

The question of the stokehold is of supreme importance. An oil-fired vessel needs thirty greasers, as against the three hundred or more stokers and trimmers needed for coal furnaces. This means in the entire British Navy a saving of many thousands of men, who will then be available for other branches of the service.

Anyone familiar with the prevailing conditions in the stokehold of a sailing vessel using coal as fuel will not easily forget the first visit paid to the boiler-room of a ship burning oil in the furnaces. As a comparison of the same results obtained by different methods nothing could be more striking. In both cases the object aimed at is the production of steam. In the coal-fired vessel the stokehold is a very inferno of heat, coal dust, ashes and smoke. The firemen or coal trimmers after their four hours' watch come on deck a sorry-looking spectacle, and one wonders how men can be found to undertake such work, which in the open air would be considered severe, but in the heat and grime of a dark stokehold is considered almost intolerable.

IN THE ENGINE ROOM

How different is the picture which presents itself in a steamer using oil as fuel in place of coal! From great tanks placed at different stations the oil is brought by a pipe line to the space devoted to the storage of the material serving as fuel on the steamer. This from the commencement does away with transport, which takes time, is very costly, and produces so much dirt and dust. In a mere fraction of the time necessary to coal a steamer this is fully charged with oil fuel by means which are exclusively mechanical. From the oil tanks of the vessel the liquid fuel is brought under pressure by pipes to the steam boilers. Once the oil has been ignited, the regulation of the flame which plays upon the lower portion of the steam boiler and the surveillance of the temperature of the steam are the only occupation of the stoker, who can easily look after several boilers without further assistance.

Thus there is no longer need of hand-stoking, the furnace doors are no longer opened, the ashes and clinkers of coal are not cleaned out, and there exists no more in the stokehold that heat so dangerous to the human health. In fact, it is not an exaggeration when an English specialist compares remaining in such an oil-fuel stokehold to a paradise, while in a stokehold where steam has to be raised by coal he could not describe it save as literally hell. Where oil is used one man comfortably clad and in clean surroundings does the work of ten grimy firemen and coal passers.

EMPLOYMENT OF FEWER MEN

One of the principal—perhaps the chief—reasons why oil must supplant coal on sea or on land is the increasing cost of labor and the never-diminishing difficulties in controlling it. It does not matter whether the oil be derived from wells, from shale distillation, or from treatment of coal, the advantages of its use are too great to admit of any idea that it will not be made use of. Coal burning on ships or in factories, with all its attendant disadvantages, is a survival of a habit and cannot hope to stand against the advantages of oil fuel.

Enormous though the consumption of oil in the Navies of the world will be it dwindles into comparative insignificance beside the demand in connection with the mercantile marine. Warships may have oil fuel, cargo vessels must. This is the situation in a nutshell. Though practically unnoticed by the general public, the fact remains that the conditions of fishing along the East coast of these Islands has been revolutionized in the last two years. Another three or four years will see the completion of the process and the absolute conquest of the marine motor. The Navies first and then the merchant marine, later factories, railways and nearly every branch of national industry. Oil has come and will remain until possibly gas or electricity supplants it. It has two leases of life, since first it is used indirectly to raise steam. Then it will be used directly as in the internal-combustion motor. The time may not be far distant when there will be little—or little in comparison to today—haulage of coal over the railways of this country. Oil pipe lines running along the permanent ways will at the same time provide with a minimum of cost the needs of the system and carry fuel to thousands of industrial centres.

ELECTRIC WELDING

OWING to the development and the practical application of electric arc welding processes, the day has passed when ordinary defects such as shrinkage cracks, blowholes, etc., in expensive castings, necessitate the making of another casting; or when a crack in a street car truck or a break in a locomotive frame means the keeping of the car or locomotive out of service for long periods while a new part is ordered from the builder. Defects such as these can now be quickly and cheaply repaired by means of arc welding.

Electric arc welding, says The Engineering News, differs from other forms of welding in that, by using an electric arc to produce a high temperature, the two pieces of metal to be joined are actually melted and flow together instead of being merely softened by heat and then caused to unite by applying pressure or by hammering. It is thus seen that the metal really becomes continuous and the joint is homogeneous.

Hammering is often resorted to after the weld has been made merely to improve the ductility of the metal, and is not depended upon to unite the particles of metal. Furthermore, the electric arc permits of welding such metals as copper, brass, etc. Welds in these metals are actual welds; that is, the metal flows together and becomes continuous, and when proper materials are used the strength at the weld is equal to that of the original metal.

For making repairs such as mentioned above, electric arc is recognized as having several distinct advantages. First, the arc gives the most intense heat known (about 4,000 degrees Centigrade). This high temperature is really not required to reduce the ordinary metals to a molten state, but it has the advantage that heat is applied so quickly that the conductivity of the metal cannot carry the heat away fast enough to lower the temperature at the weld.

This accounts for the rapidity and efficiency of the electric arc welding and explains how the welding heat can be applied to as small an area as desired without being dissipated over the whole work, which in the case of a large casting would amount to a considerable waste of heat. Second, it is easy to manipulate, requires no complicated apparatus or previous preparation for the work in hand, such as the generation and storage of gases.

Third, it is claimed to be the cheapest method so far devised for obtaining these high temperatures on a commercial scale.

Fourth, it is safe, there being no danger of explosions, and the low voltage current can be handled with impunity. Operators are subjected practically to no heat, and no noxious gases which might overcome the men are given off. Automatic control features also have been developed, which afford complete protection against burnouts due to overloads, etc.

The use of the electric arc for producing high temperature has been known for many years and the operation is very simple. The usual practice is to connect the work to be repaired with one wire from an electric circuit, and to attach the other wire to an electrode handled by the operator. The electrode is first brought into contact with the work, establishing the circuit, and is then drawn away from the work, forming an arc. The operator can then move his electrode about over the work and the arc will follow, thus enabling him to concentrate the heat on one spot or spread it over a wide area.

Theoretically, any source of direct current is suitable for this kind of welding, but when it is considered that a potential of only ten to sixty volts is necessary at the arc it is evident that if this voltage is obtained by introducing resistance in series with existing shop circuits the method will be extremey wasteful, and only a small fraction of the current drawn from the line will actually be used in maintaining the arc, the rest being dissipated in heating up the resistance.

Furthermore, unless means are provided for maintaining the proper potential and for protecting the line against short circuits, which necessarily occur every time contact is made before the arc is drawn, it would be impracticable to do electric welding from the regular shop circuits. In order to surmount these difficulties motor generator sets with controlling apparatus are used and provide a ready means of efficiently changing the shop circuit, whether alternating or direct current and of any voltage, to the proper voltage required for welding, and at the same time provide against short circuiting of the machine.

A Dickens Pilgrimage

The third of a series of articles on "A Dickens Pilgrimage," published in The London Times, is as follows:

BATH

A PILGRIMAGE to Bath is, as far as Dickens is concerned, almost entirely a Pickwickian one; but even the most rigidly pious may allow themselves here and there to turn aside and worship at other and less sacred shrines—ot those of Mrs. Malaprop and Bob Acres—of Miss Catherine Morland and Mr. Tilney; of Sir Walter Elliot, whose house was "undoubtedly the best in Camden Place." Indeed, there is a quotation in every one of the entrancing streets of Bath.

Returning there not long before he died, Dickens wrote that it looked as if the dead had risen and built streets of their old gravestones. It is a description that does much injustice to the mature charms of Bath, and yet the words conjure up a picture not wholly untrue. For all it appears sedately prosperous, the city is yet so grey and so stony and so still; the squares and crescents look as if they were mourning—very gently, and without demanding sympathy or taking any one into their confidence—for glories that can never quite come back. Bath has probably gained something of a pensive beauty and lost a little of liveliness and bustle since the audacious Mr. Moses Pickwick's coach came jingling up to the White Hart Hotel, with Mrs. Dowler in her bright blue bonnet looking out of the window.

We began our progress through Bath from the Midland station, whence it is but a short walk to Queen Square, a square of spacious, dignified grey houses set upon a slope; railed off in the middle there is an attractive green garden containing an obelisk that was erected by Richard Nash, Esq., to Frederick Prince of Wales. Here, as every schoolboy knows, lived Angelo Cyrus Bantam, M.C., and—oh! inspiring thought!—it was presumably against one of these lamp-posts that Mr. John Smauker leant his powdered head while he smoked a cigar through an amber tube and waited to conduct Mr. Weller to the swarry. It was not till they had strolled some little way that Mr. Weller began to whistle, and then Mr. Smauker was horrified. Even Sam could hardly have whistled in the precincts of the square itself: it has such an air of icy and unruffled gentility. And yet Queen Square has had to bow its head before the advance of democracy, and the words "Apartments" and "Private Hotel" show themselves here and there, though with a most retiring discretion. Oh! poor Mr. Bantam, what of the "absence of tradespeople who are quite inconsistent with paradise"? You had much to bear when the Miss Musgroves said to their father: "None of your Queen Square for us." This would have broken your heart.

MR. WINKLE'S RACE

From Queen Square there are two courses open—to go up to Royal Crescent and the Assembly Rooms or down to the Pump Room and the Abbey. Acting on the sound principle of getting the climbing over first, we walked up Gay Street to the Circus—a most imposing place, with fine plane trees and more grey houses adorned with Corinthian pillars and acorns—each one exactly like the other and all delightful. Hence another street leads into Royal Crescent, where Mr. Pickwick and his friends took lodgings—surely the very pleasantest spot in all Bath. Here is a semi-circle of stately stone houses, with taller and yet more gorgeous pillars—a monument of Georgian magnificence. In front, inside a railing, is a sweep of grass, all pink with clover, that runs down to what anywhere else might be called a sunk fence, but in Bath can only be a ha-ha. Beyond the ground falls steeply away, and over the trees in the foreground there is a fine big hilly stretch of view. Some of the houses are to be let; others are shut up; those that are open are, like Mrs. Craddock's servants, apparently "in the arms of Porpus" and doze placidly in the hot light. It is a delicious scene, but it sends the student flying to the fountain head in some distress of mind, for how in the world did Mr. Winkle "take to his heels and run round the Crescent, hotly pursued by Mr. Dowler and the watchman?" It seems, at first sight, that there is no way round and that the fugitive must have turned away into the streets either to right or left. Then it is seen that down the hillside a pathway does run across, but it is some way off, and the circuit would have been such an extensive one that we must suspect either that the geography of the crescent has been altered or that the author allowed himself a little license. The runners would have had a terribly steep pull-up at the end of their race, and, moreover, they ran two whole laps since the door was open "as Mr. Winkle came round the second time." Mr. Winkle might possibly have done it, but if he did then in his character of athlete he was not wholly a humbug after all. Mr. Dowler never could have, since we have the authority of Mr. Weller for the statement that "it wouldn't take much to settle that 'ere Dowler."

From Royal Crescent it is but a step to No 35 St. James' Square, where Dickens stayed with Walter Savage Landor. The fact that Dickens stayed there is duly commemorated by a tablet, but there appears to be no word of Landor, and this is the more remarkable since Bath is liberally besprinkled with memorial tablets proclaiming the residences of celebrities of whom no reasonably ignorant person has ever heard. St. James' Square has all the attributes of subdued color and gracious calm that give to the city a peculiar quality of its own; beyond that there is little that can be said about it. Out of it leads Park Street, which the Pickwickians observed—and a most discerning observation, too—was "very much like the perpendicular streets that a man sees in a dream, which he cannot get up for the life

THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS

We did not attempt the feat but turned aside to Bennet Street to see the Assembly Rooms. It may be that there are still moments in the history of the rooms, which are, in the words of Mr. Bantam, "rendered bewitching by music, beauty, elegance, fashion, etiquette," but this was assuredly not one of them and "Solitude with dusky wings" brooded over the Assembly Rooms. We opened a door and walked in to find some workmen engaged upon the roof of one of the big halls and littering the floor so deep in shavings that our footsteps sounded more ghostly than ever through those haunted rooms. They are all very large and stately and gloomy, with painted nymphs upon the walls encircled by gilded wreaths, and in one room we found the component parts of the chandeliers reposing on a table—great, glittering drops that looked like a dead giantess' earrings. Over the portals of the rooms are written their various names in letters of gold—"Ball Room," "Tea Room," and, as we read aloud with a great thrill, "Card Room." We stood upon the very spot where Mr. Pickwick sat down to whist with the "three thorough-paced female card players," Lady Snuphanuph, Mrs. Colonel Wugsby, and Miss Bolo—their names must be written down for the mere pleasure of doing it—the spot whence Miss Bolo subsequently retired "in a flood of tears and a sedan chair." The rooms are a little depressing, and yet there is, perhaps, nothing in Bath that so vividly summons up a picture of the Pickwickian era. They have so obviously ancient an air; it is easy to imagine Lord Mutanhead dancing there with the elder Miss Wugsby; it is so wholly impossible to imagine dancing there ourselves.

Now it was time to go down hill, and we plunged into Milsom Street, proudly called by the guide-book the "Regent Street of Bath," a flourishing street of smart shops. Milsom Street leads into Union Street, and a turn to the left leads to the Grand Pump Room. The White Hart appears to have been transmogrified into the Grand Pump Room Hotel, but the Pump Room itself is there with its pillars and its clock and its portrait of Beau Nash. In an enclosure in its midst there recline on red plush seats persons of uncertain age struggling with large glasses of water; they seem—but perhaps this is an idle fancy—rather sad as they begin their task and perceptibly more cheerful as they near the end of it. The water itself wells up steaming in a little fountain, surrounded by a pattern of expectant glasses, and guarded night and day by two trim ladies in black frocks and white aprons who knit ceaselessly. It appears a sacred duty to judge of the "killibeate"; yet there is—deny it who can—something distinctly unappetizing about the warm yellowness of those glasses, and it was with a sensible shrinking that we advanced to ask for some only to be confronted with a stern demand for tickets. "This was too much; we had screwed ourselves up for a reckless dash; we had not the cold-blooded and calculating courage that purchases the warrant for its own undoing, and so fled incontinently to examine the Roman baths, taking upon trust that immortal criticism "a wery strong flavor of warm flat-irons."

Close by is to be seen the sombre and decorous beauty of Laura Place and Pulteney Street and the big square houses on the North Parade, where Sir Anthony and Captain Absolute had their famous scene. The North Parade looks out across a pretty garden to where the river comes out from under the old bridge and pours over the weir in a neat symmetry of foam, that never forgets itself or the genteel tranquillity of Bath.

THE ABBEY CHURCH

Finally hard by the river there towers majestically the Abbey Church. Particularly impressive is the western front with its noble carved door and above it the representation of the dream of Bishop Oliver King: angels ascending and descending two ladders, those coming down head foremost looking, it must be admitted, a thought less dignified than those going up. It would be almost an impertinence to describe the loveliness of this famous church, but something may be said of the tablets that line its walls, because they really help the sight-seer to a sympathetic understanding of Bath. Those whose often illustrious names are recorded there did not come only from Bath or from Somerset, but from every county in England. Presumably they came to Bath in later life in an attempt to restore their shattered constitution by drinking the waters, and some of them, like Mr. Pidger—a rather recondite allusion this—overdid the attempt. And what engaging inscriptions testify to their merits and their lineage, personifying each virtue with a capital letter! "Adeste O cives, Adeste lugentes" cries some elegant writer breaking into Latin over the great Nash. Here is an old lady "upon whose lips ever hung the Grace of Persuasion" before "she winged her flight from this world to a better"; there a young gentleman who "in a moment of social pleasure received a fall which soon deprived him of life." Further on is one who "supported through life what he was entitled to by birth, the True Position of an English Gentleman."

Most illuminating of all is the tablet that bears witness to all the undoubted glories of the Gresleys of Drakelowe, who trace their descent from Rolla Duke of Normandy; "the elegance of his manner, the accomplishment of his mind, and the refinement of his taste gave an added splendor to the dignity of his birth." That one inscription, at once so pathetically amusing and so genuinely inspiriting, seems to give us a clue to the grandeur that was Bath.

IS TOWER OF BABEL FOUND?

Has the tower of Babel been discovered? Abbe Henri de Genouillac, who has just returned to England from the excavations at Babylon, believes he found the original of the biblical tower. The abbe was sent out on a mission of research. This took him to El Ahymer, about eighty miles south of Bagdad, and a short distance from the Euphrates he discovered the remains of a primeval city.

The abbe believes this is the ancient city of Kiss, one of the earliest capitals of Babylonia. It is thought to be far older than Babylon itself. A large palace was uncovered. In the great courtyard were found the ruins of a high tower. This tower was named the "Temple of the Foundation of Heaven and Earth." It was sacred to the national god, Zamama. It is this tower that the abbe believes is the original tower of Babel.

Other ruins and statuary found near the tower show the tower must have been built before the reign of Ham Murabi.

The Italian army has adopted a "cruiser of the desert," an armored motor car carrying seven men and two guns, one on top in a revolving turret.

Items of Interest on Topical Subjects

PROGRESS IN SCIENCE

Sir Francis Darwin, of Cambridge, a son of Charles Darwin, opened the ninety-first session of the Birkbeck College, London, and in the course of his address said there were many people today who believed in the practical man as opposed to the man they called a scientist. To many people science was wearisome, and somewhat ridiculous. His own subject of botany, he was sorry to say, was caricatured, and in a French play a botanist was described as a little man with a green box over his shoulder, and he was the butt of the whole play. The scientific man, as a matter of fact, was extremely practical in only asserting those things to be true which rested upon a wide and accurate generalization, and it was also practical wisdom to hold, as science did, that what was called true was relative and temporary, and was merely the best conclusion that could be drawn in the present state of science.

This was an ideal from which it was, however, very easy to fall away. It was easy to be sectarian in science, and to belong to a school, and to find oneself opposed to men in the opposition school. This, of course, was plainly seen some fifty years ago, at the incoming of evolution, a theory which was received with a most remarkable amount of misrepresentation and injustice. Science often brought them into contact with the men who may be called deformed or dwarfed in their point of view; men who made positive assertions without proper foundation, and other men who were afraid to confess ignorance.

He gave an instance of the virtue of frankness, and referred to a naval officer who, when conversation turned on the poet Chaucer, said he thought it was pronounced "Chauker." Illustrating those people who were afraid to confess ignorance, he referred to an eminent Russian chemist who was on a visit to England, and was asked why it was that salt when thrown on a bright fire burned with a blue flame? The chemist had been accustomed to stoves, and had had no opportunity of observing the effect of salt upon an open fire. Instead of confessing his ignorance, he rashly answered: "It doesn't burn blue; it is impossible. Sodium gives a yellow flame." Some salt was then fetched and thrown on the fire with the dire result that the eminent chemist fled from the room and was never more seen in England.

What he ought to have done was to have said: "This is most exciting; we must now proceed to find out why it burns blue." This is what his father would have done in like circumstances. He referred to the fact that when some exception to the rule was found, his father followed it up as a new discovery instead of pushing it on one side. When doing an experiment, say, for ten times with the same result, and getting a different result at the eleventh and twelfth attempts, they often did not inquire into the cause, and they let it slip by. What it ought to do was to rouse the spirit of Sherlock Holmes.

He pointed out how necessary it was for a teacher to have leisure, either in college hours or out of them, to study, especially in the case of progressive subjects. Often lack of time resulted in a teacher becoming less efficient because he had no time for self-education and original work and research in the laboratory.

Referring to dead languages, he said he grudged the time given at school to them, and said that it would be better spent in teaching French or German, which in his day were practically untaught. He thought it very much better to be able to talk fluently and write correctly at least one foreign language.

WOMAN'S JOURNEY TO EAST AFRICA

Journeys through dense bamboo forests, long treks across elephant and rhinoceros and buffalo country seated in the deck chair tied to two bamboo poles; climbing up steep mountains when the improvised dandy had to be dragged through dense undergrowth, these are some of the experiences which have fallen to the lot of Mrs. May Crawford, who spent many years with her husband in the Highlands of British East Africa. For a woman not naturally strong the journey was hardly a comfortable one, the constant swinging of the deck chair produced sensations not far removed from those which overcome a bad sailor during a rough channel crossing. Some difficult places could only be negotiated by hanging on to the neck of a native, and constant and drenching rain did not tend to make matters any easier.

To the Kikuyu women among whom she lived, who had never seen a white woman before, Mrs. Crawford was a constant source of interest. Once their resentment at the coming of strangers had worn off they greeted her in a somewhat embarrassing fashion. Led by their chieftainess, they proceeded to the hut, surrounded the visitor, and danced round her, oblivious of the fact that she was nearly deafened by the din of their song and almost choked by the smother of dust raised by their feet. Among the Kikuyus it appears that the woman "is the better man of the two." Even the Government recognized the chieftainess as such, she having superseded her wholly incapable husband and assumed with considerable ease the position of "leading lady" in the country.

The male Kikuyu is incorrigibly idle, hence the women do almost the whole of the work, except erecting the walls of the huts and blacksmithing work; but with all her energy, the Kikuyu woman has time to study her appearance. Each woman insists on the possession of a "tailor-made"; the material is goatskin, and is shaped and sewn by men, and though the fashions are unvarying from year to year, she is very particular about the cut. The skirt must hang long behind and terminate in two points, and be folded across a short leather apron in front. A goatskin cape, suspended by a string from one shoulder, does duty for a corsage. Yet for all their superiority, the women are jealously guarded by their menfolk, who keenly resent any outside influence being brought to bear on them.

In subsequent journeys Mrs. Crawford tried the experiment of being carried in a hammock with scarcely more comfortable results, for when the bearers were inclined to be careless, which was not seldom, they simply let her roll out.

PLANTS THAT DEFEND THEMSELVES

Plants have to defend themselves from their enemies in the same way as men. They have to fight with each other for room enough in the soil to live, and the weaker plants often go under in the struggle for existence, says London Tit-Bits. The battles of plants, however, are mainly fought against the animals and insects which are always threatening to destroy them.

Many plants have wonderful weapons for their protection. The thorns of the rose bush, bramble and gorse prevent cows and horses from eating them, as well as keeping off snails and slugs. The cactus family of plants have a formidable armor of prickles and daggers. The plant known as the Spanish bayonet is armed with taper-pointed spears that have file-like edges. Some plants, such as the ragged robin, have sticky stems covered with fine hairs to which insects stick if they climb up to try and steal the honey.

Many plants use poison as a means of protection. The sun spurge has a poisonous juice which kills any insects which approach it, while the poisonous properties of the deadly nightshade are well known. The bracken fern has such a bitter taste that cows and sheep feeding near it will not touch it, and the leaves of the buttercup have a bitter taste which is much disliked by plant-eating animals.

The common bladder wort, an aquatic plant, not only defends itself against insects and animals, but catches worms and fish for its food. As it floats underneath the surface of the water its leafy branches spread out in all directions. Its leaves are covered with little oval bladders filled with air, and at one end of each bladder is a cavity which leads into the mouth below. Inside the bladder is a small trapdoor, which opens when pressure is put upon it. A small worm or a small fish can enter this door, but they can never come out.

Perhaps the most original means of self-defense is that possessed by a strange plant called the rattlesnake iris, which grows on the prairies of America. When ripe its seeds give a rattling noise very similar to that made by a rattlesnake. This is greatly feared by animals, who will never go near the plant.

DEAF MADE TO HEAR THROUGH RADIUM EMANATION

Another impetus has been given to the already unsuppliable demand for radium and mesothorium for medical purposes by a report printed in a Berlin clinical weekly, by Dr. Hugel, saying that he has had remarkable success in the treatment of deafness and partial deafness with mesothorium, and radium emanations. In view of the fact that it is estimated that over half a million persons in Germany are deaf or hard of hearing. Dr. Hugel's discovery is attracting attention in both medical and lay circles. Dr. Hugel reports that mesothorium rays have proven effective in almost all forms of partial deafness, and even where the disease has been chronic suppuration and ulceration of long standing has quickly disappeared, Dr. Hugel claims that the most interesting part of his treatment of the ears is that the rays revive the tissues and nerves.

The municipal authorities of German cities continued their keen rivalry in the effort to secure an infinitesimal portion of radium or mesothorium. The Mayor of Dortmund purchased a fifth of a gramme for $10,000.

In 1912 France imported 224,544,900 gallons of wine and exported 50,002,400 gallons.

By mixing carborundum with concrete, a Paris architect succeeded in building a stairway in a public building that seems to defy wear, despite its use by thousands of persons daily.

MODERN ROAD BUILDING

Many people regard the question of road surfaces very superficially, and select for their macadamized road material the rocks that offer the greatest resistance to attrition. This, however, is a wrong view, says Conservation. The main source of the mud and dust arises from the inter-attrition of the stones composing the macadam and which converts them into a rounded form. All improved pavements have for their object the reduction of this interstitial wear and the confining of the wear to the upper surfaces.

Taking these improved pavements in order, granite blocks have the great disadvantage of ear-splitting noise and are detrimental to vehicles.

Wood blocks are elastic, but their extension is limited by considerations of cost. The early asphalt pavements were very expensive, as they were constructed of ground-up natural asphalt rock. Surface tarring was introduced about eight years ago, and has been widely adopted. While tar is an excellent binding material for the particles of the surface a macadam road is only elastic to a limited extent, and its variation in consistency due to temperature changes makes its use a difficult matter.

Fortunately discovery has kept pace with the demand. The residual product of the asphaltic oils in the central portion of the American continent is available in immense quantities. In distillation, after the gasolene and oils have passed over from the still, the process can be stopped at a point at which the residual substance is practically pure bitumen. This substance is most distinctly elastic, and does not lose this property if mixed with an equal mass of finely ground lime, etc.

This bituminous "binder" can be mixed with the angular sand found on the sea shores, river estuaries, sand pits, etc., or with crushed flint, gravel or shingle. Thus mixed, if built upon a foundation sufficiently strong to carry the traffic, it forms a road surface that is durable, resilient, non-slippery and waterproof, and it can be produced at reasonable cost.

So long as heavy traffic was confined to the principal streets of large towns, the heavy cost of asphalt or wood-block pavement was cheerfully borne, but now in this automobile era the traffic has to spread itself over the roads that radiate from the cities, and the consideration of maintaining these roads in a satisfactory condition at a reasonable cost has become the problem of the moment. It is also of peculiar importance in Canada at the present time as the Federal Government has definitely adopted the policy of improving the main arteries of communication throughout the various provinces.

IMPROVING GREAT KIEL CANAL

By next April the work of widening and deepening the North Sea and Baltic Canals at Kiel should be so far advanced as to permit of the passage of the largest German battleships afloat. The improved canal was not expected to be ready until 1915. The rapidity of the operations has surprised most people and has exceeded the most sanguine anticipations.

The Berlin Tageblatt deals with the political aspect of the case in an article by Captain Persius, who declares that it is very satisfactory to know that German warships will so soon be relieved from the necessity of making a long detour by way of Skaw to the open sea, and points out that the present political situation offers no grounds for the acceleration of the work. To Germany the improved canal will assume greater importance when she has a serviceable Russian navy to reckon with.

The cost of the original canal was close on £7,800,000, whilst the enlargements and alterations have run into a sum not far from £11,000,000. The width of the canal, formerly 72 feet, is now 144 feet, and the depth, formerly 29½ feet, has now increased to 36 feet, whilst the water level has widened from 220 to 340 feet. The two locks at either end of the Kiel Canal are the largest in the world.

AERIAL ACROBATICS

The remarkable feat accomplished by M. Pegoud in flying in "vol plane" for several hundred yards with his head downwards and his machine completely upside down, continues to be much discussed in aeronautical circles. Aviators are unanimous in paying an enthusiastic tribute to the extraordinary pluck and skill of the young pilot, but doubts continue to be expressed as to the utility of these aerial acrobatics. M. Pegoud announces that it was his object to show that if an aeroplane collapses nose forwards, or even if it turns completely upside down, it is still possible for the pilot, if he keeps his head, to right himself and to reach the ground safely. This object he appears to have attained.

Practical aviators remark that what M. Pegoud has so skilfully and so courageously demonstrated had already been accidentally demonstrated several times, two or three aviators, both on biplanes and on monoplanes, having involuntarily turned a complete somersault in the air with their machines. There is a certain tendency to regard these sensational experiments as the reply of the French constructors to the Dunne biplane, which is described by Major Felix as having practically solved the problem of automatic stability. By many aviators, the argument that, since it is possible to right a machine when it has capsized, automatic stability is unnecessary, is regarded as fallacious. They consider that the ideal machine should be incapable of capsizing in any circumstances whatsoever, and they point out that there are very few aviators living who could accomplish M. Pegoud's feat.

The personal element must always make loss of equilibrium in the air a perilous thing. But there is an even more serious objection to the idea that the problem of safety in the air can be solved by a machine capable of capsizing and of being righted if its pilot is skilful enough. It is only when the aeroplane capsizes at a very considerable altitude that it is possible for the pilot to accomplish this feat. M. Pegoud had over 3,000 feet in which to capsize and then to right his monoplane. Had his machine capsized near the ground, despite all his skill the tale would have been a different one; and it is near the ground, where the air currents are most disturbed and broken by the configuration of the country, that accidents continually occur.

M. Bleriot says: "When it is proved that a good aviation craft is able to turn over completely in the air, fly on its back, and recover itself instantly, at the will of the pilot, a considerable step will, in my opinion, have been made towards assuring security."

AT SEA ON A TREE TRUNK

A remarkable story of the sea is narrated by the officers of the P. & O. steamer Banca, an arrival in the Bombay harbor from Japan. They have on board a swarthy Dutch Malay, who was rescued from the sea under the most extraordinary circumstances.

The Banca, under Captain A. B. Garwood, left Moji, Japan, with a cargo of coal bound for Bombay. When passing through the Straits of Malacca, which lie 130 miles northwest of Singapore and separate Sumatra from Malay Peninsula, an object was descried floating in the sea. The course of the vessel was altered, and as the Banca steamed nearer the object, a man was made out. On the vessel steering closer it was found that a castaway was seated on a tree trunk, and having divested himself of his trousers, was waving them to and fro as a distress signal. The unfortunate man was picked up and taken aboard in a state of extreme exhaustion.

The man was carefully tended and recovered, when his story was obtained from him. He told an amazing yarn. He declared that he and four companions set out in a small boat when they were overtaken by a gale. Their frail craft was unable to withstand the storm and eventually capsized. They were thrown into the water. Finding a tree close by they clung to it and thus rode out the gale. They remained in this awful predicament for days, according to the Malay, fortured by the pangs of hunger and thirst and in danger from sharks. There was no possibility of reaching land even had they known in which direction it lay. Their only hope of being rescued was by passing steamers.

Several vessels did in fact pass them, but no notice was taken of their frantic signals and cries for help. The unfortunates were washed away one by one until only one Malay remained. Sighting the Banca, he renewed his efforts to attract notice and was eventually successful.

ALGERIA PLANS GARDEN CULTURE

At the beginning of next year a committee, which has already been formed, is to collect and study vegetables, trees, and plants, with a view to acclimatizing them in Algeria. It is also to encourage the people to study and cultivate gardens, both by keeping up a botanical garden and also by providing a supply of seeds and cuttings of those plants and trees which are found to be most suitable to the country.

A pompous lady inquired of the local teacher how her girl was getting on with her education.

"Oh, well," replied the tutor, "I think if anything is wanting with your daughter it is capacity."

"Why, then," said the purse-proud dame, "let her have one. Her father does not need to let his daughter want for anything, so you can get it at once!"

God never places a burden upon shoulders unfit to carry it. The work of the world is done by those who are strong, and the suffering is borne by those who are brave.—Myrtle Reed.

A paper chimney fifty feet high, and fireproof, is a curiosity to be seen at Breslau, Germany.

EGYPTIAN INCUBATORS

Mr. W. H. Cadman, examiner in agricultural chemistry for the Egyptian Government diplomas of agriculture, delivered a lecture at the recent meeting of the British Association on "The Artificial Incubating Establishments of the Egyptians."

He said that the art of hatching fowls' eggs by artificial heat originated in Egypt in very remote times, probably about 3000 B.C. The profession of incubation was traditionally transmitted from father to son. Even native Egyptians themselves living in villages containing incubators were completely ignorant of their internal structure, and there was a general opinion amongst the Fellaheen that native attendants actually sat naked on the eggs and thus utilized the heat of the human body to hatch them. The Emperor Ardien had evidently heard this, for he wrote that the Egyptians hatched their chickens in a way he was ashamed to relate. The art of hatching chickens by artificial heat was, the lecturer believed, introduced into Europe from Egypt as the result of the observations of two savants who accompanied Napoleon.

Mr. Cadman, having gained the confidence of the native owners of an incubating establishment, was able for the first time to give details of it. The incubator was generally rectangular in shape, and consisted of two parallel rows of ovens, divided by a vaulted passage or central corridor. Ovens were heated for about a week or ten days before the eggs are put in. Long practice enabled the operators to judge the temperatures required, the degree of heat being ascertained by putting an egg against the eyelid. From the eleventh day there was no fire of any description inside the incubator, so that during the last ten days the temperature was maintained entirely by the heat given out by the chicks themselves.

Day-old chicks were sold at 5s to 7s the 500. About twenty-five years ago the Birmawee, who are the egg-hatchers, were under a sheik, whose permission was necessary before any new incubator building could be made in Lower Egypt. In the country there were 512 native incubators, which dealt yearly with 185,000,000 eggs and produced 120,000,000 chickens. Egyptian hens have not the sitting instinct. A large installation of American hot-air incubators run on modern lines at Alexandria had recently failed to compete commercially with the native incubators, and Mr. Cadman thought that agriculturists in Great Britain would do well to adopt the Egyptian form of incubator. It would not only prove a boon to the poultry industry, would be highly remunerative.

COUNTESS GREY FRIEND OF CANADA

Countess Grey has the pleasantest recollections of the Dominion, and in the seclusion of her North of England home can refer prettily to her seven years' sojourn in the land of the West. She strongly upholds, however, the homely Scottish proverb, "East or West, Hame's Best."

The Countess opened a bazaar at Berwick (Northumberland, England,) recently, the border town which is near her home, and where she is very popular. Funds are being raised for a new parochial hall, and Archdeacon Hodgson, the incumbent, is with a willing band of helpers making a determined effort to raise the $6,000 needed.

Speaking of Canada, Countess Grey, who was received with loud applause, said: "I must thank Mr. Hodgson most sincerely for the kind words he has used in referring to my husband and myself, and our stay in Canada. Canada is a beautiful country, and one that must be full of interest to many of you. Lord Grey and I were deeply interested in our life in Canada, and anyone who goes there will find all fellow-countrymen in the Dominion kind and hospitable in a wonderful degree, but you all know the old saying,

'East or West, Hame's Best,'

and it was very pleasant after seven years' absence finding ourselves once more in our own home again in the delightful North country so full of romance and border story."

A gentleman having given a boy a penny for some little services, was surprised that there was no expression of thanks. Thinking to teach him a lesson, he said: "My lad, you've forgotten something."

"Oh, no," replied the boy.

"But," replied the gentleman, "I'm sure you have. Now, what do you say to mother when she gives you a slice of bread and butter?"

"Oh, ay," said the lad, "we just [illegible] mother: 'Which side is the butter on [illegible]'"

In view of the surplus [illegible] in the municipal accounts [illegible] of Klingenberg, Germany [illegible] solved of all taxation [illegible] each preceding year [illegible]

Several Reasons Why You Should Buy Furniture Here

You are sure of getting the best values your money will buy, and our guarantee is as good as gold.

Good service means something more than courteous attention, prompt delivery, etc. We strive to help our customers to make money go as far as it will; are willing to prepare sketches for special work, and our experts on interior decorations will assist you free of charge.

The customer's satisfaction is a prime factor in business building.

Everything wanted in a well-furnished home can be bought at the lowest possible prices.

A discount of 10 per cent is allowed for cash, but if you prefer to run a ledger account, we will arrange liberal terms for you.

The American Glass Cutter Offers Many New Specimens of His Skill and Good Taste

It is a very long time since we had such a large assortment of beautiful Cut Glass to offer at moderate prices. In addition to the famous "Libby" line, we have been fortunate in securing a large quantity of small, useful pieces that are to be sold at remarkably low prices.

You are invited to visit this department and inspect the pieces at your leisure. Nothing like seeing the glass, and comparing the prices.

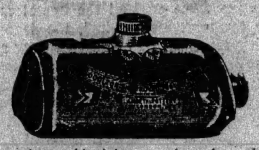
Specimen Glasses at 10c, 15c, 20c and 25c

Two very pretty styles are marked at, each, 15c and 10c

Another Line, as illustrated, is Cut Glass and the same shape is to be had with an etched design. Two sizes at, each 20c

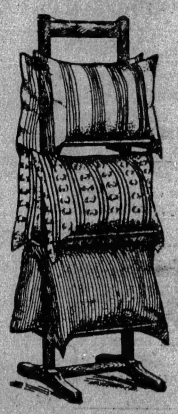
A Plain Glass, in the shape illustrated, comes at, each, 15c, while a very similar design having a taller foot, comes at 15c

Doulton's Improved Foot Warmers



A treat when cold nights are the rule, rather than the exception; 3-quart size, $1.25, and 2-quart size $1.00

Better Values in Pillows and Mattresses



"Weiler's Peerless" is a full 50-lb. Mattress, made entirely of the best purified elastic felt. Cannot work into lumps. As comfortable as new, even after years of hard wear. Hygienic, vermin-proof and full of comfort. Full size—only $12.00

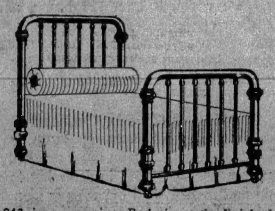
"Weiler's Empress" weighs 40 lbs., and has exactly the same filling as our "Peerless." A good tick in an attractive design. Full size. Price $10.00

"Weiler's Premier" has all the qualities of the "Empress" and "Peerless," but weighs 35 lbs., and the tick is a lighter quality. Price for the full size $9.00

Any size may be had in any of these lines.

Pillows start at, each— $1.00

Brass Beds of Superior Quality



No. 943 is a massive Bed, in satin-finished brass. Has 2-inch pillars and seven-bar fillers. Full size $42.50

No. 652 is a similar design, with 5 fillers; satin-finished brass $35.00

No. 318a comes in white enamel. It has brass trimmings and an extension foot, as illustrated. Full size. Price only $11.50

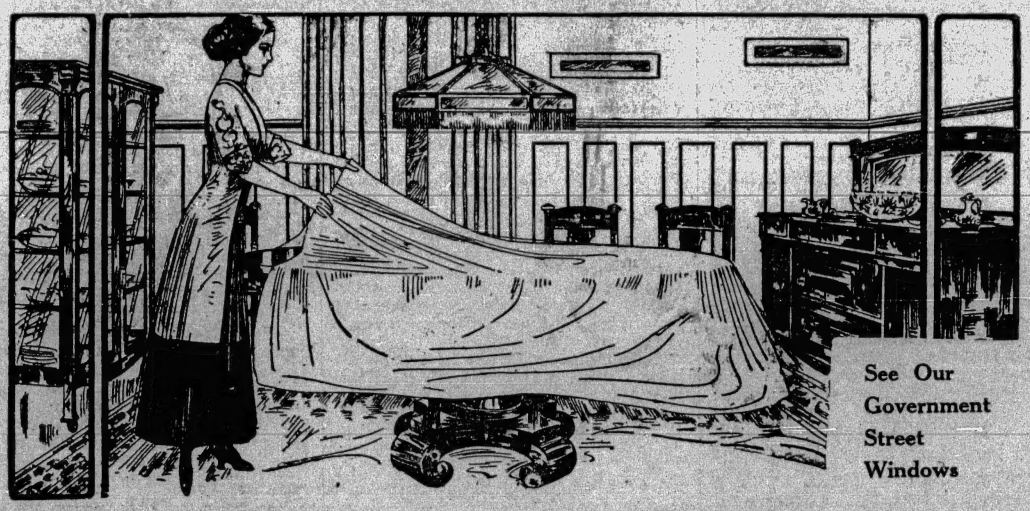
Make Provision for Your Coats and Umbrellas

Quite a nice assortment of costumers, similar in style to the one shown in the illustration, are to be seen on our fourth floor.

Some have provision for umbrellas, while others are the handy post style, which occupies very little space, but has an immense capacity for coats. Solid oak or mahogany finishes. Prices from $12.50 each down to $8.00

Umbrella Stands in many useful styles, some in oak, others in mahogany. Prices from $12.00 each down to $3.50

You'll Find It a Pleasure to Spread the Cloth and Arrange These Dinner Sets



See Our Government Street Windows

English Semi-Porcelain Sets

Imperial Colonial style in white with burnished gold handles and gold edges. Sets of 95 pieces at only $22.50

A Neat Design with a neat border decoration in a rich blue. This border is broken with clusters of roses, and the edges are lined with gold. Sets of 95 pieces at $22.00

The Cauldon has a rich border decoration in pale blue, green and pink. An entirely new style, and the edges are lined with gold. Sets of 95 pieces for $22.00

The Lowell is another 95-piece set. Has a Grecian key border with a wreath insertion and is finished with three gold lines. Price $22.00

Landscape Wedgwood set, in a deep blue and white. A very attractive set of 98 pieces, for only $15.00

Wedgwood set of 94 pieces, has a medallion centre and a quaint border decoration in a bluish shade of green $15.00

Some of Our Open Stock Patterns

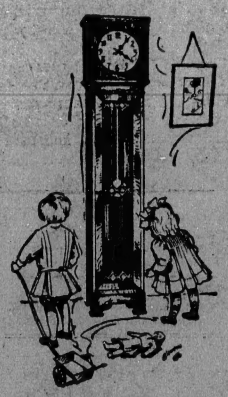
The Bridal Rose pattern illustrated here has a most attractive rose decoration in colors and is finished with gold. It is high-grade Austrian china. Price of 97-piece set $25.00, and odd pieces at proportional prices.

Limoges White and Gold China is a plain but attractive style. Quality is the feature most noticeable. Per set of 111 pieces $50.00, 53 pieces for $27.50, and odd pieces at reasonable prices.

The Haviland Limoges China is another beautiful white and gold china service. You can now see samples in our window display. A 40-piece tea set comes at $20.00, a 57-piece dinner set at $40.00, and a 111-piece set for $75.00. Odd pieces supplied.

Blue Band Pattern is finished with gold and is a good quality semi-porcelain; 101 pieces $20.00, 82 pieces $15.00, 44 pieces $8.00. Odd pieces can be readily replaced.

A Very Fine Showing of Grandfather's Clocks

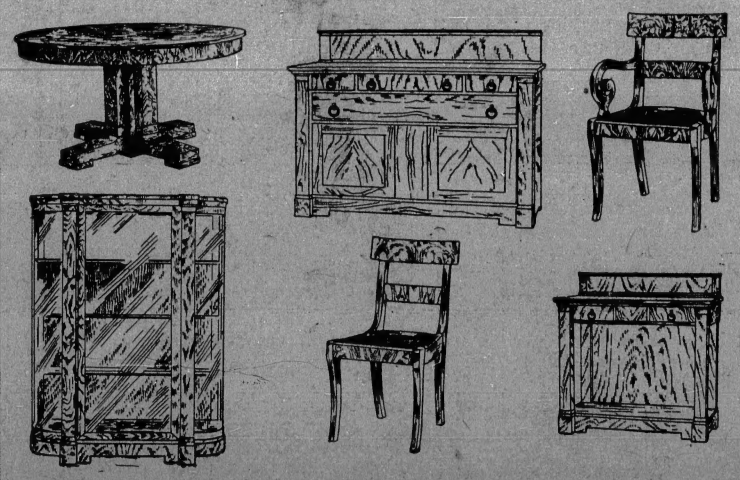


Another importation of beautiful clocks has made our showing of oak and mahogany clocks as well assorted as you could wish it to be.

A Very Fine Clock, in a massive mahogany case, has an unusually attractive dial, and will ring all of the following chimes: Westminster, Notre Dame, of Paris, and Trinity. Price $650

Other styles, ranging down to as low as $55.00

A Massive, Well-Proportioned Dining-Room Suite in Circassian Walnut



While the illustrations show the general design of this suite, they do not do justice to the massive and dignified proportions or show the lovely finish on the beautifully figured Circassian walnut.

Only by seeing the furniture can you fully appreciate the charming combination of human art and craftsmanship, with the art of nature represented in this choice suite.

It consists of twelve pieces, and if you could see it placed in an appropriate room you would be more than well pleased with the effect.

Price, complete, $775, with a discount of 10 per cent for cash, or reasonable terms arranged.

Pure Scotch Wool Blankets Are the Cheapest in the End

Of course, we have a splendid line of lower-priced Blankets to show you, and every one of them are values second to none at the price.

However, we are enthusiastic about our pure Scotch wool cheviot Blankets, because they never fail to give more and better service than any Blanket we have ever heard of.

They are cheap because the length of service and greater warmth more than compensate you for the difference in the price you pay. Prices from, per pair, $6.75 to $20.00

Crib Blankets, from $2.00 to $5.00

Down Quilts Make Cold Nights Comfortable

Nothing like having plenty of good, warm bedding, but, as weight is undesirable, Down Quilts are almost indispensable.

Here are some very attractive lines filled with purified Russian down of excellent quality. They provide ample warmth and are as light as feathers should be.

Prices Range From $42.50 Down to Only $6.50

Steel Mats Keep the Dirt Out of Your Home

Mats, 36x50 inches, come at, each $7.00
Mats, 30x48 inches, come at, each $5.00
Mats, 18x30 inches, come at, each $1.75
Mats, 16x24 inches, come at, each $1.25
Matting, 36 inches wide, at, per yard $4.50
Matting, 30 inches wide, at, per yard $3.75

Ready for Instant Delivery—Mats That Will Render Best of Service

Broken weather means that you'll be taking steps to prevent the mud being trampled into your home. Protect your carpets and linoleums, also save yourself much unnecessary work, by investing in a few of our superior Door Mats.

Heavy Brush Mats

These are plain, natural color, cocoanut Mats, closely woven and well finished at the edges. Sizes range from 29x45 inches down to [illegible] inches, while the prices run from $3.50 each, down to ..... [illegible]

Extra Heavy Brush range in size from 29x45 inches down to 16x25 inches, and the prices from [illegible] each, down to ..... [illegible]

Victoria's Popular Home Furnishers

WEILER BROS LIMITED

You Will do Better At Weiler's